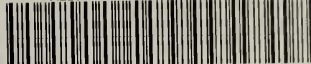


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Vol. 1.

JANUARY, 1905.

No. 1.

...The...
Kittochtinny
Magazine====

324-327
was numbered.



...A...

Tentative Record
of
Local History and Genealogy
West of the Susquehanna

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PUBLISHED QUARTERLY
=====

Chambersburg, Pa.
G. O. SEILHAMER, Editor and Publisher
1905

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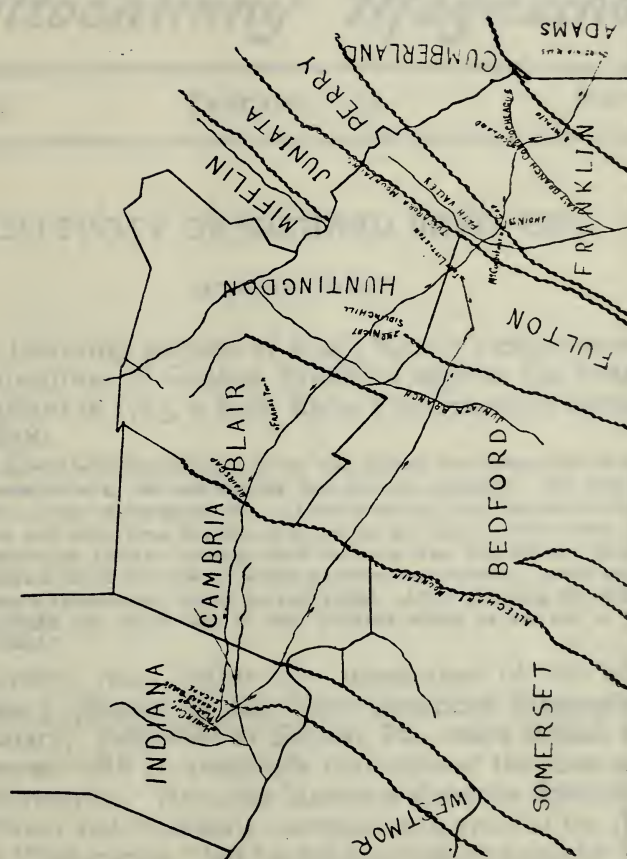
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Captivity of Richard Bard, Esq.



MAP SHOWING ROUTE OF CAPTIVES AND BARD'S RETURN

THE *Kittochtinny Magazine.*

VOL. I.

JANUARY, 1905.

No. I.

CAPTIVITY OF RICHARD BARD, ESQ.

INTRODUCTORY.

The following account of Hugh Mercer's experience in the expedition of General Braddock against the French and Indians in 1755, is from Blake's Biographical Dictionary, 1838:

"He served with Washington in the war against the French and Indians which terminated in 1763, and was by him greatly esteemed. He was with Braddock in the campaign of 1755. At the action of Fort Duquesne he was wounded, and faint from the loss of blood, he lay under a fallen tree. One of the pursuing Indians jumped upon the very tree, but did not discover him. Mercer found a brook at which he refreshed himself. In his hunger he fed on a rattlesnake, which he had killed. After pursuing his solitary way through the wilderness of one hundred miles he arrived at Fort Cumberland."

Fourteen years before the appearance of this story Thomas J. Rogers in his "New American Biographical Dictionary," published at Easton, Pa., made similar misstatements with an amplitude that showed the sources of his information. He made Mercer a sharer in Braddock's expedition and "the early companion in arms of the illustrious Washington," but he did not venture to make Fort Duquesne the scene of the action in which his hero was wounded and Fort Cumberland the goal at which the wandering and famished soldier arrived. Instead, he named Kittanning, where Mercer actually was wounded while serving with Col. Armstrong's expedition in 1756, as the place. "In this battle," Rogers says, "which terminated in the defeat of the Indians and the destruction of their town. General Mercer was severely wounded in the right arm, which was broken. Upon that occasion he nar-

rowly escaped being taken prisoner, and being separated from his party, wandered a fortnight in the wilderness, slaking his thirst in the brook of the forest, and subsisting on the body of a rattlesnake which he had killed until he reached the settled country. Being a physician, he applied temporary relief to his wound. While wandering in the woods, much exhausted from the loss of blood, and the want of proper food and nourishment, and surrounded by hostile savages he took refuge in a hollow tree which lay on the ground. In that situation he was, when many of the savages came up, and seated themselves upon the tree. They remained there some time, and departed without discovering that a wounded soldier and foe was near them. General Mercer then endeavored to return by the route in which the army had advanced, and, incredible as it may appear, he reached Fort Cumberland, through a trackless wild, of more than one hundred miles, with no other nutriment than that already mentioned."

From this story it will be seen that the Rev. J. G. Blake obtained his information from Rogers, while Rogers drew his inspiration from a versified account of the escape of Richard Bard from captivity in 1758, published in London's "Narratives," that antedated "Border Life." The most cursory inquiry into the sources from which Rogers obtained his alleged facts would have shown that the story was drawn from Bard's homely verses, written as long ago as 1760. From 1824, when Rogers' work appeared, not only Blake but nearly every writer that has attempted a biography of Mercer, however brief, has repeated the same false tale. Even Washington Irving in his "Life of Washington" accepts the story from Blake, making it a part of a vivid description of Braddock's defeat, but omitting the rattlesnake, as follows:

"Among the wounded survivors of the defeat, who found their way to Fort Cumberland, was Washington's friend and neighbor, Dr. Hugh Mercer. He had received a severe wound in his shoulder, and being unable to keep up with the fugitives, concealed himself behind a fallen tree. Thence he was a sad witness of a demoniac scene, which followed the defeat. The field was strewn with the dead and dying, and among them several gallant officers. White men and red men vied with other in stripping and plundering them; those who were still alive were dispatched by the merciless tomahawk, and all were scalped. When the plunder and massacre were finished, the victors set out for the fort, laden with booty, the savages bearing

aloft the scalps as trophies, and making the forest ring with their yells of triumph. Mercer then set out on a lonely struggle through the wilderness, guiding himself by stars and the course of the streams, and arrived at Fort Cumberland, almost exhausted by sickness, famine and fatigue."

This same story is repeated by Charles J. Peterson in a biography of Mercer, published in 1852, and it is perpetuated in Appleton's "Cyclopedia of American Biography," Peterson making him a captain under Washington in Braddock's Expedition, and the compiler for Appleton's going to the absurd length of saying that "he received a medal from the corporation of Philadelphia for his courage in this expedition."

It is surprising that these fictions should have been repeated from their inception in 1824 to the present time with almost unanimous approval, while no writer ever attempted to ascertain the truth in regard to Mercer's services in the French and Indian War. After fleeing to America upon the ending of the disastrous efforts of Charles Edward in Scotland, Dr. Mercer settled in the Conococheague Valley, where he practiced his profession until the savage onslaughts that followed Braddock's unfortunate expedition. That he was with that expedition there is no reason to believe. His name is not mentioned in any contemporary account of Braddock's march and defeat. If he had met with the romantic experiences attributed to him in so many later publications it is not likely that they would have escaped the contemporary chroniclers. That he was not in command of one of the Virginia companies is certain, and that he knew Washington personally at that time is unlikely. That Dr. Mercer was active in promoting measures for the protection of the Conococheague frontier in the autumn of 1755 and the winter of 1755-56 may be assumed, but we have no knowledge of his movements until March 6, 1756, when he was commissioned a captain in the service of the province of Pennsylvania. From that time until his removal to Fredericksburg, Va., after the close of the French and Indian War, in 1765, the sources of information concerning him are ample and trustworthy.

It is probable that Dr. Mercer's military service began under George Croghan at Aughwick, where Croghan built a stockade in October and November, 1755. On the 12th of November Croghan reported that he had forty men at his stockade at Aughwick. On the 18th of December

Croghan was commissioned a captain in the Provincial service, and a few days later he was supplied by the province with arms, ammunition and blankets, including two "blunder bushes," swivel guns. In March, 1756, he turned these arms and material over to his successor, Captain Mercer, and a stronger fort having been erected at Aughwick by direction of Governor Morris, to which Morris gave the name of Fort Shirley, Mercer had command of it until the march of Colonel Armstrong's expedition against Kittanning in August, 1756.

After the capture of McCord's fort in the Cumberland Valley and the defeat of Captain Culbertson at Sideling Hill early in April, 1756, Captain Hans Hamilton, who was in command of Fort Lyttleton, sent an express to Fort Shirley, asking Dr. Mercer to come to the succor of the wounded, but fearing that Mercer could not leave his fort in the conditions that then existed Hamilton also sent to Carlisle for Dr. Prentice. It is probable that Captain Mercer obeyed the summons, as on the 18th of April he was at Carlisle, trying to fill up his company to sixty men. A letter that he wrote to Governor Morris from Carlisle, April 18, 1756, is an interesting bit of autobiography. It was as follows:

Honoured Sir:—

The commissary general of the musters with your Honour's instructions to review and pay off the garrison at Fort Shirley, arrived in a very lucky time, when the greater part of our men were about to abandon the fort for want of pay. It was with great difficulty I could prevent their doing so, for three weeks before, that is ever since the time of enlistment had been expired. I am sorry to observe that numbers of our best men declined the service and reduced me to the necessity of recruiting anew through diffidence with regard to their pay, and I have been obliged to engage that even such as left us when paid off, should have the same allowance as formerly for their overplus time, depending upon my being reimbursed, as without such engagement, it was impossible to prevent the fort from falling into the enemy's hands. I am now about filling up my company to sixty men, agreeable to your orders, and have drawn upon the commissaries for thirty pounds for this purpose. A garrison of thirty men are now at Fort Shirley, engaged to remain there until the first of May, by which time I am in hopes of continuing the company and shall immediately thereupon repair thither. It is to be feared that our communication with the settlement will soon be cut off unless a greater force is ordered for the garrison. As your Honour is sensible that I can send no detachment to escort provisions equal in force to parties of the enemy who have lately made attempts upon our frontiers, and considering how short of provisions we have hitherto been kept, the loss of one party upon this duty must reduce us to the last necessity.

Mr. Hugh Crawford is upon the return of Lieutenant and Mr. Thos. Smallman, who acted before as commissary in the fort as ensign to my company. It will be a particular obligation laid upon me to have an exchange of Mr. James Hays for Lieutenant and Mr. Smallman continued. And perhaps Mr. Crawford would be satisfied to fill Mr. Hays' place with Capt. Patterson, as members of that company are of his acquaintance. I have given Mr. Croghan a receipt for what arms and other necessary articles belonging to him are at Fort Shirley, a copy of which, together

with my journal and general return shall be sent by Captain Salter, and find it impossible to arm my men or complete what yet remains of our outworks without them. The guns are preferable to those belonging to the government and I hope will be purchased for our use. The arms being unfit for use, and cartridge boxes, powder and lead being wanted, I will direct a general order to the commissary at once for all these things. It is my desire that the men should be paid once every month, and I have so written the department, and unless we can do this we can expect little satisfaction in serving the public:

The trust your Honour has been pleased to repose in me, in giving me the command of Fort Shirley, calls for my warm acknowledgements and cannot fail of engaging my utmost attention and zeal in the execution of your orders.

It is unnecessary to deal with the capture of Kittanning in this place further than to say that Captain Mercer participated in the action and was wounded; that he was reported as carried off by his ensign and eleven men, who left the main body in their return to take another road; and that upon the return of the expedition to Fort Lyttleton he had not yet arrived. As another example of the manner in which the story of his return has been distorted I quote the following statement from the "Frontier Forts of Pennsylvania:—"

"At or about the same time, there was a Company of Cherokee Indians in King's pay, being at Fort Lyttleton, and Captain Hamilton sent some of them to search along the foot of the Allegheny mountains to see if there were any signs of Indians on that route, and these Indians came upon Captain Mercer, unable to rise; they gave him food, and he told them of the other; they took the captain's track and found him and brought him to Fort Lyttleton, carrying him on a bier of their own making. They took fourteen scalps on this expedition."

This is also drawn from Richard Bard's ballad. The Cherokees did not come to Pennsylvania until the summer of 1757. Bard met three of these Indians near Fort Lyttleton in 1758.

Captain Mercer served west of the Susquehanna, 1756-57, and at Fort Augusta, 1757-58. He was promoted to be major, December 4, 1757. He became colonel-commandant of the 3rd. battalion of the Pennsylvania regiment, May 29, 1758, and colonel of the second battalion, April 13, 1760. He served in both the Forbes and the Bouquet expeditions. General Mercer is worthy of a better biographer than he has yet found.

That Mr. Bard's ballad contained suggestions for all the perils that Mercer is said to have experienced a brief analysis will show. In one stanza he says:

"In hollow logs amongst the leaves,
At night is mine abode."

This furnished the inspiration for the original inventor of the manner of Mercer's escape at Braddock's defeat, and possibly for Pritts' interpolation in "Border Life," but

there is a tradition that Bard hid from the pursuing Indians, immediately after his escape, in a hollow log, and the place was shown to me at Homer City, in Indiana county, where the tradition is cherished as a fact.

The rattlesnake story will be found in full in the ballad, and also the suggestion of the statement that Mercer, being a physician, treated his own wound. And here is the basis for the Cherokee story:

But on the evening of this day
I met with Indians three:
Surprised I was, and really thought
Them enemies to be.

But they proved kind and brought me to
A place where English dwell,
Fort Littleton; the place by me
Was known exceeding well.

The time since I first captive was,
This is the fourteenth day:
Five with the Indians and nine since
From them I ran away.

I believe I have proved my contention.

G. O. SEILHAMER.

Narrative of the Captivity of Richard Bard, Esq., Late of Franklin County, Penn'a, Deceased, With His Wife and Family and Others. Collected From His Papers by His Son, Archibald Bard. Reprinted From Loudon's "Narratives," Together With an Interpolation by Joseph Pritts From "Border Life."

I.

BEGINNING OF JUDGE BARD'S NARRATIVE.

My father, Richard Bard, lived in York County, now Adams, and owned the mill now called Marshall's mill, in what is called Carroll's tract,* where, in the morning of the 13th of April, 1758, his house was invested by a party

*CARROLL'S DELIGHT, as the tract was named, was a grant of 5000 acres from Lord Baltimore to Daniel Carroll, of Duddington Manor, Prince George's County, Md., from whom it descended at his death in 1735, to his son, Charles, and his daughter, Mary. In 1741, the tract was sold to Archibald Beard, John Withrow, James McGinley and Jeremiah Lochrey. It was afterward found that the tract was within the disputed boundaries of the provinces of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and in 1762 caveats were entered in the land office at Philadelphia against granting warrants for these lands. The controversy was not finally settled until 1802. Bard's Mill, afterward Marshall's, later Myers', and now known as Virginia Mills, was not within the limits of "Carroll's Delight," but adjacent to it.

of nineteen Indians. They were discovered by a little girl called Hannah M'Bride, who was at the door, and on seeing them, screamed, and ran into the house. At this time there were in the house, my father, mother, and lieutenant Thomas Potter, (brother of general Potter) who had come the evening before (being a full cousin) together with a child of about 6 months old, and a bound boy. The Indians rushed into the house and one of them, with a large cutlass in his hand, made a blow at Potter, but he so managed it as to wrest the sword from the Indian, and return the blow, which would have put an end to his existence, had not the point struck the ceiling, which turned the sword so as to cut the Indian's hand. In the meantime, Mr. Bard (my father) laid hold of a horseman's pistol that hung on a nail, and snapped it at the breast of one of the Indians, but there being tow in the pan it did not go off; at this, the Indians seeing the pistol, ran out of the house. By this time one of the Indians at the door had shot at Potter, but the ball took him only in the little finger. The door was now shut and secured as well as possible; but finding the Indians to be very numerous, and having no powder or ball, and as the savages might easily burn down the house by reason of the thatched roof, and the quantity of mill wood piled at the back of the building, added to the declarations of the Indians, that they would not be put to death, determined them to surrender; on which a party of Indians went to a field and made prisoners Samuel Hunter, and Daniel M'Manimy. A lad of the name of William White coming to the mill, was also made a prisoner. Having secured the prisoners, they took all the valuable effects out of the house, and set fire to the mill. They then proceeded towards the mountain, and my mother enquiring of the Indians who had care of her, was informed that they were of the Delaware nation. At the distance of about seventy rods from the house, contrary to all their promises, they put to death Thomas Potter, and having proceeded on the mountain about three or four miles, one of the Indians sunk the spear of his tomahawk into the breast of the small child, and after repeated blows scalped it. After crossing the mountain, they passed the house of Mr. Halbert T——* and seeing

*HALBERT T——, was Albert Torrence, who lived near the bend of the East Conococheague below Scotland. He died in 1776. An illustration of this peculiar spelling is found in the case of his son Albert, 1st lieutenant of Capt John Rea's company, 8th Battalion, Cumberland County Associators, whose name is printed Halbert Torrence in the Pa. Archives, Second Series, Vol. XIV., page 400.

him out, shot at him, but without effect. Thence, passing late in the evening M'Cord's old fort, they encamped about half a mile in the gap. The second day having passed into the Path Valley, they discovered a party of white men in pursuit of them; on which they ordered the prisoners to hasten, for should the whites come up with them, they should be all tomahawked. Having been thus hurried, they reached the top of the Tuskarora mountain and all had sat down to rest, when an Indian without any previous warning, sunk a tomahawk into the forehead of Samuel Hunter, who was seated by my father, and by repeated blows put an end to his existence. He was then scalped, and the Indians, proceeding on their journey, encamped that evening some miles on the north of Sideling Hill. The next day they marched over the Alleghany mountain, through what is now called Blair's gap. On the fifth day, whilst crossing Stony Creek, the wind blew a hat of my father's from the head of the Indian in whose custody he was. The Indian went down the stream some distance before he recovered it. In the mean time my father had passed the creek, but when the Indian returned, he severely beat my father with the gun, and almost disabled him from traveling any farther. And now, reflecting that he could not possibly travel much farther, and that if this was the case, he would be immediately put to death, he determined to attempt his escape that night. Two days before this, the half of my father's head was painted red. This denoted that a council had been held, and that an equal number were for putting him to death and for keeping him alive, and that another council was to have taken place to determine the question. Being encamped, my parents, who before this had not liberty to speak to one another, were permitted to assist each other in plucking a turkey, and being thus engaged, the design of escaping was communicated to my mother. After some of the Indians had laid down, and one of them was amusing the others, with dressing himself with a gown of my mother's, my father was called to go for water. He took a quart and emptying it of what water it contained, stept about six rods down to the spring.* My mother perceiving this, succeeded so well in confining the attention

*THE SPRING where Mr. Bard made his escape is on the farm of John McGhee, about a mile west of Homer City, in Indiana county, Pa. Tradition points to M'Conachey's cliff, at the bridge a short distance below the Pa. R. R. station, as the place where he concealed himself in a hollow log when the Indians were in pursuit of him.

of the Indians to the gown, that my father had got about one hundred yards, when the Indians from one fire, cried to those of another, "your man is gone." They ran after him, and one having brought back the quart, said, "here is the quart, but no man." They spent two days in looking after him, while the prisoners were confined in the camp; but after an unsuccessful search, they proceeded down the stream to the Allegheny river, thence to fort Duquesne, now fort Pitt. After remaining there one night and a day, they went about twenty miles down the Ohio, to an Indian town, on entering which a squaw took a cap off my mother's head, and with many others severely beat her. Now almost exhausted with fatigue, she requested leave to remain at this place, but was told she might, if she preferred being scalped to proceeding. They then took her to a town called Cususkey. On arriving at this place, Daniel M'Manimy was detained outside of the town, but my mother, the two boys and girl, were taken into the town, at the same time having their hair pulled, faces scratched, and beaten in an unmerciful manner. Here I shall extract from my father's papers the maner and circumstances of M'Manimy's death. This account appears to have been obtained from my mother, shortly after her return, who received it from those who had been eye witnesses of the tragical scene. The Indians formed themselves into a circle, round the prisoner, and commenced by beating him; some with sticks, and some with tomahawks. He was then tied to a post near a large fire, and after being tortured some time with burning coals, they scalped him, and put the scalp on a pole to bleed before his face. A gun barrel was then heated red hot, and passed over his body, and with a red hot bayonet they pierced his body with many repetitions. In this manner they continued torturing him, singing and shouting, until he expired. Shortly after this, my mother set out from this place, leaving the two boys and girl, whom she never saw again, until they were liberated. She was now distressed beyond measure; going she knew not where, without a comforter, without a companion, and expecting to share the fate of M'Manimy in the next town she would reach. In this distressed situation she met a number of Indians among whom was a captive woman. To her my mother made known her fears, on which she was informed that her life was not in danger, for that belt of wampum, said she, about your neck, is a certain sign, that you are intended for an adopted relation. They.

soon after, arrived at a town, and being taken into the council-house, two squaws entered in and one stepped up and struck my mother on the side of her head. Perceiving that the other was about to follow this example, she turned her head and received a second blow. The warriors were highly displeased, such acts in a council-house being contrary to usage. Here a chief took my mother by the hand, and delivered her to two Indian men, to be in the place of a deceased sister. She was put in charge of a squaw in order to be cleanly clothed. She had remained here, with her adopted friends near a month, when her party began to think of removing to the headwaters of the Susquehanna, a journey of about two hundred miles. This was very painful to my mother, having already traveled above two hundred miles over mountains and swamps until her feet and legs were extremely swollen and sore. Fortunately, on the day of their setting out, a horse was given to her by her adopted brother; but before they had traveled far, one of the horses in the company died, when she was obliged to surrender hers to supply its place. After proceeding on her journey some miles, they were met by a number of Indians, one of whom told her not to be discouraged, as a peace was about to take place shortly, when she would have leave to return home. To this information she was the more disposed to give credit, as it came from one who was a chief counselor in the Delaware nation with whom she was a prisoner. Having arrived near the end of her journey, to her great surprise, she saw a captive dead by the road side, having been tomahawked and scalped. She was informed that he had endeavored to escape, but was overtaken at this place. On arriving at the place of destination, having, in all, traveled near five hundred miles, the fatigue which she had undergone, with cold and hunger, brought on a severe fit of sickness, which lasted near two months. In this doleful situation having no person to comfort, or sympathize with her, a blanket was her only covering, and her bed was the cold earth, in a miserable cabin; boiled corn was her only food. She was reduced to so weak a state as to consider herself as approaching the verge of dissolution. But recovering from her sickness, she met with a woman with whom she had been formerly acquainted. This woman had been in captivity some years, and had an Indian husband by whom she had one child. My mother reproved her for this, but received for answer, that before she had consented, they had tied her to a

stake in order to burn her. She added, that as soon as their captive women could speak the Indian tongue, they were obliged to marry some one of them, or be put to death. This information induced her to determine never to learn the Indian language, and she adhered to this determination all the time she remained with them, from the day of her captivity to that of her releasement, a space of two years and five months. She was treated during this time, by her adopted relations, with much kindness; even more than she had reason to expect.

I shall now return to the narration of facts respecting my father, after he had made his escape from the Indians as before stated. It will be perceived that the following verses were composed by Richard Bard shortly after his wife's releasement, and were not intended for publication, but as they contain the most correct statement that can at this day be procured on the subject, it has been thought proper to publish them, omitting all that has a relation to anything previous to his escape:

'Bove six score miles we now have marched,
Yet fifty doth remain,
Between us and the bloody place,
Where standeth Fort Duquesne.

The omitted part of the ballad was as follows:

On a woeful day the heathen came,
And did us captives make:
And then the miseries commenced,
Of which we did partake.

Nineteen the number of them was,
And in the house they came:
But battle unto them we gave,
And drove them out again.

One of the foremost that came
With him a cutlass brought:
But cousin Potter took the same:
As they together fought.

At one a pistol I did snap,
But off it did not go:
"A pistol! pistol!" he cries out,
And from the door they go.

But ere they go they at us shoot,
Us thinking for to kill:
But 'mazingly God them deprived
Of their malicious will.

O, terrifying were the screams
That we from them did hear;
As also was the sight because,
They naked did appear.

Back of the house they soon appear,
"Surrender," they request;
And since their number was so great,
We thought the same was best.

Then quickly came they in the house,
And made of us their prey:
They did us blind and house did rob,
And so all went away.

With us our child they captive take,
A child of tender age:
Five more young persons are
Exposed to cruel rage.

And now together when we're summed,
The number is just nine:
Which these most cruel Indians
Have captured at this time.

Not far, however, did we go
Ere to a hill we came,

At three rods distance from a run,
 Encamped this night are we:
 But when for drink they do me send
 No more they see of me.

Alas! for me to go 'tis hard,
 Since with them is my wife,
 Yet 'tis the way that God ordained
 For me to save my life.

Where they our cousin Potter's
 blood
 Inhumanly did spill.

Those hardened savages did act
 As though they did no wrong,
 And in his head a tomahawk left,
 And brought his scalp along.

Out of my arms my child they took,
 As we along did go:
 And to the helpless babe they did
 Their cruel malice show.

Both head and heart the tomahawk
 pierced,

In order him to slay;
 And then they robbed him of his
 clothes,
 And brought his scalp away.

But God the cries of innocent blood,
 Undoubtedly will hear:
 And he the same for to avenge
 Will certainly appear.

"If you do speak," they say to me,
 "We'll surely at you fire,"
 When leave to speak unto my wife
 I did from them desire.

To do a favor leave was asked
 By my beloved that she
 Her love might there manifest,
 And it express to me.

But they do aggravate our grief,
 Throughout each doleful hour:
 No privilege they would allow
 To speak unto each other.

As we were travelling, they saw
 A man and at him shot.
 Power and mercy here appeared,
 For get him they did not.

But forty miles now having gone,
 This day is at an end;
 They halt, and here to stay this
 night
 Is what they do intend.

And here, the fire and us between,
 Our infant's scalp they place;

Thinking that while we viewed the
 same,

Our sorrows would increase.

And ere they do themselves com-
 pose

In order for to rest,
 An unseen way they take to bind
 The poor and the oppressed.

And when the morning's light ap-
 pears,

And we the road pursue,
 An awful sight is on the same
 Presented to our view.

For in our sight they tomahawked
 One who with us was taken:
 And for a bed to this poor man
 His blood by them was given.

O, terrifying 'twas indeed
 To hear his dying screams,
 And from his head and heart to
 view

Those red and running streams.

But at his terror they did laugh,
 They mock his dying groans:
 Most artfully they imitate
 His last expiring moans.

By reason of the rugged road
 Our raiment it all tore,
 And down our legs the blood doth
 run,
 Unfelt the like before.

Whilst on the dismal road I think,
 With wondering filled am I,
 How it could be that my poor wife
 Could cross those mountains high.

For I myself did almost faint
 Under their cruel hands:
 But it was God that strengthened
 us,
 Against their hard commands.

O, may all those that never saw
 Or felt the like of this,
 Unto the Lord give praise and
 thanks,
 And God forever bless.

But after me they quickly run,
Nor doubting of their prize:
But God turns into foolishness
The wisdom of the wise.

O cruel man in vain you strive,
In vain you follow me:
For since the Lord gainsaith I can
No more your captive be.

God the device can disappoint
Of crafty folk and wise:
So that perform they can't always
Their cruel enterprise.

But now although at liberty,
Through mercy I am set,
Yet miserable is my life
For want of food to eat.

O, dreadful sore my feelings were
Which force me to depart,
Whiist no provisions I had got
My life for to support.

With great barbarity we're used,
As guilty of a fault,
If, we without acquainting them,
To take a drink do halt.

But now to Allegheny hill,
At length we come unto,
Where those inhuman savages
Expose some of us do.

As we ascend this lofty hill,
No wonder we're amazed
To hear the awful sound that's
made
When war halloos are raised.

For every scalp and pris'ner gained,
A loud halloo they make:
As if it were their great delight
A human life to take.

The night that we lay on the hill,
A snow on us did fall:
This was a night of sore distress
Unto each of us all.

For we could not come near the
fire
Through all that night:
O had not God sustained us
We sure had died outright.

When in the morning we arise,
"March on" by them we're told:
But this to us is misery great,
Our feet being sore and cold.

At Laurel Hill we found a creek
Both high and swift the stream,
So by the hand I took my wife,
To help her o'er the same.

But for this love I showed to her
At me they're in a rage,
And nothing else but me to beat,
Their anger can assuage.

So great the strokes the cruel foes
Have given to me here,
That for ten days the bruises do
Exceeding plain appear.

The load to carry which they here
Did give to me this day,
I an account will minute down,
From truth I will not stray.

Two bear skins, very large indeed,
And one bed quilt also,
Two blankets and six pounds of
meat,
All on my back must go.

O'er hill that's high, and swamp that's deep
I now alone must go:
Travelling oh, I suffer much,
For bruise my feet I do.

Unto a hill I now arrive,
About four miles 'tis broad:
All over this the snow doth lie
Through elsewhere it is thawed.

Much laurel is upon this hill,
Its leaves are filled with snow:
So I upon my hands and knees,
Under the same must go.

My hands through this excessive cold,
Extremely swelled are:
Of miseries I in this place
Abundantly do share.

But 'tis not only in the day,
That hardships do abound;
For in the night they also do
Encompass me around.

In hollow logs amongst the leaves,
At night is mine abode;
No better lodgings, wet or dry,
Throughout this lonely road.

Three days have passed since my escape,
And now for three days more,
I must lie by and quiet be,
My foot's so very sore.

Amazingly my foot is swelled,
With heat 'tis in a flame;
And though I'm in the desert land,
Can't walk, I am so very lame.

My woes increased be.
But it is not my foot alone
That misery is to me,
For by not having food to eat,

Almost five days I now have been,
Without the least supplies;
Except bark bud which I did pull,
As I did pass them by.

Though I'm not able now to walk,
I creep upon my knees:
To gather herbs that I may eat,
My stomach to appease.

But whilst I'm roving thus about
A rattlesnake at speed,
I view a running unto me;
This mercy is indeed.

For by this snake I am supplied,
When kill the same I do;
How reasonable this mercy is,
None but myself can know.

The rattlesnake, both flesh and bone
All but the head I eat:
And though 'twas raw it seemed to me
Exceeding pleasant meat.

Full souls do loathe the honey comb
When they've enough to eat:
But unto him that hungry is,
Each bitter thing is sweet.

When ripened is my healing foot,
Which mightily did ache,
I with a thorn did pierce the same,
And so of ease partake.

But lest my foot I further hurt,
My breeches tear I do:
And round my foot I do them tie,
That I along may go.

But when to walk I do attempt,
Gives me excessive pain:
Yet I must travel with sore foot,
Or die and here remain.

So when a few miles I did go,
Unto a hill I come:
Whilst on the lofty top thereof,
I thought I heard a drum.

And judging people to be near,
On them I gave a call;
But sure there was no one to hear,
Being weak, conceit was all.

But by these calls for help I gave,
I evidently see,
That I'm more spent than what I thought,
Or judged myself to be.

For though I'd raise my voice as high
As I had power to do,
'Bove fifty rods it can't be heard,
'Tis so exceeding low.

Being now eight days since I escaped,
I to a river came:
Whilst wading it I suffered much,
Being so very lame.

But having Juniata crossed,
I to a mountain came:
With cold I ne'er was so distressed
As I was on the same. •

For in a night that's very cold,
I here my lodgings take:
And as my clothes were lately wet,
I tremble did and shake.

My hands by this excessive cold,
Are so benumbed that I
Can't move, no, not a single joint,
Were it a world to buy.

Then I, though the night was dark,
Did homewards march away:
Lest I should perish with the cold,
Should I for daylight stay.

But on my journey in this night,
With joy a fire I see:
This was the strangest providence
That ever happened me.

For when I by the same do stay,
Until the light appear:
I see a road just at my hand,
Which doth my spirit cheer.

If I had not beheld this fire,
This Indian path I crossed:
And then, to all appearance, I
Must surely have been lost.

Along this path I went in haste,
As far as I could make:
But 'twas not fast that I could go,
I was so very weak.

For I had been nine days and nights,
In a most starving state,
Not having any means of strength,
Except the snake I ate.

But on the evening of this day
I met with Indians three:
Surprised I was, and really thought
Then enemies to be.

But they proved kind and brought me to
A place where English dwell,
Fort Littleton; the place by me
Was known exceeding well.

The time since I first captive was,
This is the fourteenth day:
Five with the Indians and nine since
From them I ran away.

Thanks to the Lord, who did provide
Food in the wilderness
For me, as did preserve
My life whilst in distress.

Thanks to the Lord, because that he
In desert's pathless way,
Directed me so that I did
At no time go astray.

And now from bondage though I'm freed,
Yet she that's my beloved,
Is to a land that's far remote,
By Indians removed.

II.

INTERPOLATION BY MR. PRITTS.

I shall now return to the narration of facts respecting my father, after he had made his escape from the Indians as before stated.

The Indians, as soon as he was missed, gave chase. Finding himself closely pursued, he hid in a hollow log until they had gone by and out of hearing, when, turning in a different direction, he resumed his flight. Two days, it has been said, were spent by the Indians in search of him; in the mean time, with much fatigue and suffering, he came to a mountain four miles across, and at the top covered with snow. By this time he was almost exhausted, having traveled nearly constantly for two days and nights, and being without food, except a few buds plucked from the trees as he went along; his shoes were worn out; and the country he traveled through being extremely rough and in many places covered with briars of a poisonous nature, his feet were very much lacerated and swollen. To add to his difficulties the mountain was overgrown with laurel and the snow lodged upon its leaves so bent it down that he was unable in many places to get along in his weak condition, except by creeping upon his hands and knees under the branches. Three days had now elapsed since his escape; and although he feared that the Indians were still in pursuit of him, and that by traveling along the mountain they would find his tracks in the snow, and by that means be led to his place of concealment, yet he found himself so lame that he could proceed no farther. His hands also, by crawling upon them in the snow, became almost as much swollen as his feet. He was therefore compelled to lye by, without much prospect indeed of ever proceeding any farther on his journey. Besides the danger of being overtaken by his savage pursuers, he was in fact in a starving condition, not having tasted food since his escape, except the buds already mentioned, plucked as he journeyed on from the beanwood or red-bud tree, as it is called. On the fifth day, however, as he was creeping on his hands and knees (not being able yet to walk) in search of buds or herbs to appease his hunger, he was fortunate enough to see a rattlesnake, which he

killed and ate raw. After lying by three or four days, he allayed the swelling of his feet, by puncturing the festered parts with a thorn; he then tore up his breeches, and called as loud as he could, but there was no one to answer; it was but a delusion of the imagination. Sad and disappointed he journeyed on again, and on the eighth day crossed the Juniata by wading it, which on account of his lameness, he accomplished with great difficulty. It was now night and very cold, and his clothes being wet, he was so benumbed that he was afraid to lie down lest he should perish; and he, therefore, lame and wearied as he was, determined to pursue his journey, although it was very dark. Providential circumstance! for in the course of the night as he wandered on, he scarcely knew whither, he was attracted by the sight of a fire apparently abandoned the day before, probably by a party of the settlers who were out in pursuit of the savages. Remaining here till morning, he discovered a path leading in the direction of the settlements, which he followed with as much speed as he was able. This was the ninth day since his escape, during which time a few buds and four snakes were all he had to subsist on. In the afternoon of this day he was alarmed by suddenly meeting at a turn of his path three Indians; but they proved friendly, and instead of killing him, as he expected when he first saw them, they conducted him in a few hours to Fort Littleton* (in Bedford county,) a place well known to him, where he remained a few days, until sufficiently recruited in strength to proceed home.

III.

CONCLUSION OF JUDGE BARD'S NARRATIVE.

Some time after my father's return home, he went to fort Pitt, which was then in the hands of the English, and a number of Indians being on the opposite side of the river, about to form a treaty, he one evening went over, to make inquiry concerning my mother. My father observed among them several who were present when he was taken prisoner; to these he discovered himself. But they professed not to know him, on which he enquired of

*FORT LITTLETON, properly Fort Lyttleton, was situated at the Sugar Cabins, in what is now Dublin township, Fulton county. Its site is often confounded with Burnt Cabins, a few miles distant. It was on the new road, to the Ohio, built to furnish General Braddock with supplies. "I have called it Fort Lyttleton," Governor Morris wrote Feb. 9, 1756, "in honour of my friend George."

them if they did not recollect having been at the taking of nine persons, referring them to the time and place. They then acknowledged it, and enquired of him how he got home, &c. after which he made enquiry concerning my mother, but they said they knew nothing of her, but promised to give him some information by the time of his return the next day. He then returned to the fort. Shortly after this, a young man who had been taken by the Indians when a child, followed him, and advised him not to return, for that when he had left them he had heard them say, that they never had a stronger desire for anything than to have sunk the tomahawk into his head, and that they had agreed to kill him on his return next day. After this man had requested my father not to mention anything of his having been with him, or of the subject of their conversation, he returned to camp.

I may here state that from the time that my father was taken by the Indians, until my mother was released, he did little else than wander from place to place in quest of information respecting her, and after he was informed where she was, his whole mind bent upon contriving plans for her redemption. Desiring with this view to go again to Pittsburg, he fell in with a brigade of wagons commanded by Mr. Irvine; with them he proceeded as far as Bedford, but finding this a tedious way of traveling, he spoke to the commanding officer of the place to get captain White Eyes,* who commanded a party of Indians, to promise to accompany him to Pittsburg. This was accordingly done, and the Indians having agreed to take him safe to Pitt, my father set out with them, having a horse and a new rifle. They had proceeded but about two miles, when an Indian turned off the road and took up a scalp which that morning had been taken off one of the wagoners. This alarmed my father not a little; but having proceeded about ten miles further, the Indians again turned off the road, and brought several horses and a keg of whiskey which had been concealed. Shortly after this, the Indians began to drink so as to become intoxicated. White Eyes then signified to my father that as he had ran off from them, he would then shoot him, and raised his gun to

*WHITE EYES, alias Koquethagachton, was a celebrated captain and counsellor of the Delawares of the Ohio country. He was a warm friend of the Moravian mission in Ohio, and on Dunmore's War and the Revolution he earnestly strove to keep the Delawares neutral. While on a visit to Washington, D. C., in 1802, a great-grandson of Capt. White Eyes was introduced by Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, to Senator Bard, of California, a great-grandson of Richard Bard.

take aim; but my father, stepping behind a tree, ran round it while the Indian followed. This for a time gave great amusement to the bystanders, until a young Indian stepped up, twisted the gun out of the hands of White Eyes, and hid it under a log. The Indians became considerably intoxicated, and scattered, leaving White Eyes with my father. White Eyes then made at him with a large stick, aiming at his head, but my father threw up his arm, and received so severe a blow as to blacken it for weeks. At this time an Indian of another nation, who had been sent as an express to Bedford, came by. Captain White Eyes applied to him for his gun to shoot my father, but the Indian refused, as they were about making peace, and the killing of my father would bring on another war: (being of different nations they were obliged to speak in English.) By this time my father, finding himself in a desperate situation, resolved at all events to attempt an escape: he said to captain White Eyes, our horses are going away, and went towards them, expecting every minute to receive a ball in his back, but on coming up to his horse, he got on him and took to the road; he had gone but a short distance when he saw the Indian who had taken the gun out of White Eyes' hand sleeping at a spring, and I have often heard him say, had it have been any of the other Indians, he would have shot him. Fearing pursuit, he rode as fast as his horse could go, and, having traveled all night, he got to Pittsburg the next morning shortly after sunrise, and he was not there more than three hours until the Indians were in after him: but from a fear of injury being done my mother, should he kill them, he suppressed his anger, and passed the matter by. Here he had an opportunity of writing her a letter, requesting her to inform her adopted friends, that if they would bring her in he would pay them forty pounds. But having waited for an answer until he became impatient, he bargained with an Indian to go and steal her away. But the night before he was to start he declined going, saying that he would be killed if he went. In this situation he resolved at all hazards to go himself and bring her; for which purpose he set out and went to a place on the Susquehannah, I think it was called Shamokin, not far from what is called the Big Cherry Trees.* From here he set out on an Indian path, along which he had traveled until evening, when he was met by a party of Indians who were bringing in my

*BIG CHERRY TREES was near the present town of Sunbury, then generally called Shamokin.

mother; the Indians passed him by and raised the war halloo—my mother felt distressed at their situation, and my father perceiving the Indians not to be in a good humor, began to promise them their pay, as he had promised by letter, when they would come to Shamokin, but the Indians told him that if he got them among the whites he would then refuse to pay them, and that they would then have no redress; finding they were thus apprehensive, he told them to keep him as a hostage out in the woods and send his wife into town, and he would send an order for the money to be paid them, and that if it was not done they might do with him as they pleased. This had the desired effect—they got quite good humored and brought them in, on doing which the money was paid agreeably to promise. Before my father and mother left Shamokin, he requested an Indian who had been an adopted brother of my mother, if ever he came down amongst the white people to call and see him. Accordingly, some time afterwards the Indian paid him a visit. he living then about ten miles from Chambersburg. The Indian having continued for some time with him, went to a tavern, known by the name of M'Cormack's, and there became somewhat intoxicated. when a certain Newgen,* (since executed in Carlisle for stealing horses,) having a large knife in his hand, struck it into the Indian's neck, edge foremost, designing thereby to thrust it in between the bone and throat, and by drawing it forward to cut his throat, but he partly missed his aim, and only cut the forepart of the windpipe. On this Newgen had to escape from justice; otherwise the law would have been put in force against him. And it has been remarked, that ever after he continued to progress in vice until his death. A physician was brought to attend the Indian; the wound was sewed up, and he continued at my father's until he had recovered; when he returned to his own people, who put him to death, on the pretext of his having, as they said, joined the white people.

*NEWGEN means Nugent; he was one of a noted family of outlaws that lived on the Falling Spring, near Chambersburg, Pa. Three Nugent brothers were mentioned in their father's will, proved in 1762—William, Benjamin and James. William and Benjamin were indicted a number of times for felonies, but generally managed to jump their bail. The name of James Nugent is not found in the criminal records of Cumberland county for twenty years after indictments began to be found against his elder brothers, but finally at a court of oyer and terminer held at Carlisle before Thomas M'Kean, Chief Justice, and George Bryan, Justice, a jury was empaneled May 26, 1750, to try Benjamin Nugent and James Nugent for "felony and robbery;" they were sentenced to be hanged. May 29, 1750.

In August, 1764, (according to the best accounts of the time,) my father and his family, from fear of the Indians, having moved to my grandfather Thomas Poe's, about three miles from his own place, he took a black girl with him to his own place to make some hay—and being there at his work, a dog which he had with him began to bark and run towards and from a thicket of bushes. Observing these circumstances he became alarmed, and taking up his gun, told the girl to run to the house, for he believed there were Indians near. So they made towards the house, and had not been there more than an hour, when from the loft of the house they saw a party, commanded by Captain Potter, late General Potter, in pursuit of a party of Indians who had that morning murdered a school master of the name of Brown, with ten small children, and scalped and left for dead one by the name of Archibald McCullough, who recovered and was living not long since. It was remarkable that with but few exceptions, the scholars were much averse to going to school that morning. And the account given by McCullough is, that when the master and scholars met at the school, two of the scholars informed him that on their way they had seen Indians, but the information was not attended to by the master, who ordered them to their books; soon afterwards two old Indians and a boy rushed up to the door. The master seeing them, prayed them only to take his life and spare the children; but unfeelingly the two old Indians stood at the door whilst the boy entered the house and with a piece of wood, made in the form of an Indian maul, killed the master and scholars, after which the whole of them were scalped.

FROM BRADDOCK TO BOUQUET.

I.

GENERAL BRADDOCK AND HIS ARMY.

Braddock's ill-fated expedition which precipitated the forays of the French and Indians upon the unprotected frontiers of Pennsylvania was the most fantastic military pageant that ever marched into the woods. Although General Braddock was a brave soldier and, as Horace Walpole said of him, "a very Iroquois in disposition," he had none of the qualities that would have fitted him for the duty on which he was sent. He was punctilious, arbitrary and intractable. He was vain-glorious and self-confident. He was a court dandy and a spendthrift. In the back-woods he was as ostentatious as a fool of quality displaying himself in a gilded coach to the maids of honor and the maids of dishonor in St. James's. That he might travel with ease and comfort, as well as with the dignity he thought befitting his rank, he bought the discarded chariot of Governor Sharpe, of Maryland, in which he travelled as far as Fort Cumberland, with a guard of light horse galloping on each side of him. Two hours before the army reached Will's Creek Braddock dashed through it, the drums beating the Grenadier March. There he was compelled to abandon his sumptuous vehicle because it was impossible to drag it farther, leaving it as a memento of an ill-directed and disastrous campaign.

Braddock's army, like its commanding general, was well enough suited for European warfare, but it was entirely unfitted for back-woods fighting. It consisted of two royal regiments, increased from one thousand to fourteen hundred men by Maryland and Virginia levies; two provincial companies of pioneers, or carpenters, of thirty men each, with captains and subalterns; a company of guides, ten men, with a captain and two aids; a company of Virginia light horse commanded by Captain Stewart; three independent companies, or rather remnants of companies, from New York; and thirty seamen from Commodore Keppel's fleet, with a midshipman and lieutenant, to assist with ropes and tackle in dragging over the mountains the four cannons from the ships. The two English

regiments, the 44th and 48th, were commanded respectively by Sir Peter Halkett and Col. Thomas Dunbar. Under Halkett was Lieut.-Col. Thomas Gage, who was to suffer a defeat scarcely less humiliating than Braddock's, twenty years later, in the first campaign of the Revolution. In command of one of the independent companies was Capt. Horatio Gates, who was destined to receive the sword of the jaunty Jack Burgoyne at Saratoga. Attached to General Braddock's staff were his military secretary, William Shirley, of Massachusetts; Captain Robert Orme and Roger Morris, aides-de-camp, and Col. George Washington, of Virginia. The Virginia light horse served as the general's body guard.

Preparatory to this ostentatious expedition into the backwoods Sir John St. Clair, deputy quartermaster general, had just come out from England, intending to make a tour of inspection of the intended line of march, accompanied by Governor Sharpe. From Williamsburgh Sir John wrote to Governor Morris, of Pennsylvania, asking to have a road cut so that there might be communication between Philadelphia and the Three Forks of Youghiogheny, both for the security of retreat and to facilitate the transport of provisions. Going as far as Will's Creek he descended the creek in a canoe to the Potomac, and came down the Potomac to Alexandria to meet Braddock.

Sir John was almost as choleric and fully as dictatorial and unreasonable as Sir Horace Walpole's Iroquois. His American geography was as eccentric as his British temper. "By the maps I have of your province," he wrote to Governor Morris, "there appears to me to be a road from Philadelphia, which crosses the Susquehanna a little below the junction of the river Juniata, and that there are two paths from that place leading to the Black Log, which is at no very great distance from the branches of the Youghiogheny (called the Turkey's Foot) where we are to cross." The governor in response informed the truculent baronet that there was a very good wagon road from Philadelphia to the mouth of Conococheague, but only a horse path through the mountains by which the Indian traders carried their goods, and that there would be great difficulty in making a wagon road that way. He also gently intimated that the Black Log was "considerably distant from the Turkey's Foot." Governor Morris promised, if the Assembly would enable him to do so, to send a surveyor from Carlisle to inspect the country westward beyond the Allegheny mountains, and to open such

roads as the passes of the mountains would admit for the more convenient march of troops or carriage of provisions. This promise doubtfully made was earnestly kept. Instead of merely sending a surveyor on a prospecting tour George Croghan, John Armstrong, James Burd, William Buchanan and Adam Hoopes were appointed commissioners to explore the country west of the Great Virginia Road as the road through the Cumberland Valley was called, and to survey and lay out such roads as were most direct and commodious for the purposes for which they were required. No better set of men could have been chosen for this work. They were all acquainted with the general character of the mountain ranges to the westward, and Armstrong was the best surveyor on the frontier. The commissioners projected a road from McDowell's Mill to within eighteen miles of the Three Forks, where they found too many French and Indians scouting and hunting to venture farther. The length of the projected road, so far as it was surveyed, was sixty-nine miles. This work accomplished, the commissioners went to lay their drafts before Sir John St. Clair, whom they expected to meet at Fort Cumberland.

Sir John had an agreeable time at Alexandria, where there was much feasting and a great deal of ceremony. After enjoying the gaieties of the fashionable little provincial city and receiving the instructions of his chief, he went to Fort Cumberland where he found the Pennsylvania Commissioners awaiting him. They offered to show him the drafts of the projected road, but he refused to receive them and in the language of their report "stormed like a Lyon Rampant." Although his letter asking for the road was dated the 14th of February and could not be answered by Morris until the 28th, he declared that the commissions should have been issued in January "upon his first letter." He had written a letter to Morris in January, but it contained no demand for a road. The commissioners thought they had done well, and were abashed by the heat of their reception. Their meeting with St. Clair was on the 16th of April. Doing it now, he said, was doing nothing. Instead of marching to the Ohio he threatened to march into Cumberland county. Not a soldier should handle an axe, he declared, but by fire and sword he would compel the inhabitants to do it; he would kill all the cattle and drive away the horses; burn the houses, and if the French defeated the army by the delays of the province he would with his sword drawn pass

through it and treat the inhabitants as a parcel of traitors to his master. This Bombastes Furioso even avowed it as his purpose to "shake Mr. Penn's Proprietaryship" by representing Pennsylvania as a disaffected province. "He told us," the commissioners reported, "to go to the general, if we pleased, who would give us ten bad words for one that he had given."

Sir John was not out of the way in his opinion of the explosive qualities and exacting character of Braddock. That self-confident general demanded everything, but was disposed to grant nothing. He was constantly complaining of the failure of Pennsylvania and Virginia to meet his demands and threatening to complain to the king of the remissness of these provinces, but refused to listen to the representations of the best informed men on the continent. He spoke slightly of the provincial contingent and scoffed at danger from the Indians. "These savages," he said to Franklin, "may indeed be a formidable enemy to raw American militia, but upon the king's regular and disciplined troops, sir, it is impossible they should make an impression." Early in May Governor Morris sent Secretary Peters to expedite the work of the road-makers by his presence. When Peters visited the camp Braddock querulously declared over and over again that he would not move from Will's Creek till he had Mr. Morris's assurance that the road would be opened in time. This new road, it must be remembered, was not the one over which he intended to march. Peters sought to make him sensible of the dangers that would beset him from the Indians, and told him the new road could not go on without an escort, but, "the general despised his observations about an attack from Indians, and said the province might but he could not send men to protect the road-makers." Young Washington's suggestion that they should leave behind some of the superfluous camp paraphernalia was received by Braddock with a sarcastic smile. All these things have a painful interest in view of the disastrous end to which they led, and the still more disastrous consequences that followed it.

It is a trite saying—"Like master, like man." Braddock's officers, with a few exceptions, were imitation Braddocks. Many of the subordinates shared the general's contemptuous opinion of the provincials. "They performed their evolutions and firings as well as could be expected," wrote Captain Orme, speaking of the Virginia contingent, "but their languid, spiritless and unsoldierlike appearance, considered with the lowness and ig-

norance of most of the officers, gave little hope of their future good behavior." These contemptuous views, entertained by the English toward the provincials, were returned with interest by the Americans. "We have a general most judiciously chosen for being disqualified for the service he is employed in in almost every respect," wrote Braddock's American secretary, Shirley, to Governor Morris. Speaking of the officers who were nearest to the general, he said: "As to them, I don't think we have to boast. Some are insolent and ignorant; others capable, but rather aiming at showing their own abilities than making a proper use of them." Governor Morris, in a letter to Braddock, resented Sir John St. Clair's language to the road commissioners, and had the satisfaction of being assured in reply that Sir John was ashamed of his conduct.

It must be conceded that Braddock was subjected to many delays and disappointments in the matter of the forage and provisions the provinces were required to furnish. In only one instance was he supplied to his complete satisfaction. In every other case he complained that he had "met with nothing but lies and villainy." He especially denounced "a fellow of Conococheague, one Cresap, who had behaved in such a manner in relation to the Pennsylvania flour, that if he been a French commissary he could not have acted more for their interest." This was a son of the famous Capt. Thomas Cresap, who so doggedly asserted the pretensions of Lord Baltimore to Pennsylvania territory on the Susquehanna twenty years before. The province had agreed to send flour to the mouth of Conococheague for the use of the army, and Sir John St. Clair was very impatient over the delay in its delivery. At the same time the appointment of young Cresap, which was made by Sir John, was the cause of impatience with the proprietary agents as well as with General Braddock. "The commissioners are not pleased," John Armstrong wrote to Secretary Peters, "that Cresap's son should receive the contributions of this province, lest discredit should arise through the knavery of that family." Their suspicions, it turned out, were not unfounded.

In contrast with the inefficiency of a service that depended upon untrained civilians and unwilling Assemblies for supplies was the punctilio of Braddock's camp. Military routine was enforced in its strictest forms. Even the Virginia recruits and companies were placed under the most rigorous discipline. Every morning the general held a levee in his tent. Every Sunday divine service

was read at the head of each regiment by the chaplain. Drunkenness among the men was punished with great severity. A soldier convicted of theft in the camp at Will's Creek was sentenced to receive a thousand lashes and to be drummed out of his regiment. This unmerciful sentence was mercifully remitted when the poor fellow could endure no more. But while the men were subjected to such rigorous discipline and treated with such extreme severity the officers, who though brave were mere poppinjays in camp and on the march and many of them of loose morals, were often at variance with each other, destroying the morale of the army by their bickerings and intrigues. "I heard of young men being favorites," wrote Daniel Dulany, an eminent lawyer, of Annapolis, who visited the camp at Alexandria, attracted by the reports of the gay appearance of the English troops, "and of others, whose rank and age and character entitled them to respect, being disgraced and kept at a distance. As there always will be attachments from personal regard, or considerations of interest in every army it can rarely happen that any animosity among officers of rank will be exclusively confined to themselves.—it soon becomes contagious,—even private men catch the disease." The triteness of Mr. Dulany's philosophy is made vital by a report, current at the time, that after Braddock was wounded he was carried twenty miles on the officers' shoulders,—“not a comon man would tcuch him.”

II.

BRADDOCK AND THE BUSH-FIGHTERS.

General Braddock wished to secure the services of a force of Indian allies, the task of obtaining which was committed to a son of Christopher Gist the veteran Indian trader on the Ohio, on behalf of Virginia and to George Croghan on the part of Pennsylvania. Young Gist might have secured the attendance of five or six hundred Virginia Indians but for the interference of Richard Paris, a trader who had great influence with the Catawbas and Cherokees, and the general's contempt for the Indian character. Paris was unfriendly to Croghan, whom he represented to Governor Denny, two years later, as very “aggravating” to the Cherokees. “knowing him to be a corrupt peacemaker amongst the nations who are our enemies,” and his conduct showed that he was equally unfriendly to the Gists.

When young Gist attempted to perform the work entrusted to him Paris told the Indians of the back parts of Virginia that it was improbable that one so young and of so little account would be sent alone on a business of such importance. He suggested further that if they went with Gist the young man would assume the merit of their services and obtain the reward. Upon this advice the Indians refused to go with Gist, but told him they expected to be treated with. Braddock disdained to send again, but a reward was offered for the arrest of Paris, although it was the opinion of men acquainted with the Indians and Indian traders that it would have been more prudent to have sent him a present.

George Croghan's relations with the Pennsylvania Indians were very intimate. For more than a quarter of a century he had lived among the Delawares and Shawanese west of the Susquehanna, and traded with them on the Ohio. A few years before, he owned a plantation on the Conodoguinet, near Hogestown, and another farther up that stream, in the neighborhood of Newburg, but he was then settled at Aughwick, in what is now the extreme southern part of Huntingdon county. His house was the scene of many conferences with the deputies of the Six Nations and the allied tribes, including the great treaty of 1754, from which so much was expected and so little realized chiefly because of Braddock's demeanor. In this council Conrad Weiser represented the province in conjunction with Croghan. Among the prominent Indians who took part in it were Tanacharisson, the Half-King or viceroy of the Six Nations, a Seneca; Scarrooyady, an Oneida, who succeeded Tanacharisson as Half-King; the Beaver and Dishickamy, Delawares; and Lappechkewe, the young king of the Shawanese, with Wapatykeety (Little Johnny) as their speaker. Besides Weiser and Croghan, the whites were Andrew Montour, generally called the White Mingo, and Peter Shaffer. Hugh Crawford, Thomas Simpson and John Owen.

The half-King and Scarrooyady came to Aughwick after the defeat of Colonel Washington at Great Meadows, and Beaver and the young king of the Shawanese, with their companions, from the French fort on the Ohio. Just before the conference was determined upon, Tanacharisson went on a visit to the Susquehanna, where Weiser found him and induced him to return. After leaving the river, Weiser and the Half-King lodged the first night at Tobias Hendricks' on the Louthier Manor, and the next day went by way of Croghan's Gap and Shearman's

Creek to Andrew Montour's, where they stayed that night. Montour accompanied them to Aughwick. As an illustration of the sensitiveness of the Indians with whom Braddock had to deal, it may be remarked that the Half-King complained to Weiser of the behaviour of Colonel Washington, whom he characterized as good-natured but without experience, saying that "he took upon him to command the Indians as his slaves, and would have them every day upon the out scout, and to attack the enemy by themselves, and that he would by no means take advice from the Indians; that he (the Half-King) had carried off his wife and children, so did other Indians before the battle began, because Colonel Washington would not listen to them, but was always driving them to fight by his directions."

Croghan's Indian family at this time was a picturesque grouping of the half savage, half civilized condition that was the result of Pennsylvania paternalism, "I counted above twenty cabins about his house," Weiser wrote, "and in them at least two hundred Indians,—men, women and children,—and a great many more are scattered thereabouts, some two or three miles off, and frequently come to fetch meal at Mr. Croghan's; he has between twenty five and thirty acres of the best Indian corn that I ever saw; he sends his servants every day to fetch four or five bags full of roasting ears for them, but there is not an hour in the day but what some steal into it and fetch more: and, upon the whole, it is my opinion they will destroy one half of it before it can be gathered in, to say nothing of the butter, milk, squashes, pumpkins, they daily fetch, for all of which, if he be not allowed, he must be a great loser."

These Indians were a dissipated lot, as all Indians on the frontier were, and Croghan could not prevent them from getting strong liquors. Lewis Montour, Andrew's brother, supplied them clandestinely, and "pretends that his wife, which is an ugly squaw, does it," and Weiser charged that even some of the magistrates of Cumberland county were engaged in this illegal and disreputable traffic. He thought the Indians would scatter before winter, but Croghan had enough of them the next summer to enable him to engage about fifty warriors for Braddock, under Scarrooyady, the successor of the old Half-King: White Thunder, the keeper of the speech belts; and Silver Hells (Aroas), a young Seneca warrior. The order to secure the Indian contingent, which came through Governor Morris, reached Croghan at Aughwick on the 30th of

April. The next day he dispatched messengers to the Delawares, Shawanese and other tribes near Fort Duquesne, and to the Indians on the Susquehanna, asking them to meet him at Braddock's camp, and on the 2d of May, accompanied by Andrew Montour, he departed with the warriors for Fort Cumberland.

Croghan is credited with the engagement of another party of bush-fighters that would probably have proved more serviceable as scouts than the Indians if Braddock had been able to appreciate their value. This was a company of rangers commanded by the famous Captain Jack, sometimes called the "Black Rifle" and the "Wild Hunter of the Juniata." The identity of Captain Jack has never been satisfactorily settled. According to a tradition that still survives at Doubling Gap, he was Joseph Aiger, whose father and mother were murdered by the Indians. Another story is that it was his wife and two children that were killed by the savages. It was said that Aiger, in revenge for the murder of his parents, devoted himself to the task of taking a hundred scalps for each of the victims of Indian ferocity. It does not appear that he and the "Wild Hunter" is the same person, nor is it likely that the wife and two children of the "Black Rifle" were killed in Aughwick in 1752, while the mysterious husband and father was absent on a fishing excursion. If such murders had occurred there would certainly be some trace of them in the "Colonial Records," and it is impossible that an avenger, so terrible as Captain Jack is represented to have been, should have been related to the myths of Indian history. There is no proof that he ever lived in Aughwick. What is more likely is that he was Capt. Patrick Jack, probably a son of Patrick Jack, a taxable of Guilford township, Franklin county, in 1751, and a near neighbor of Col. Benjamin Chambers, at Falling Spring. The elder Patrick was a prominent man in the Conococheague settlement in 1739, when the younger was only nine years old. At the time Captain Jack was engaged by Croghan for Braddock's service, the younger Patrick was twenty-five. This young Patrick Jack, who lived to the great age of 91 years, was always reputed to have been an officer in the Indian wars. That Captain Jack of Braddock's expedition was identical with Capt. Patrick Jack is proved by the fact that he was in the Conococheague settlement when Croghan sent to him.

The story of the "Wild Hunter of the Juniata," as related by Dav. Jones and other historians, is preposterous. We are told that he roamed the valley like an uncaged

tiger, the most formidable foe that ever crossed the red man's path; that he fought the Indians upon their own ground, with their own weapons, and practiced their own methods of merciless warfare; that he commanded a company of scouts, or rangers, uniformed like Indians, with hunting shirts, leather leggings and moccasins; and that, as it was a penal offense to occupy the hunting grounds of the Juniata valley, much more to shed the blood of any savages, it is not likely that these "hunters" ever furnished the "Quaker proprietors" with an official list of the killed and wounded. To show how utterly incredible all this is, it is only necessary to point out that these sanguinary avengers are represented as carrying on their work when the whole frontier was at peace, without the knowledge of Weiser, Croghan and Armstrong, or with their silent acquiescence, and without any protest from the Half-King or Shikellamy.

It is not far to seek for a reason that a company of rangers should have been ready in Conococheague to Croghan's hand. The entire Cumberland Valley had been in a state of alarm since midsummer in 1754. This was especially true of Conococheague, because of the murder of Joseph Campbell, an Indian trader, at the house of Anthony Thompson at the foot of Path Valley, by Israel, an Indian of the Six Nations, in September, 1754. Thompson's house, which stood at the entrance to Cowan's Gap, on the Indian path to Aughwick, was the earliest tavern on the frontier of which we have any account. It was frequented both by Indians and Indian traders and was of such importance in Braddock's day that the distances westward were generally measured from it. Although the Campbell murder was a sporadic crime of a worthless Indian, and in no way connected with the designs of the French upon the English settlements, it was committed at a time when the people on the frontier were on the verge of panic, and it is not surprising that a company of rangers under an intrepid young leader, such as was Capt. Patrick Jack, should have been organized for the protection of the Conococheague country before Braddock's expedition was projected. There was nothing unusual or extraordinary in the uniform attributed to them. A company of riflemen went to the assistance of Boston twenty years later from the same neighborhood, uniformed in the same manner. The fact that they were willing to serve Braddock without any provision being made for their shelter and without pay is a proof that they were

not, rather than that they were, a band of irresponsible Indian hunters

Captain Jack's engagement was that he should join Braddock on the march. In the meantime Croghan conducted the warriors under the Half-King, White Thunder and Silver Heels, to the camp at Will's Creek. Braddock received the chiefs and warriors, who were all painted and decorated for war, with great ceremony, the guards resting on their firearms as the braves entered the general's tent for a grand council. Croghan was given a commission as captain, and placed in command of the Indians; and Andrew Montour was also taken into Braddock's service. For a time all went well. Unluckily, the warriors had brought their families with them, with the exception of some of the old women, who were left at Aughwick to plant the corn and prepare for the braves on their return. Braddock had directed that the warriors should leave their wives behind them, but Croghan did not strenuously insist upon this condition, because it was likely that the charge of feeding them would be allowed to rest upon him by a niggardly Assembly.

It was not many days after the arrival of the women in the camp that it was found that their presence there would prove intollerable. The gay young officers, in their brilliant uniforms, dazzled the eyes of these princesses of the woods, and the young squaws were found to be very attractive by the military sybarites of the camp. Degraded as the Indians had become, it is not surprising that they frequently got into "high quarrels" over a source of revenue to which they were unaccustomed, "their squaws bringing them money in plenty, which they got from the officers, who were scandalously fond of them." One Indian beauty, Bright Lightning, the daughter of White Thunder, was a particular favorite with the English gallants. Secretary Peters informed Governor Morris and the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania, after his return from the camp, that he "represented the consequences of this licentiousness to the General, who issued orders that no Indian woman should be admitted into the camp." This did not prevent them from being sought elsewhere, and as the only remedy for the evil Braddock insisted upon their return to Aughwick. White Thunder and some of the warriors went with them for their protection.

Braddock was not a man capable of utilizing Indians for any purpose. He failed to see their usefulness even as scouts. Croghan told Washington that the General

had rejected his offers of their services as outguards, and Washington's representations failed to make any impression on a man who believed his troops invincible. The result was that Braddock soon managed to alienate nearly all the Indians that Croghan had brought from Aughwick by his failure to consult or employ them. Whether the warriors retired from his camp in disgust or whether he sent them away is uncertain, but when he resumed his march from Will's Creek only Scarrooyady and eight of his people remained. That those who considered themselves ill-used made their way to the French at Fort Duquesne, with full information of the expedition, is as certain as that they might have been made exceedingly useful to the English.

Captain Jack and his band joined the army in June, during the halt at Little Meadows. In hunting shirts, leggings and moccasins, and each man armed with knife and rifle, they were typical heroes of the backwoods. To the English, unaccustomed to frontiersmen and their ways, they seemed not unlike Indians. Immediately upon their arrival Jack sought an interview with Braddock. As might have been expected from such a man it proved to be a chilling one. "There was plenty of time for making arrangements," the General said, "and he had men upon whom he could depend for all purposes." Indignant at the manner of his reception Captain Jack withdrew and reported his rebuff to his followers. Shouldering their rifles they retired as they had come, their leader at their head.

According to the inscription on his monument in Falling Spring graveyard, Col. Patrick Jack, who died January 25, 1821, aged 91 years, was "an officer, in the colonial and Revolutionary wars." There is no official record that he served as an officer during the French and Indian war, unless he was Lieut. Patrick Jack, of Capt Christopher Hayes' company, 1763-4, but this favors rather than precludes the tradition that he commanded an independent company of rangers. If he was the Captain Jack who marched to aid Braddock, whose army he might have saved from defeat, he was not a man likely to accept a commission in the provincial establishment, 1756-63. His Revolutionary record is clear. He was a captain in Col. Samuel Culbertson's battalion of Cumberland, County Associators, 1777-80. His home was in Hamilton township, where he died.

Col. Patrick Jack's will was dated August 18, 1817. His estate was equally divided between his son, John Fin-

ley Jack, and his daughter, Polly Jack. To another daughter, Jane Stewart, he gave only four shillings. The will contained a provision that his sister Martha Jack, should be supported if she consented to live in the family.

It may be contended that this prosaic Hamilton township farmer, who lived until 1821, could have been the original of the backwoods hero, afterward so celebrated as the "Black Rifle" and the "Wild Hunter of the Juniata." It must be remembered, however, that there is not a single authentic fact in regard to the mythical hero of Aughwick. The story, which first appeared in "Hazard's Register," was not printed in Patrick Jack's lifetime. The real Patrick Jack was born in 1730. He was a possible backwoods hero at the time of Braddock's expedition. He belonged to the Conococheague. The mythical Captain Jack had no connection with the Conococheague country, and he could not possibly have been what he is represented as being. Although it is only tradition, Patrick Jack's tombstone represents him as an Indian fighter when Indian fighting was a duty. With this we shall have to be content.

(To be continued.)

SOME STUDIES OF EARLY SURVEYS.

TWO CONOCOCHÉAGUE PLANTATIONS.

A typical early settlement in the Conococheague Valley was made by three brothers-in-law, Thomas Poe, John Potter and John Hamilton.

Poe was a descendant of one of four brothers, William, Thomas, Anthony and John, all of whom went to Ireland from England in the period from 1625 to 1649. Of these four brothers William was apparently the eldest, and he seems to have been the first of the family to take part in that great undertaking of King James I that we know as the Plantation of Ulster. Soon after his settlement in Ireland William Poe married Frances, daughter of John Sedborough, an English undertaker of a 1000 acres of land in the barony of Chankelly, Co. Fermanagh. Thomac Poe was a retainer of Thomas Blennerhasset, who was undertaker of 2000 acres of land in the barony of Lurg, Co. Fermanagh, adjacent to Clankelly. Thomas Poe was a lieutenant under Cromwell, and for his services received a grant of land in Nenagh parish, Lower Ormond barony, Co. Tipperary. At the close of his life he was settled at Cloghan, parish of Callen, Kings Co. Capt. Anthony Poe was an English officer in Ireland during the troubles that began with the outbreak in 1641, but it is possible that he only left England with Cromwell's army in 1649. He died at Skreene, Co. Meath, in 1654. His widow and son and heir, Daniel Poe, received a grant of Drumgoolstown, parish of Stabannon, Co. Louth, in 1666. Of John Poe nothing definite is known. The identity of these brothers is fixed by the will of William Poe, who died about 1682, a very old man.

Potter was a descendant of George Potter, a captain in the Parliamentary army in Ireland, who received a grant of land in scattered plots in Magherastephana barony, Co. Fermanagh, in 1675. In 1683 Captain Potter sold his entire grant to James Corry, the ancestor of the Earl of Belmore. The Potters continued to live in the neighborhood of Magheracross, on the road from Enniskillen to Omagh, for two or three generations before John Potter emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1741. The marriage bond of John Potter and Catharine Crozier,

both of Kilskeery, Co. Tyrone, in 1727, was signed by Thomas Potter, of Ballynant, and John Crozier, of Mulleghmon, both in Co. Fermanagh. A tentative line of the Potters is as follows:

Capt. George Potter

Abraham Potter

Thomas Potter

John Potter, the emigrant.

Hamilton, although there is some conflict in the records in regard to his Christian name, was undoubtedly a scion of the manse of Dunlop, of Ayrshire, Scotland. A survey of lands in the Conococheague Valley was made to John Hamilton, April 18, 1747. In a survey made to John Potter, April 12, 1754, the same lands are mentioned as belonging to Robert Hamilton. The name of Robert Hamilton occurs among the list of taxables for Antrim township, Cumberland Co., in 1751. As these lands passed into the possession of John Potter and were adjacent to lands surveyed to Thomas Poe, in March, 1752, it is to be inferred that Robert Hamilton was nearly akin to John Hamilton, and that John came to the Conococheague with the intention of settling near his brothers-in-law, Poe and Potter. It is not easy, however, to fix the line of descent from the Rev. Hans Hamilton, vicar of Dunlap. Out of the Scotch manse came a numerous and distinguished posterity in Antrim, Down, Armagh, Tyrone and Monaghan, in Ireland. The late A. Boyd Hamilton, Esq., of Harrisburg, claimed descent from John Hamilton, of "Hamilton's Bawn," who was the fourth son of Rev. Hans Hamilton and the father of Robert, who was the father of John, who was the father of James, who was the father of John, who married in January, 1735, Isabella Potter, and came to America in company with his brother-in-law, John Potter, and probably Thomas Poe also, on the ship "Donegal", landing at Newcastle, Del., in September, 1741. Without accepting this line of descent as even approximately true the Hamilton genealogy can await a separate chapter.

The tradition is that Poe and Potter came to the Conococheague in 1746, and John Hamilton came as early if not earlier. Poe obtained a warrant for his plantation, Oct. 9, 1750, and a warrant for a smaller tract was dated the same day to Potter. Poe's tract, which began on the Conococheague on the north and extended along the Guilford township line to the eastward, forming a V at its southern extremity, embraced 568 acres and 40 perches and allowance. It was surveyed by John Arm-

strong, D. S. A copy of the Armstrong draught, made for the Franklin County records by Emanuel Kuhn, is included in the general map of the two Conococheague plantations that are the subjects of this paper.



POE AND POTTER PLANTATIONS.

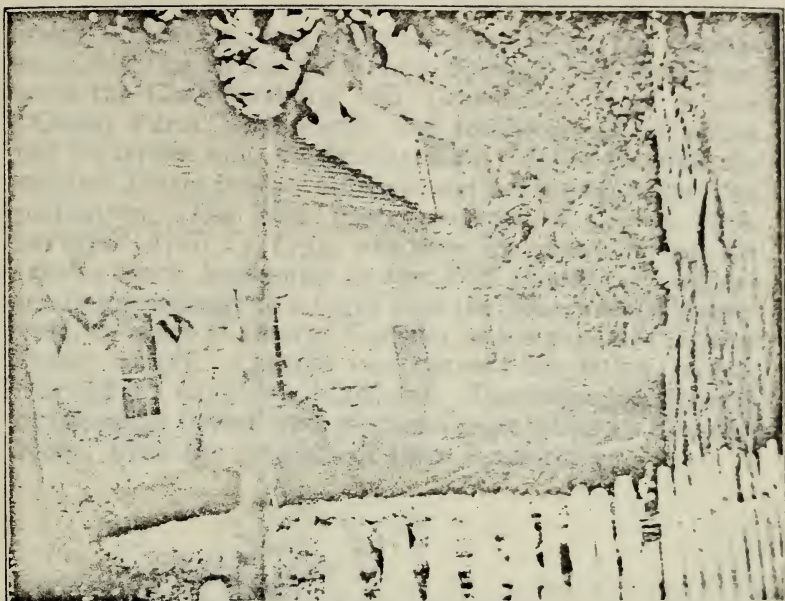
At his death, in 1770, Thomas Poe bequeathed the plantation to his only son, James. When Capt. James Poe died, in 1822, he divided it between his two sons, John and William, giving the homestead to John Poe. In his will Capt. Poe directed that Archibald Bard, David Fullerton and Robert Robison should determine the division line between John and William. John Poe was not successful in the management of the large estate that he received under the will of his father, notwithstanding that he obtained a large sum of money from his wife, Isabella (Harbison) Poe, after his marriage. By an indenture dated April 7, 1843, Mr. Poe turned his property over to his brother-in-law, Samuel Van Tries, then of St. Thomas township, Franklin Co., in trust for the payment of his debts, and to secure the advances made by his wife; and by a deed of John and Isabella Poe, dated March 30, 1844, the farm was conveyed to Isabella's sister, Maria McElhare. Mrs. McElhare sold to Samuel Frederick, April 3, 1848, and after being out of the Poe family for a half century, the homestead was conveyed by Frederick's heirs, Nov. 18, 1893, to John E. Poe, a

great-grandson of the original warrantee. This tract contains 271 acres.

The stone mansion built by Thomas Poe is still standing in good condition. The year of its erection is unknown, the tablet in the south wall containing the date having disappeared. It is a mansion of a type common among the gentry in Ulster after the Plantation, and often reproduced in Pennsylvania by Irish emigrants in the eighteenth century. The main part of the building is a square structure two stories in height, with a wing on the south of only a story and a half. The south wing was built first, in the lifetime of Thomas Poe, but when the main structure was erected the whole edifice was made to appear as if built simultaneously, as is shown by the archway on the east front, which unites the main building and the wing. This archway was in itself a feature of the mansion in the olden time. Whether it was a broad doorway or an open entrance is a problem. Later the archway was walled up at the sides, probably by Mr. Frederick, to contract the space for the present doorway. The building in its present condition presents the appearance of a neglected farmhouse rather than that of a colonial mansion. In the eighteenth century and at the beginning of the nineteenth there was an imposing front on the northwest side of the house, facing the Conococheague. The main farm building, built by Capt. James Poe after the Revolution, is a typical Pennsylvania barn.

William Poe, to whom was allotted 200 acres of the original plantation, died unmarried in 1834. His land was conveyed by the children of Capt. Poe to their sister Susanna. It embraced what afterwards became the Siders and Stamy farms. At his death Capt. Poe owned 664 acres of land in one tract, including the Thomas Poe plantation, the eastern part of which, comprising 193 acres, went to his daughter Margaret, the wife of James Campbell and the mother of Gen. Charles T. Campbell.

Adjacent to the Thomas Poe plantation at the northeast was the John Hamilton survey of 1747. In 1752 this land was part of the lands of John Potter. Later it passed to Humphrey Fullerton, while other Potter lands adjoining the Poe tract and running eastward along the Fullerton line went to Capt. John Woods. Neither the extent of nor the title to the Potter lands is clearly defined in such records as are accessible to the writer. It is sufficient for the present purpose to say that they embraced the entire sweep of country from the "Great Road".

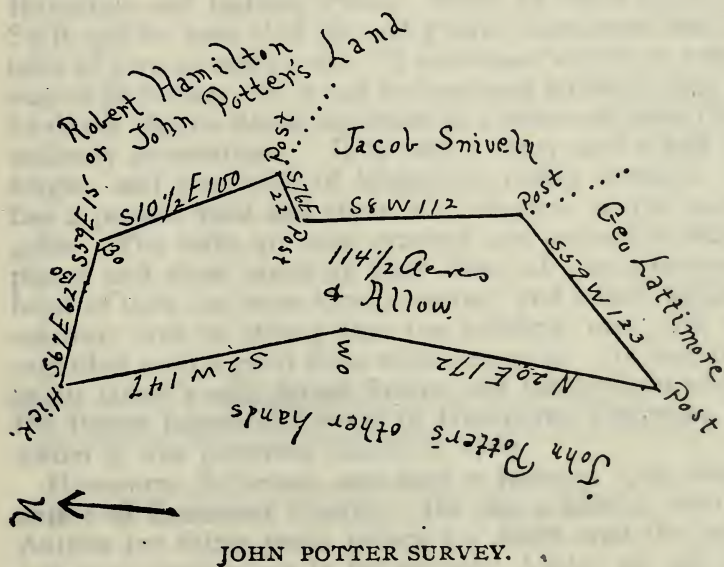


OLD POE MANSION—PRESENT FRONT VIEW.



OLD POE MANSION—THE SOUTH WING.

south of Marion, extending eastward along the Antrim township line to the road from Brown's Mill that intersects the Chambersburg and Greencastle road at the "Gabby Farm", and south and southwest as far as the old Fullerton mill, on Muddy Run. From the mill the original Potter lands went west and northwest to the Poe plantation. The John Potter warrant of Oct. 9, 1750, surveyed April 13, 1754, was near the centre of this extensive tract, beginning at the Poe plantation, and extending southeast to a point near the Brown's Mill graveyard, to lands of George Latimer at the time of the John Potter survey. Latimer was Potter's son-in-law, having married his daughter, Margaret. The following draught of the small Potter tract is from a copy made by Emanuel Kuhn, from the original of John Armstrong:



Its position in the Fullerton survey is indicated approximately by dotted lines. It is probable that the corner of the triangle, at George Latimer's land, touched Muddy Run, and included the spring and the old dwelling house at the grove near the Brown's Mill graveyard. This is one of the oldest houses in the Conococheague Valley, and it is the oldest dwelling of the colonial period in the county that is still standing. It was built by Capt. John Potter about 1746, and was his home at the outbreak of the French and Indian war. In it he died in 1757. Before his death it was a refuge for many of his neighbors.

flying for safety from the onslaughts of the savages. When he was at rest in an unmarked grave in Brown's Mill graveyard to this house came the venerable Thomas Brown, the ancestor of the Browns of Brown's Mill, intent upon courting the Widow Potter, and from this house he married her in 1760. After the Widow Potter became Mrs. Martha Brown, Captain Potter's eldest son, James, afterwards Gen. James Potter, made the house his home, with his unmarried sisters and his cousin, Katharine Hamilton, until 1767, when he removed to Penn's Valley, in what is now Centre County. It was early in this latter period, 1760-67, that young James Chambers, the eldest son of Col. Benjamin Chambers, the founder of Chambersburg, came to the Potter home courting Miss Hamilton, the orphan daughter of John Hamilton and Isabella Potter, whom he made his wife. So it will be seen that the old Potter homestead has its tales of love as well as war. It is a house worthy in every way of its history. It is not an imposing structure, but in its day it was no doubt regarded as a house of more than ordinary proportions. It is only a story and a half in height, and was built of limestone, rudely dressed. It has a peaked roof and there is a window in the south gable. The walls are now cracked and seamed in many places and show signs all over them of the destroying hand of time for more than a century and a half, but the masonry was so strong that the building may still be regarded as in a good state of preservation. As executor of his father's will, James Potter sold the land on which the Potter homestead stood to Humphrey Fullerton, by whom it was patented March 6, 1763.

Humphrey Fullerton, who died in January, 1792, was a native of Lancaster County. He was a leading man in Antrim for thirty years before his death, and the most extensive land owner in his section. Under his will the mill went to his son David, State Senator and member of Congress; the homestead to his son Humphrey, by whom it was sold and it finally became the property of Abraham Kauffman, in whose grandson, Dr. Leslie M. Kauffman, the title is now vested; and the land on the north and east to his son Thomas, by whom a part of it was sold to Bernard Lutz, who sold it to Jacob Keefer. The Fullerton mansion is still standing at Kauffman's Station, on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, and is the residence of Dr. L. M. Kauffman and his mother, the widow of the late Dr. George R. Kauffman. This mansion was built in the colonial period by Humphrey Fullerton, the elder, and is

A description of the house and its history. The house was built by the Potter family in the early part of the century. It was a two-story house with a gambrel roof. The house was built of brick and had a large chimney. The house was built on a hill and was surrounded by trees. The house was built by the Potter family and was named after them. The house was built in the early part of the century and was a two-story house with a gambrel roof. The house was built of brick and had a large chimney. The house was built on a hill and was surrounded by trees. The house was built by the Potter family and was named after them.



OLD POTTER MANSION.

a fine specimen of the stone structures of the period.

These two early Conococheague plantations are now subdivided into many farms. With the exception of John E. Poe, the ownership of the soil is no longer vested in any of the descendants of the early Anglo-Irish and Scotch-Irish settlers. In their stead has come a sturdy race of Pennsylvania German farmers, a mixed people of Dutch, French and Swiss, as well as German ancestry. The old Potter-Fullerton manor, as it would have been had British domination continued in Pennsylvania, began to pass into German ownership with the beginning of the nineteenth century. Most of the buyers came to Franklin from Lancaster County. They were largely of Mennonite antecedents.

CELEBRITIES OF THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY.

JAMES SMITH, CAPTAIN OF "THE BLACK BOYS."

James Smith, (born in 1737—died in Bourbon county, Ky., in 1812), son of Robert and Jean Smith, of Chester county, was one of the first captives of the French and Indian war in 1755. The story of his captivity, written by himself for Loudon's "Narratives," has been reprinted in "Border Life" and in part in "Our Western Border." It is by far the best account of the daily life of the American Indian ever written and earned for its author the name of "The Untutored De Foe." His style was remarkable for quaintness, simplicity and directness, and his narrative was replete with the results of acute observation and illuminated by flashes of vivid description.

In the spring and early summer of 1755 the Conococheague frontier was stirred by frequent tidings of Braddock's ill-fated expedition. Among the young frontiersmen none was more eager than James Smith. His brother-in-law, William Smith, Esq., was one of the commissioners to build the new road from McDowell's Mill to the Three Forks of the Youghiogheny, that was intended to furnish Braddock with supplies. Being born, as he tells us, between Venus and Mars, young Smith turned away from the embraces of his sweetheart to go out with the roadmakers in search of adventures. When the base of the Alleghenies was reached an empty house was utilized as a storehouse for provisions and Robert McCoy, a neighbor of the Smiths, was given charge of it with a guard of seven men to defend it. As there was danger of a scarcity of meat McCoy sent young Smith down the road to hurry up the cattle and wagons.

Before reaching the Juniata Crossing Smith met Arnold Vigoras, a man employed by Adam Hoopes, the noted frontier trader, and learned that the wagons were near at hand. The youth then started to return with Vigoras, but when the wagons arrived at the storehouse on the 3rd of July the wagoners reported that they had seen nothing of young Smith or his companion. McCoy at once sent a party to make a search for them. The search resulted in finding the boy's hat and the man's gun, and at

a short distance from these the body of Vigoras, who had been shot through with two bullets and scalped.

The story was afterward told in detail by Smith in his famous "Narrative of Adventures Among the Indians." Three Indians—one a Canasataugua, the others Delawares—were on the lookout for any chance traveller that might pass along the road. About five miles from Bedford they had made a blind of artificial bushes stuck in the ground as if they grew naturally, a short distance from the roadside. Here they concealed themselves, and when Vigoras and Smith came opposite to them they fired. Vigoras was killed, but the lad was not hit. He might have escaped had not his horse plunged, throwing him. The Indians took him prisoner and, after scalping the dead man, set off on a smart run toward the mountain, Smith being compelled to go with them. That night they slept on the top of the Alleghenies, without fire. The next day they reached an Indian encampment on the Loyalhanna, where Ligonier now stands. The third night was spent in another Indian encampment, not far from the site that was to become memorable as Brad-dock's Field. On the afternoon of the next day they came in sight of Fort Duquesne, where the young captive was compelled to run the gauntlet and was beaten into insensibility. He was only fairly on his way toward recovery when the triumphant shouts of the French and Indians stirred the fort with the news of the disastrous defeat of the English.

Young Smith was informed by one of the Delawares, who was at his capture, that it was the purpose of the Indians to adopt him into one of their tribes, and before he was well able to march he was taken in a canoe up the Allegheny river to an Indian town on the north bank, about forty miles above Fort Duquesne. He remained there about three weeks, and was then taken to Tullihass, a Conghnewago town, on the west branch of the Muskingum, about twenty miles above the forks. It was there that the ceremony of adoption was performed.

The first step in making James Smith an Indian was a hair plucking operation. While a number of braves watched the process a stalwart Indian pulled his hair out at the roots, leaving only a small spot three or four inches square on the crown of his head. This operation was not gently performed. The Indian had provided himself with a quantity of ashes on a piece of bark into which he frequently dipped his fingers to give him a firmer grasp.

He went on, Smith said, as if plucking a turkey. Even the tuft that was allowed to remain was cut off with a pair of scissors, except three locks, two of which were wrapped round with a narrow beaded garter made for the purpose, and the other was plaited at full length and stuck full of silver brooches. His nose and ears were then bored and he was adorned with ear-rings and nose jewels. He was made to exchange breeches for a breech clout, and his head, face and body were painted in various colors. A large belt of wampum was hung round his neck and silver bands were put on his hands and right arm. Thus decorated he was ready for the next step in the ceremony, which was the washing of the white blood out of his veins.

An old chief took the youth by the hand and leading him into the street gave the alarm halloo, coowigh, several times quickly repeated. Still holding the lad by the hand the old chief made a long speech, and then handed him over to three young squaws who led him into the river. When the water was waist high they made a sign for him to plunge into the stream, but Smith thought that he was to be drowned and that these young ladies were his executioners. He refused to make the plunge, whereupon the three young women took hold of him, the boy still resisting. This episode was the occasion of much merriment among the Indians who were watching the ceremony from the river bank. At last one of the squaws managed to say in pigeon English, "No hurt you," when Smith ceased to resist, and was plunged into the stream several times, thoroughly rubbed, and well washed. The washing being finished the young women led the lad to the council house where the ceremony of adoption was completed.

A number of braves was waiting in the council house with new clothes for the new Indian. "They gave me a new ruffled shirt," Smith afterward wrote in his famous narrative, "which I put on; also a pair of leggins done off with ribbons and beads; likewise a pair of moccasins, and garters dressed with beads, porcupine quills and red hair—also a tinsel laced cappo. They again painted my head and face with various colors, and tied a bunch of red feathers to one of those locks they had left on the crown of my head, which stood up five or six inches. They seated me on a bearskin, and gave me a pipe, tomahawk and polecat-skin pouch, which had been skinned pocket-fashion, and contained tobacco, killikinich, or dry sumach

The first of these was the fact that the United States had a large and growing population. This was due to a number of factors, including the high birth rate, the immigration of people from other countries, and the fact that the United States had a large and growing territory. The second factor was the fact that the United States had a large and growing economy. This was due to the fact that the United States had a large and growing population, and the fact that the United States had a large and growing territory. The third factor was the fact that the United States had a large and growing military. This was due to the fact that the United States had a large and growing population, and the fact that the United States had a large and growing territory.

The fourth factor was the fact that the United States had a large and growing culture. This was due to the fact that the United States had a large and growing population, and the fact that the United States had a large and growing territory. The fifth factor was the fact that the United States had a large and growing government. This was due to the fact that the United States had a large and growing population, and the fact that the United States had a large and growing territory. The sixth factor was the fact that the United States had a large and growing education system. This was due to the fact that the United States had a large and growing population, and the fact that the United States had a large and growing territory. The seventh factor was the fact that the United States had a large and growing health care system. This was due to the fact that the United States had a large and growing population, and the fact that the United States had a large and growing territory. The eighth factor was the fact that the United States had a large and growing social security system. This was due to the fact that the United States had a large and growing population, and the fact that the United States had a large and growing territory. The ninth factor was the fact that the United States had a large and growing housing system. This was due to the fact that the United States had a large and growing population, and the fact that the United States had a large and growing territory. The tenth factor was the fact that the United States had a large and growing transportation system. This was due to the fact that the United States had a large and growing population, and the fact that the United States had a large and growing territory.

The eleventh factor was the fact that the United States had a large and growing energy system. This was due to the fact that the United States had a large and growing population, and the fact that the United States had a large and growing territory. The twelfth factor was the fact that the United States had a large and growing environmental system. This was due to the fact that the United States had a large and growing population, and the fact that the United States had a large and growing territory. The thirteenth factor was the fact that the United States had a large and growing space system. This was due to the fact that the United States had a large and growing population, and the fact that the United States had a large and growing territory. The fourteenth factor was the fact that the United States had a large and growing information system. This was due to the fact that the United States had a large and growing population, and the fact that the United States had a large and growing territory. The fifteenth factor was the fact that the United States had a large and growing communication system. This was due to the fact that the United States had a large and growing population, and the fact that the United States had a large and growing territory. The sixteenth factor was the fact that the United States had a large and growing entertainment system. This was due to the fact that the United States had a large and growing population, and the fact that the United States had a large and growing territory. The seventeenth factor was the fact that the United States had a large and growing sports system. This was due to the fact that the United States had a large and growing population, and the fact that the United States had a large and growing territory. The eighteenth factor was the fact that the United States had a large and growing arts system. This was due to the fact that the United States had a large and growing population, and the fact that the United States had a large and growing territory. The nineteenth factor was the fact that the United States had a large and growing science system. This was due to the fact that the United States had a large and growing population, and the fact that the United States had a large and growing territory. The twentieth factor was the fact that the United States had a large and growing technology system. This was due to the fact that the United States had a large and growing population, and the fact that the United States had a large and growing territory.

leaves, which they mix with their tobacco—also spunk, flint and steel."

With the boy thus seated the warriors came up painted and dressed in their grandest manner.

After the long silence that always preceded an Indian council one of the chiefs made a speech, addressed to the new member of the tribe, which was conveyed to young Smith by an interpreter. "My son," he said, "you are now flesh of our flesh and bone of our bone. By the ceremony which was performed this day, every drop of white blood was washed out of your veins; you are taken into the Caughnewaga nation and initiated into a warlike tribe; you are adopted into a great family, and now received with great seriousness and solemnity in the room and place of a great man. After what has passed this day, you are now one of us by an old strong law and custom. My son, you have nothing to fear; we are now under the same obligations to love, support and defend you that we are to love and defend one another; therefore you are to consider yourself as one of our people."

Smith was skeptical as to the white blood being washed out of him, but from that time he was treated as a full-blood Indian. That evening he attended a feast in honor of Tecauyateright, alias, Plucky, one of the two chiefs of Tullahas, who was to start on the war-path on the Virginia frontier in the morning. The war dance and war song followed the feast. On the evening of the next day Smith witnessed what may be called the social dance of the young Indians, bucks and squaws. After a few days the boy went out with his first hunting party. At the outset a number of deer was killed, and the party had plenty of venison, but no bread or salt. Smith was given a gun, but was not allowed to share in the chase, being ordered to remain at the camp with the squaws and boys. Later the party went to the buffalo lick, between the Muskingum and Sciota, where about half a bushel of salt was boiled.

The chief in charge of the hunting party was Asallecoa, alias Mohawk Solomon. One day the chief asked Smith to go with him to look for buffalo. Smith took great interest in the hunt, and even ventured to point out to Solomon some fresh buffalo tracks in the sand, but the cautious chief said—"Hush, you know nothing—may be buffalo tracks—may be Catawba." Presently they came to conclusive proof of the presence of buffaloes, and Mohawk Solomon smiled, saying—"Catawba cannot make so." Solomon had a lively fear of Catawba cunning, and told Smith a little story that justified his fears. A party of

Catawbas had enticed a number of Coughnewaga hunters out of one of their villages by wearing buffalo hoofs instead of moccasins. As a matter of course, the deluded Coughnewagas were fired upon from ambush and some of them killed and scalped. When a party of Coughnewagas pursued this little band of crafty savages, the pursuit was checked by a still more striking exhibition of Catawba subtlety. This device was artificial rattlesnake poisoning. Reeds, sharpened at the end and dipped into rattlesnake poison, were stuck in the ground, among the grass, over which the pursuing Coughnewagas would pass. Thus the legs of the pursuers were scratched and the men lamed. After the Coughnewagas were disabled by the poison they were killed by their lurking enemies. It is not surprising that Solomon exclaimed in finishing his story—"You don't know—Catawba velly bad Indian: Catawba all one devil."

Although Mohawk Solomon spoke bad English he could manage to be very epigrammatic upon occasion. Smith was sent down a creek, on which the hunting party was temporarily encamped, with some dogs to look for wild turkeys. Finding buffalo tracks he determined to follow them, thinking he might distinguish himself by killing one of the giants. The result was that he followed a very tortuous route and got lost. After being out all night he was found by a party of searchers in the morning. When the youth asked Solomon if he thought he was running away, the chief answered—"No, no, you go too much crooked." As a punishment for this indiscretion Smith was deprived of his gun, and for two years his only weapon was a bow and arrows.

After being out about six weeks the hunting party returned to Tullihass, and soon afterward Pluggy and his braves came back from a successful campaign on the south branch of the Potomac. Among the spoils that the war party brought was an English Bible, that Pluggy gave to a "Dutch" woman, who was a prisoner. As she could not read English she gave the Bible to Smith, to whom it "was very acceptable." Among the uses to which he was able to put his Bible was to lend it to a youthful captive among the Wyandots—Arthur Campbell, afterward Col. Arthur Campbell, who lived near the Royal Oak on the Holston.

One of Smith's Indian brothers by adoption was named Tontileaugo. Tontileaugo had married a Wyandot squaw. In October he took his white brother with him to Lake Erie. "As Tontileaugo could not speak English,"

Smith wrote, "I had to make use of all the Coughnewaga I had learned even to talk very imperfectly with him; but I found I learned to talk Indian faster this way than when I had those with me who could speak English." They descended the Canesadooharie to its mouth, near which was a large camp of Wyandots, including Tontileaugo's wife. They remained with the Wyandots during the winter of 1755-56. Tontileaugo was active in hunting for the support of the winter camp, taking Smith with him and teaching him woodcraft. A quantity of meat was left about twelve miles from the camp on their return from one of their trips. The boys and squaws went out in Tontileaugo's charge to bring it in. Smith complained that his load was too heavy, whereupon a part of it was taken from him and given to a young squaw already as heavily loaded as he. This reproof was more effective than if he had been whipped for laziness.

While hunting with Tontileaugo they found a horse, mare and colt running wild in the woods. Tontileaugo announced his intention of running the animals down. He said he had run down bears, buffaloes and elks; and in the great plains, with only a small snow on the ground, he had run down a deer; and he thought that in one whole day he could run down any four-footed animal except a wolf. Smith contended that a deer would tire sooner than a horse, but Tontileaugo was determined to try the experiment—they must either catch the horses or run all day. The attempt was a failure, Tontileaugo confessing that he did not know what horses could do. The horse and colt were afterward caught by the Indian method with wild horses, but the mare was killed by Tontileaugo by a misshot in an effort to pierce the neck below the main.

Smith received a number of lessons in Indian etiquette during his winter's hunt with Tontileaugo. One day a Wyandot came to the hunting camp, during Tontileaugo's absence, while Smith was roasting a shoulder of venison. He gave the Wyandot the roasted meat and was heartily thanked. When Tontileaugo returned he approved of Smith's hospitality, and asked the boy if he had also given the stranger sugar and bear's oil to eat with his venison. Smith admitted that as these articles were in their boat he did not go for them. "Do you not know," Tontileaugo said, "that when strangers come to our camp we ought always to give them the best we have? You behave just like a Dutchman."

One morning in the spring Smith went with some of the little Indians to the cornfield to see the squaws at work.

They asked him to take a hoe, which he did and worked for some time. The squaws applauded him for his skill, but the old men rebuked him, saying that as he had been adopted in the place of a great man he must learn to behave like a warrior and not hoe corn like a squaw. As Scoouwa, which was Smith's Indian name, was not extremely fond of work he took care never to offend in this way again.

In June, 1756, all the able-bodied men and even the boys capable of service went on the war-path to Augusta county, Virginia, leaving only Smith and one old man with the women and small children. It was this party that brought back young Arthur Campbell as a prisoner. The name of the Wyandot town where Smith was in virtual custody was Sundenyand. It was situated at the mouth of the Sandusky river. Provisions were scarce until the warriors returned, and frequently the whole village was pinched with hunger.

In October Smith's other brother, Tecaughretanego, who was older than Tontileaugo visited Sundenyand, and asked Scoouwa to go on a hunt with him to Cuyahoga. The hunting party was composed of Coughnewagas and Ottawas. At the camp, where the hunting party was awaiting the return of Tecaughretanego from Sundenyand Smith met his adopted sister, Mary, alias Maully, whom he had never seen. Smith asked Tecaughretanego how she came to have a Christian name, and was told it was the name given her by the priest when she was baptized. Many of the Coughnewagas and Wyandots Tecaughretanego said, were a kind of half Roman Catholics, but, as for himself, he and the priest could not agree. In his view the priests taught doctrines that were contrary to both sense and reason, and had the assurance to say that the Book of God contained these absurdities; he could not believe the Good Spirit taught such nonsense, and concluded that the Indians' old religion was better than this new way of worshipping God. A long time afterward when something displeased him Tecaughretanego said—"God damn it." Smith asked him if he knew what this phrase meant. His conception of it was that it was identical, or nearly identical with a degrading expression used by the Indians. When its real meaning was explained to him he was amazed and asked—"Then what sort of people are the whites that call upon the Great Spirit to punish things with which they are angry?" The traders, he said, often used this expression when not displeased with anything, which led him to the conclusion that they

were as bad as the Oonasharoona, who live under the earth and are the devils of Indian mythology.

Tecaughretanego's hunting party went to the forks of the Cuyaho, and hunted on the East branch until December, but wintered on the waters of Beaver, about forty miles to the eastward.

Tecaughretanego and Scoouwa had some interesting talks on natural history, especially in regard to the habits of the beaver. Although he was an intelligent man, the elder brother found it difficult to rid himself of the Indian notion that wild geese turned into beavers—that they turned all beaver except the feet. The younger brother would not accept this assumption, but one morning when Smith talked about beavers catching fish it was Tecaughretanego's turn to dissent. Smith said he read in a book about beaver making dams for convenience in fishing. Then Tecaughretanego laughed at him and his book, saying that the man that wrote that book knew nothing about the beaver, and after much close observation and many experiments Smith admitted that the book he had read was wrong.

During the winter of 1756-57 Smith was twice lost in the woods. While out hunting for beaver Tecaughretanego saw some raccoon tracks, and the youth was sent to see if they had gone into a hollow tree that was in sight. He was to halloo if they had entered the tree. He found that they had gone past it, but seeing another tree he went on and ascertained that they had gone up it. When he hallooed he receive no answer. He then attempted to follow after the hunting party, but it soon began to blow and snow violently, and he lost all trace of their tracks. To find the camp in the storm and darkness was impossible. In this dismal situation he came to a hollow tree. In this tree he made himself comparatively comfortable and slept in it that night. When he succeeded in reaching the camp at noon the next day there was great rejoicing over his return. He was made to tell the story of his adventure, and as he was only able to speak Caughnawaga his sister Maully's husband, who was a Jibbeway, acted as interpreter and translated his speech to the Jibbeways and Ottawas. His account of his misadventure gave general satisfaction and Tecaughretanego made a speech expressive of the general joy.

"We never expected to see you alive," he said. "Now, we are glad to see you in various respects—we are glad to see you on your own account; and we are glad to see the prospect of your filling the place of a great man, in whose

room you were adopted. We do not blame you for what has happened; we blame ourselves, because we did not think of this driving snow filling up the tracks until we came to camp."

Scoouwa replied in the Indian manner, thanking them, and saying that he always wished to do great actions, and that he hoped he would never do anything to dishonor those those with whom he was connected.

Not long after this Smith got benighted among the beaver ponds while looking after his traps. There was no convenient hollow tree this time, and he was compelled to dance and halloo all night to keep from freezing. When he returned to the camp the next day he was applauded for his fortitude, and it was decided to buy him a gun when they went to Detroit in the Spring. "By being bewildered on the waters of the Muskingum," Smith wrote, "I lost repute, and was reduced to the bow and arrows, and by lying out two nights here I regained my credit."

In February, 1757, the winter camp was removed to Big Beaver for sugar making. The march was very slow because the Indians had many skins, and they were impeded by the care of a Caughnewaga blind boy, who had often to be carried, and by Manetohcoa, Smith's Jibbeway brother-in-law's father, who was a great conjurer but very decrepit. In March the party began to move back to the forks of Cuyahoga, and then the journey was continued to the Wyandot town opposite Detroit. The traffic with the French traders was very successful. Smith got his gun, and the whole town got drunk on French brandy. Young Smith was invited to join the drinking club, but declined, and was then assigned to the duty of helping to care for the drunkards. When the skins were all in the hands of the traders, and the brandy was all drunk, the drinking club got sober. Some of its members were crippled for life, others were severely wounded and the fine shirts of the entire company were in tatters.

In June, 1757, the braves had their war dance, sang their war song, and departed for the frontier of Pennsylvania and Virginia. Tecaughretanego, although he had been a great warrior and was eminent as a counsellor, was opposed to the war and refused to go out with the war party. While the warriors were absent the old men, women and children suffered for want of food, but fortunately the campaign was a short one, and sometime in August the braves returned with their trophies, spoils and prisoners.

In November Scoouwa's family returned to their winter

hunting ground, which was on the headwaters of the Sciota. This family party consisted of Tontileaugo, his wife and children; and Tecaughretanego, his son, Nunganey, and Smith. After some time Tontileaugo gave one of his step-sons a whipping, which so offended his Wyandot wife that, taking her children, she deserted him. Tontileaugo followed her, the pair became reconciled, and Smith never saw his adopted brother again. Tontileaugo left before Christmas. Early in 1758, Tecaughretanego became incapacitated by rheumatism, and the little family, in spite of Smith's skill and exertions as a hunter, came near starving. It was then that Smith for the first time determined upon making his escape to Pennsylvania, but he had not gone far when he succeeded in killing a large buffalo cow, which induced him to change his mind and return to succor the helpless old man and the almost equally helpless boy.

Smith was again at Detroit with Tecaughretanego and Nunganey in the summer of 1758, and the winter of 1758-59 he spent hunting up the Sandusky and down the Sciota. Going to Detroit for the third time in April, 1759. From Detroit he went soon afterward with his adopted brother and little nephew to Canghnewaga, an old Indian town about nine miles from Montreal. Hearing that there was a French ship at Montreal with English prisoners to be exchanged he went there and managed to get aboard. As General Wolfe had closed up the river these prisoners, including Smith, were sent to jail in Montreal, where they were kept for four months and then taken to Crown Point and exchanged.

James Smith returned to Conococheague early in 1760, after an absence of nearly five years. He had long been given up as dead, and great was the surprise of the community when he returned with the gait and manners of an Indian. His Indian appearance was heightened by his swarthy complexion and his bald head and tuft of hair. There was great rejoicing over Smith's return, but for him the joy of it was marred by the fact that his early sweetheart, for whom he still cherished his boyish affection, was married only a few days before he came back ready to claim her. Singular to say, the name of this sweetheart has not been preserved. Smith's disappointment was a grievous one, but in a few years he found consolation in the charms of another Conococheague maiden, whom he married in 1763.

Soon after his return from captivity James Smith organized a company of Indian fighters, who were dressed

in the Indian fashion and trained according to Indian methods. To these men was given the name of the "Black Boys," because they painted their faces in the Indian colors—red and black. When the Indians again became troublesome in the Spring of 1763, a subscription was raised among the inhabitants of Conococheague, and the riflemen were put under pay. Smith was formally elected captain by the committee having the matter in charge and he was accorded the privilege of naming his subordinates. "I chose two of the most active young men that I could find, who had also been long in captivity with the Indians," Smith wrote. Unfortunately he failed to supply the names of these officers who had been captives like himself, and neither history nor tradition has preserved them.

While Smith's "Black Boys" were doing effective service on the frontier, for which they were extolled by the inhabitants of Conococheague, Col. John Armstrong's expedition to the west branch of the Susquehanna was organized. Smith was induced to accept a commission as ensign, July 16, 1763, in a company of which Samuel Lindsay was captain and James Chambers lieutenant. It is probable that Lindsay was the Captain Lindsay who lived on the lot on which the court-house in Chambersburg now stands and that Lieutenant Chambers was the eldest son of Col. Benjamin Chambers. When he determined to join the Pennsylvania Regiment for service in Colonel Armstrong's Susquehanna campaign Smith turned his company of rangers over to his lieutenant to serve out the term for which they were under engagement with the inhabitants of the Conococheague frontier. If Ensign Smith expected to do great actions in the West Branch campaign he was disappointed, for when Armstrong arrived at the first of the Indian villages above Great Island he found that the enemy had decamped with such haste that they had left their cooked bear's meat still warm on their birch bark platters. All that he could do was to destroy the Delaware and Monsey towns and cornfields and descend the river to Fort Augusta with his men half famished and quarreling among themselves.

In 1764 Ensign Smith received a lieutenant's commission and went out with Bouquet's Expedition on the Musingum. It is to be regretted that Lieutenant Smith failed to write such an account of his share in this campaign as he was capable of writing, instead of the perfunctory paragraph in his Narrative. Here he was in the wilderness into which he had been carried a captive nine years before.

with an army of which Parkman has given a brilliant picture when the awed tribes of the West met Bouquet in Council—the ridges of bayonets flashing in the sun; the tartans of the Highland regulars fluttering in the breeze; the bright, red uniform of the Royal Americans captivating the eye of the savage; with the darker garb and duller trappings of the Pennsylvania troops, and the bands of Virginia backwoodsmen in fringed hunting frocks and Indian moccasins, leaning on their rifles in the background. This picture, with the deliberations of the council, the delivery of the hostages, and the surrender of the prisoners at headquarters and later at Fort Pitt, must have appealed with great force to the emotional side of Smith's nature, and his narration, had he given it, would have gone still farther to justify his title of the "untutored De Foe."

But Smith was a man of deeds rather than of words and it is easy to imagine his feelings, the next year when, in the face of the probability of hostilities being renewed he saw the Indian traders defiantly enter the Gap above Mercersburg to follow the Packers' Path to Fort Pitt to supply the truculent savages with ammunition and arms. The hostages had escaped. The Indians were assuming their hostile and threatening attitude once more. He could not fail to remember that the Wyandots at Detroit, after their return from the slaughter of 1757, with their scalps, prisoners, horses and plunder, had boasted that they would entirely subdue Tulhasaga, the children of the Morning Light, and to believe that under the inspiration of another Pontiac they would attempt it. With him to believe was to act, and the next day he called some of his old "Black Boys" together, and begun the campaign that has been so much misunderstood and misrepresented in history.

Captain Smith was present at the interview between William Duffield and the traders in the Great Cove. The arrogance of the traders and their men disgusted him, but it was only when he saw that Duffield was ready to yield and would allow the traders to proceed that he resolved to take the matter into his own hands. Ten of his old warriors were with Duffield's party. Communicating his design to these they withdrew privately into the woods where they encamped for the night. In the morning they painted their faces red and black in the Indian manner and wavalaid the cavalcade at Sideling Hill.

The engagement was brief and decisive.

"I scattered my men about forty rods along the side of the road," Smith wrote, "and ordered every two to take

a tree, and about eight or ten rods between each couple, with orders to keep a reserve fire, one not to fire until his comrade had loaded his gun—by this means we kept up a constant slow fire upon them, from front to rear. We then heard nothing of these traders' merriment or burlesque. When they saw their pack horses falling close by them, they called out—"Pray, gentlemen, what would you have us to do?" The reply was—"Collect all your loads to the front, and unload them in one place; take your private property, and immediately retire." When they were gone we burnt what they left, which consisted of blankets, shirts, vermilion, lead, beads, wampum, tomahawks, scalping knives, &c."

George Campbell, the Conococheague poet, gave this account of the affair:—

On March the fifth, in sixty-five,
The Indian presents did arrive,
In long pomp and cavalcade,
Near Sideling Hill, where, in disguise,
Some patriots did their train surprise.
And quick as lightning tumbled their loads,
And kindled their bonfires in the roads,
And mostly burnt their whole brigade.

At this time the garrison at Fort Loudon consisted of a detachment of Highlanders under Lieutenant Grant. The despoiled traders made their way to the fort to complain of the "robbers," whom they had entreated as "gentlemen" in the hour of danger. The news of the affair was received with general satisfaction in the Conococheague Valley, but the Highland officer adopted the view of the traders. He spoke of the persons who were concerned with Duffield as rioters, and the official correspondence represented the affair at Sideling Hill as an attempt to kill the traders, or at least to alarm them in order to get their goods. Acting under this view of the case Lieutenant Grant, without a warrant or any civil authority, sent out a party of soldiers to make arrests. The soldiers gathered in everybody they found in the mountains, without any proof of complicity with the Sideling Hill affair, and the guard-house at the fort was soon filled with prisoners held on suspicion. His course was resented and finally resulted in his humiliation.

Captain Smith raised a force of three hundred men bold and hardy frontiersmen, and went to the relief of the prisoners in the fort, encamping on a hill in sight of the

garrison. It was not long until he had twice as many British troops prisoners in his camp as they had "robbers" in the guard-house. An exchange was effected, the settlers giving the garrison two for one until all the prisoners in the fort were released. But Lieutenant Grant refused to give up a number of rifles belonging to the "rioters," that his men had taken. As he was riding out one day some of Captain Smith's men took him prisoner, and he was held until he consented to give up the arms.

When the peace with the Indians was confirmed and there was no longer any reason for interfering with the traders Captain Smith's occupation, like Othello's, was gone. Fully imbued with the spirit of adventure, as he was, it was not easy for him long to remain quiet. It is not surprising, therefore, that early in 1766 he conceived the idea of making an exploring tour into the Cherokee country, which now comprises the State of Tennessee. He journeyed to the Holston, where he was joined, in June, by Joshua Horton, Uriah Stone, William Baker and another James Smith. Captain Smith's namesake was from Carlisle, and was probably the Signer of the Declaration of Independence. This party may have penetrated Eastern Kentucky. They explored the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, and named Stone's river after one of the explorers.

As the others were determined to press on to the Illinois, Smith resolved to return by way of North Carolina. Accompanied by a young slave that Mr. Horton had taken out with him Smith made the return journey. He was disabled for weeks by a cane stab in the foot, and his tramp was a long and painful one. When he reached the settlement he and his companion presented a grotesque appearance. Smith's attire was an old beaver hat, leggings and moccasins, and the black boy "wore nothing that ever was spun." This quaint pair of travellers excited the curiosity and suspicion of the people, who declared that they had never heard of any one crossing the mountains from the mouth of Tennessee, and that it was incredible that a man should lend a slave for such a journey.

Once Smith was arrested on suspicion, but while in custody he met a former acquaintance, who vouched for him, and he was released and given a pass by the magistrate. After he donned the clothes that he left behind him on going out, and mounted his horse, he passed without question. "Therefore I concluded," he wrote, "that a horse thief, or even a robber, might pass without interruption, provided he was only well dressed, whereas the shabby

villain would be immediately detected."

Captain Smith again reached the Conococheague in October, 1767. A story of his death had preceded him, the report being that he had been killed by the Indians and his horse brought into one of the Cherokee towns. Two years of peace and happiness with his wife and children were now vouchsafed to him, but neither for Smith nor for the frontiersmen was the peaceful era to be lasting. In 1769 the Indians again became troublesome to the settlers westward of the Conococheague. As might have been expected from a class of men eager for profit, though it might involve the devastation of the settlements, the traders continued to carry goods to the savages and to supply them with arms and ammunition. This occasioned a hostile feeling among the settlers in the neighborhood of Fort Bedford, and a new company of "Black Boys" was formed that destroyed and plundered some of the powder and other goods in transit. The alleged perpetrators of the offense and some other persons were arrested on suspicion by the military authorities and confined in irons in the fort. This naturally excited the ire of Captain Smith.

"Though I did not altogether approve the conduct of this new club of Black Boys," Smith wrote, "I concluded that they should not lie in irons in the guard-house, or remain in confinement by arbitrary or military power. I resolved, therefore, to release them, if they even should be tried by the civil law afterward."

Having made up his mind to release the men whom he regarded as illegally confined Smith acted with his usual celerity. He summoned eighteen of his old Black Boys, preferring a small party, as the garrison would be more likely to be unprepared for a few men than a large body. He told everybody that he met that he was going to take Fort Bedford, which, he says, "appeared to them a very unlikely story." The evening before the attack he encamped at the crossing of the Juniata, erecting tents as if he meant to remain there all night. Word of this, he was well aware, would be carried to the fort. He had sent in advance, on horseback, a trusty, William Thompson, who lived in Bedford, as a spy, with orders to meet him at a certain place near the fort an hour before daylight.

"As the moon arose about 11 o'clock," Smith says in his own account of the affair, "I ordered my boys to march, and we went on at the rate of five miles an hour, until we met Thompson at the place appointed. He told us that the commanding officer had frequently heard of us by

travellers, and had ordered thirty men upon guard. He said they knew our number, and only made game of the notion of eighteen men coming to rescue the prisoners, but they did not expect us until towards the middle of the day."

The gates of the fort were then closed, but as Thompson believed they would be opened at daylight as usual, Smith advanced under the bank of the Juniata until within a hundred yards of the fort gates.

"I then sent off Thompson again to spy," Smith wrote. "At daylight he returned and told us that the gates was open, and three sentinels were standing on the wall; that the guards were taking a morning dram, and the arms standing together in one place. I then concluded to rush into the fort, and told Thompson to rush before me to the arms. We ran with all our might, and as it was a misty morning, the sentinels scarcely saw us until we were within the gate, and took possession of the arms. Just as we were entering two of them discharged their guns, though I do not believe they aimed at us. We then raised a shout, which surprised the town, though some of them were well pleased with the news. We compelled a blacksmith to take the irons off the prisoners, and then we left the place. This, I believe, was the first British fort in America, that was taken by what they called American rebels."

Up to this time Smith had escaped prosecution for any of his acts in defiance of military authority. Ralph Nailor, who had charge of the pack-horse drivers that were whipped by the "Black Boys," in 1765, applied to Chief Justice William Allen for a King's writ for Smith's arrest, but Allen declared that as no one was killed in the affair at Sideling Hill he had no right to interfere. The chief justice told Nailor that he had no business to carry the goods, and when the trader claimed that they were chiefly for the use of the garrison at Fort Pitt Allen said that five or six loads, not forty or fifty, would-have been sufficient for the garrison. An appeal to Sir William Johnson, the agent for Indian affairs, met with no better success. Samuel Wharton, of Baynton & Wharton, the principal owners of the goods destroyed at Sideling Hill, tried to convince Sir William that the cavalcade was carrying presents of the Crown on the credit of a warrant from General Gage, the Commander-in-Chief, but Johnson answered that most of these presents had already arrived at Fort Pitt, and that this credit amounted to a small sum compared with that claimed by Wharton as the value of the goods—£3000.

Pennsylvania currency. Sir William declined to regard the goods as other than private property, and later he wrote to Governor Penn that, in his opinion, it would be no easy task to punish the participants in the Sideling Hill affair, as "as there are too many of the back inhabitants in the same way of thinking with them, and who judged them doing a meritorious act."

The efforts of Lieut. Charles Grant, the commanding officer at Fort Loudon, to punish James Smith, "an insolent, troublesome fellow, who has constantly appeared at the head of the rioters" was equally fruitless. Even an attempt to induce Smith to apologize to Grant for taking the Highland officer captive and holding him a prisoner until he entered into an obligation to return the guns of the country people failed, as the following letter will show:—

CONEYGOCHUG, June 17th, 1765.

Honoured Sir: I was occasionally at Loudon a few days ago, and had the opportunity of Speaking with Mr. Grant, who told me all the Satisfaction Colonel Reid desired for taking him prisoner was that I should acknowledge my fault to Mr. Grant, which I refused to do, Except Mr. Grant would also Confess he had used the Country ill. This he Refused to do, and said he had done nothing but his duty. If Colonel Reid will only say it is the Duty of an Officer at Fort Loudon, Repeatedly to send out Mr. Grant and a party to Red private quarrels in the Country, I will Confess my fault to the above mentioned Gent. I acknowledge my fault to Col. Reid, Beging pardon for the same. I don't accuse Mr. Grant with all the Hostilities Committed by McGlasher, for I have reason to Believe McGlasher acted Contrary to his orders, and concealed many of the actions from the Commanding officer.

I am, Honoured Sir, Your obedient Humble Servant,

JAS. SMITH.

[Directed] To Lieut. Charles Grant, Commander at Loudon.

While Captain Smith was backed by the approval of the community in which he lived he had powerful enemies as well as earnest friends. With four or five years of peace the influence of the Indian traders increased, which is not surprising in view of the fact that the men behind the trade were influential Philadelphia merchants. The feeling against the military was not so strong in 1769-70, as in 1765, although the country was half-way between the Stamp Act and the Revolution. But still no attempt was made to arrest Smith for some time after the attack on Fort Bedford, and when it was made it was in a way that led the bold captain of the "Black Boys" to believe that he was confronted by highwaymen instead of the officers of the law.

No sooner had Pontiac's war closed than the uneasy strain in the blood of the land-hungry Scotch-Irish settlers of the Conococheague Valley impelled the more adventurous among them to traverse the new western frontier

to wrest fresh conquests from the wilderness. Even before the Fort Bedford affair Captain Smith and some of the members of the Smith family had located a tract of land on the Youghiogheny. Soon afterward in company with his younger brother, Robert Smith, and his brother-in-law, James McDowell, he started by way of Bedford to make a survey of their claim, McDowell being a surveyor. Others in the company were two young men from Antrim township, Johnston and Moorhead, whom they overtook on the way. Johnston was probably a son of Peter Johnston, an early settler in Antrim, and Moorhead, son of John, then on a prospecting tour to the forks of Conemaugh and Blacklick in what is now Indiana county. When they arrived at the parting of the roads, east of Bedford, young Robert Smith and McDowell took the road that led into the town, in order to get a horse shod, while Captain Smith, Johnston and Moorhead continued their journey on the ordinary highway because it was shorter than the other. Captain Smith and his two companions had gone only a short distance when they were met by John Holmes, Esq., Sheriff of Cumberland county, to whom Smith spoke in a friendly manner but received no answer, Holmes making haste to alarm the town and send a party in pursuit. Not suspecting that any effort was making for his arrest Smith and his friends travelled slowly, and when they came to the intersection of the roads, west of Bedford, they stopped to await the coming of young Robert and Mr. McDowell. These young men found it impossible to proceed, as they were arrested in Bedford-Town by the Sheriff, and placed in confinement for the crime of being Captain's Smith's brother and brother-in-law.

Captain Smith in his famous narrative tells the story of the pursuit and what came of it.

"I was taken," he said, "by some men on horseback, like travellers. One of them asked my name, and on telling it, they immediately pulled out their pistols and presented them at me, calling upon me to deliver myself, or I was a dead man. I stepped back, presented my rifle, and told them to stand off. One of them snapped a pistol at me, and another was preparing to shoot, when I fired my piece. One of them also fired near the same time and one of my fellow travellers (Johnston) fell. The assailants then rushed up, and as my gun was empty, they took and tied me. I charged them with killing my fellow traveller, and told them that he was a man that I had accidentally met with on the road, that had nothing to do with

the public quarrel. They asserted that I had killed him. I told them that my gun blowed, or made a slow fire,—that I had her from my face before she went off, or I would not have missed my mark; and from the position my piece was in when it went off, it was not likely that my gun killed this man, yet I acknowledged I was not certain it was not so. They then carried me to Bedford, laid me in irons in the guard-house, summoned a jury of the opposite party, and held an inquest. The jury brought me in guilty of willful murder. As they were afraid to keep me long in Bedford for fear of a rescue, they sent me privately through the wilderness to Carlisle, where I was laid in heavy irons."

The fear of a rescue was not unfounded. The shooting of Johnston and the incarceration of Captain Smith upon the flimsy pretense that he had designedly killed his fellow traveller aroused the indignation of the mountain people and the people of Conococheague. But at first only legal measures were taken to secure Smith's release. William Denny, the coroner, was asked to make a second and more searching inquiry, into the circumstances attending the shooting, and he consented. The corpse was exhumed and carefully examined. At this second inquest it was found that Johnston's shirt was blacked by the powder from the charge about the bullet hole. One of the assailants swore to the exact spot on which each of the persons concerned in the affray stood at the time of the shooting. This testimony showed that Smith and Johnston were twenty-three feet apart. Experiments with the shirt on the ground proved that neither with nor against the wind would it have been possible for Smith's rifle to have blacked the garment of the murdered man. The inquest lasted three days, and then the jury found that Johnston had been killed by one of Smith's assailants.

The verdict of the coroner's jury made no difference with those who were intent upon bringing Smith to the gallows. He was not released, and every possible device was adopted to secure his conviction. The Pennsylvania "Gazette" was used to prejudice his case by misrepresentation, but this partial and unfair statement of the facts was answered by William Smith, Esq., November 2, 1769, in a spirited letter to the "Gazette," with the effect of intensifying the indignation of the people on the frontier. Finally a rescue was determined upon, and a party marched to Carlisle to tear down the jail.

"I told the Sheriff," Smith wrote, "that I would not be rescued, as I knew the indictment was wrong; therefore

I wished to stand my trial. As I had found the Black Boys to be always under good command, I expected I could prevail on them to return, and therefore wished to write to them. To this the Sheriff readily agreed. I wrote a letter to them, with irons on my hands, which was immediately sent; but as they had heard that I was in irons, they would come on. When we heard they were near the town, I told the Sheriff I would speak to them out of the window, and if the irons were off, I made no doubt but I could prevail on them to desist. The Sheriff ordered them to be taken off, and just as they were taking off my bands, the Black Boys came running up to the jail. I went to the window and called to them, and they gave attention. I told them as my indictment was for willful murder to admit of being rescued would appear dishonorable. I thanked them for their kind intentions, and told them the greatest favor they could confer upon me would be to grant me this one request—to withdraw from the jail and return in peace."

Captain Smith's wishes were respected by his friends and they withdrew, but it is worthy of remark that his leg shackles were only removed while he was speaking. It is to the credit of the Sheriff, however, that the irons were not replaced. Before the returning Black Boys reached Conococheague they were met by another party of Smith's friends, comprising about three hundred men, and, as it was generally believed that he would not have a fair trial, they were induced to return to Carlisle with this large force. Smith again successfully exerted himself to induce the party to return peacefully to their homes, and no further attempt was made for his rescue.

Smith was kept in prison four months before his trial was had before the Supreme Court of the province, Chief Justice William Allen presiding. The fears of the "Black Boys" were realized, for the trial was conducted in a very arbitrary manner. Much of the testimony favorable to the accused man was excluded, and the judges showed a strong bias against the prisoner. But Robert George, one of the men concerned in the affray, swore that he had snapped a pistol at Smith before Smith's gun was discharged, and as it was shown by many corroborating circumstances that Smith could not possibly have fired the fatal shot, he was acquitted. His acquittal aroused the indignation of the court, and one of the judges declared that none of the jury should ever hold office in the province above a constable.

After his acquittal Captain Smith removed to his land

on the Youghiogheny. The threat of the Supreme Court Justice was without effect in his case, for in 1771 he was elected one of the board to lay the levy for the new county of Bedford, and when Westmoreland county was created, in 1773, he was chosen a member of the board for that county. In 1774, he was captain of a ranging company in Dunmore's War, and in 1775 he was commissioned a captain in the Associated Battalion of the county. In 1776 he became major of the Second Battalion, Westmoreland County Associators, Col John Carnahan. Major Smith was a member of the Pennsylvania Convention of 1776, and of the Assembly, 1776-77.

"While I attended the Assembly in Philadelphia, in the year, 1777," Major Smith wrote, "I saw in the street some of my old boys, on their way to the Jerseys against the British, and they desired me to go with them. I petitioned the House for leave of absence, in order to head a scouting party, which was granted me. We marched into the Jerseys, and went before General Washington's army, waylaid the road at Rocky Hill, attacked about two hundred of the British, and with thirty-six men drove them out of the woods into a large open field. After this, we attacked a party that were guarding the officers' baggage, and took the wagon and twenty-two Hessians; and also retook some of our continental soldiers, which they had with them. In a few days we killed and took more of the British than was with our party. At this time I took the camp fever, and was carried in a stage wagon to Burlington, where I lay until I recovered. When I took sick, my companion, Major James McCommon,* took command of the party, and had greater success than I had. If every officer and his party, that lifted arms against the English, had fought with the same success that Major McCommon did, we would have made short work of the British war."

After the Revolution Colonel Smith removed to Kentucky, where he served as a member of the Legislature.

*Major James McCalmont.

MARRIAGES BY REV. DAVID DENNY.

PATH VALLEY—1794-1800.

David Denny, (born near Carlisle in 1767—died at Chambersburg, December 16, 1845), son of Capt. Walter Denny, a distinguished officer of the Revolution, was graduated at Dickinson College under Dr. Nisbet. He was licensed and ordained by the Presbytery of Carlisle, and was pastor of the Path Valley Presbyterian churches, 1792-1800, and of the Falling Spring Presbyterian church, Chambersburg, 1800-1838. For a number of years after the beginning of his Falling Spring pastorate he combined with his clerical duties those of Principal of the Chambersburg Academy. Mr. Denny married, July 25, 1793, Margaret Lyon, (born at Carlisle, Pa., May 9, 1770—died at Chambersburg, February 17, 1838), daughter of William and Ann (Fleming) Lyon. Their son, John F. Denny, Esq., was a leading member of the Franklin County Bar. The Denny home in Chambersburg, still standing, was at the northwest corner of Market and Third streets. The list of marriages celebrated by Mr. Denny in Path Valley, given below, will be followed by the longer Chambersburg list.

1794, July 17.	Alexander, Margaret, to Robert Newell.
1798, April 17.	Anderson, David, to Kitty Bigham.
1794, July 1.	Arbuckle, Ann, to William Thompson.
1799, Feb. 19.	Ardry, John, to Margaret Curran.
1798, Nov. 5.	Armstrong, John N., to Susanna Martin.
1796, June 30.	Baker, Jeremiah, to Grizie Campbell.
1800, May 22.	Barkley, Peggy, to Archibald McCune.
1795, April 23.	Barr, James, to Sarah Elder.
1798, April 17.	Barton, Samuel, to Betsy Reed.
1795, Feb. 3.	Bavis, Charlotte, to James Wallace.
1796, Mar. 3.	Bell, Rachel, to Thomas Hoyer.
1798, April 17.	Bigham, Kitty, to David Anderson.
1796, Aug. 23.	Black, al., Alice Trago, to James Hunter.
1798, Oct. 16.	Black, Henry, to Jane Clemmons.
1797, Mar. 2.	Blair, Jane, to James Vaughan.
1800, Oct. 20.	Boman, John, to Kitty Hammond.
1794, Aug. 26.	Brice, Sarah, to Samuel Coulter.
1799, May 9.	Brice, William, to Peggy Kerr.
1796, Oct. 20.	Campbell, Alexander, to Isabella Davis.

- 1794, Nov. 13. Campbell, Esther, to Thomas Wilson.
 1796, June 30. Campbell, Grizie, to Jeremiah Baker.
 1796, Dec. 6. Campbell, Joseph, to Flora Galbreath.
 1800, Sept. 18. Campbell, Kitty, to Robert Flemming.
 1800, Dec. 13. Caroll, Anna, to John Law.
 1798, Sept. 11. Casey, John, to Barbara Hammond.
 1800, Sept. 25. Cisna, Theophilus, to Nancy Richardson.
 1798, June 26. Clark, Elizabeth, to David Marshall.
 1798, Oct. 16. Clemmons, Jane, to Henry Black.
 1800, June 10. Coulter, Margery, to David Linn.
 1794, Aug. 26. Coulter, Samuel, to Sarah Brice.
 1800, May 29. Coyle, Ann, to William McCurdy.
 1797, Sept. 12. Coyle, Daniel, to Jane Wilson.
 1797, June 8. Crawford, James, to Agnes Reed.
 1799, Feb. 7. Curran, Margaret to John Ardry.
 1799, Aug. 15. Cue, or Cree, Susanna, to Samuel McKinley.
 1796, Oct. 30. Davis, Isabella, to Alexander Campbell.
 1797, Feb. 9. Dever, Esther, to David Neil.
 1799, Oct. 31. Dever, Jacob, to Hannah Piles.
 1794, Sept. 30. Dever, Joseph, to Sarah Regen.
 1794, June 24. Divine, Agnes, to William Richardson.
 1798, April 5. Dunkle, Michael, to Susanna Snyder.
 1800, Nov. 22. Eaken, Joseph, to Mary Kennedy.
 1800, May 6. Elder, Joseph, to Polly Walker.
 1796, Dec. 15. Elder, Matthew, to Jane McConnell.
 1795, April 23. Elder, Sarah, to James Barr.
 1798, April 26. Elliott, Peggy, to James Widney.
 1797, Mar. 30. Evard, John, to Nancy McMullen.
 1796, Sept. 20. Evert, Elizabeth, to Henry Hockinbury.
 1800, Oct. 14. Findley, ———, to Kitty Ramsey.
 1796, Dec. 22. Fitzsimmons, Betsy, to Robert Marshall.
 1797, Jan. 3. Fitzsimmons, Sarah, to Paul Gettes.
 1800, Sept. 18. Flemming, Robert, to Kitty Campbell.
 1798, Jan. 4. Fricker, Catharine, to William McCommon.
 1796, Dec. 6. Galbreath, Flora, to Joseph Campbell.
 1799, June 4. Gamel, Samuel, to Kitty Morrow.
 1797, Jan. 3. Gettes, Paul, to Sarah Fitzsimmons.
 1797, Feb. 23. Glenn, Sarah, to Hugh Johnston.
 1798, Sept. 11. Hammond, Barbara, to John Casey.
 1800, Oct. 20. Hammond, Kitty, to John Boman.
 1796, Oct. 13. Hervey, Polly, to William Moore.
 1796, Aug. 30. Hockinbury, Henry, to Elizabeth Evert.
 1796, Mar. 3. Hoye, Thomas, to Rachel Bell.
 1797, Dec. 28. Hudson, Amelia, to George Williams.

- 1794, Oct. 21. Hudson, John, to Eleanor Moreland.
 1796, Aug. 23. Hunter, James, to Alice Trago, al. Black
 1797, Feb. 9. Johnston, Hugh, to Sarah Glenn.
 1800, Nov. 22. Kennedy, Mary, to Joseph Eaker.
 1797, Oct. 10. Kerr, Martha, to Joseph Shannon.
 1799, May 9. Kerr, Peggy, to William Brice.
 1795, June 9. Kilgore, James, to Catharine McWade.
 1796, Mar. 10. Kilgore, Nehemiah, to Margaret Paul.
 1794, June 5. Lauthers, James, to Jane McMath.
 1800, Dec. 13. Law, John, to Anna Caroll.
 1799, Oct. 29. Lindsay, William, to Nancy McConnell.
 1800, June 10. Linn, David, to Margery Coulter.
 1797, Mar. 26. Love, Nancy, to William Orr.
 1795, April 9. McCommon, Samuel, to Martha Nelson.
 1798, Jan. 4. McCommon, William, to Catharine
 Fricker.
 1796, Dec. 15. McConnell, Jane, to Matthew Elder.
 1796, Jan. 12. McConnell, Jannet, to John Rogers.
 1799, Oct. 29. McConnell, Nancy, to William Lindsay.
 1800, May 22. McCune, Archibald, to Peggy Barkley.
 1796, April 19. McCune, Samuel, to Jane Morrow.
 1799, April 2. McCurdy, Nancy, to James Turner.
 1800, May 29. McCurdy, William, to Ann Coyle.
 1798, Jan. 24. McFarlin, John, to Betsy McMullen.
 1798, April 6. McIlroy, Rachel, to William Marshall.
 1799, April 16. McIntire, Elizabeth, to Samuel Waters.
 1799, Aug. 5. McKinley, Samuel, to Susanna Cue, or
 Cree.
 1794, June 5. McMath, Jane, to James Lauthers.
 1798, Jan. 24. McMullen, Betsy, to John McFarlin.
 1797, Mar. 30. McMullen, Nancy, to John Evard.
 1795, June 9. McWade, Catharine, to James Kilgore.
 1798, June 26. Marshall, David, to Elizabeth Clark.
 1796, Dec. 22. Marshall, Robert, to Betsy Fitzsimmons.
 1798, April 6. Marshall, William, to Rachel McIlroy.
 1798, Nov. 5. Martin, Susanna, to John N. Armstrong.
 1795, Feb. 17. Martin, William, to Elizabeth Peebles
 (Peeples).
 1796, Oct. 13. Moore, William, to Polly Hervey.
 1794, Oct. 21. Moreland, Eleanor, to John Hudson.
 1796, April 19. Morrow, Jane, to Samuel McCune.
 1799, June 4. Morrow, Kitty, to Samuel Gamel.
 1800, Sept. 16. Nave, Catharine, to John Varner.
 1797, Feb. 9. Neil, David, to Esther Dever.
 1795, April 9. Nelson, Martha, to Samuel McCommon.
 1794, July 17. Newell, Robert, to Margaret Alexander.
 1799, Mar. 26. Orr, Wiliam, to Nancy Love.

1796, Mar. 10.	Paul, Margaret, to Nehemiah Kilgore.
1795, Feb. 17.	Peebles (Peeples), Elizabeth, to William Martin.
1799, Oct. 31.	Piles, Hannah, to Jacob Dever.
1800, Oct. 14.	Ramsey, Kitty, to ——— Findley.
1797, June 8.	Reed, Agnes, to James Crawford.
1798, April 17.	Reed, Betsy, to Samuel Barton.
1794, Sept. 30.	Regen, Sarah, to Joseph Dever.
1800, Sept. 25.	Richardson, Nancy, to Theophilus Cisna.
1798, May 1.	Richardson, Thomas, to Margaret Steel.
1794, June 24.	Richardson, William, to Agnes Divine.
1796, Jan. 12.	Rogers, John, to Jannet McConnell.
1797, Oct. 10.	Shannon, Joseph, to Martha Kerr.
1798, April 5.	Snyder, Susanna, to Michael Dunkle.
1798, May 1.	Steel, Margaret, to Thomas Richardson.
1794, July 1.	Thompson, William, to Anna Arbuckle.
1796, Aug. 23.	Trago, al. Black, Alice, to James Hunter.
1799, April 2.	Turner, James, to Nancy McCurdy.
1800, Sept 16	Varner, John, to Catharine Nave.
1797, Mar. 2.	Vaughan, James, to Jane Blair.
1800, May 6.	Walker, Polly, to Joseph Elder.
1798, Jan. 24.	Walkup, James, to Sarah Walkup.
1798, Jan. 24.	Walkup, Sarah, to James Walkup.
1795, Feb. 3.	Wallace, James, to Catharine Bavis.
1799, April 16.	Waters, Samuel, to Elizabeth McIntire.
1798, April 26.	Widney, James, to Peggy Elliott.
1797, Dec. 28.	Williams, George, to Amelia Hudson.
1797, Sept. 12.	Wilson, Jane, to Daniel Coyle.
1794, Nov 13.	Wilson, Thomas, to Esther Campbell.

TODD FAMILY

BASED ON THE MS. OF EMILY TODD HELM.

JOHN TODD, (died about 1718), was presumably a native of Scotland. It is a tradition of his American descendants that he wore a looped up hat and buckskin breeches, with long stockings and large silver shoe buckles. He lived at Drumgare, in Derrynoose parish, Co. Armagh, Ireland, and was buried in Tynan churchyard. Derrynoose and Tynan were very ancient Irish parishes. The early Derrynoose parish church stood in the townland of Lisatarkelt, in the part of the parish that is in the barony of Tiranny. As early as 1430 the provision made for the vicar by the college of Colidei of Armagh, to which it was appropriate, was so small that no one could be found to accept the benefice. After the Plantation of Ulster Derrynoose and Tynan were united by the Crown and became one rectory. Nearly a century of dissatisfaction with the union followed, and finally in 1709-12 it was terminated. Other charges were made from time to time. Derrynoose is now the rectory of Keady. For more than a century before the Plantation the territory from Tynan to Keady and from Madan church to Navanfort and the Blackwater was the heart of the O'Neill's country. Tynan parish thus became the centre of the efforts of the great Earl of Tyrone to preserve his supremacy, and of the Lord Deputy of Queen Elizabeth and King James I to rule the North. After the suppression of the great rebellion of 1641 Tynan also became the centre of the efforts to establish the supremacy of the English Church in Ireland. It appears both from his environment and the provisions in his will affecting the parishes of Derrynoose and Tynan that John Todd was a Churchman, but the fact that his descendants in America are Presbyterians may be accounted for by the Presbyterian influences that surrounded them in Armagh. The Presbyterian congregation of Tynan can be traced back in the records of the General Synod of Ulster to 1691. The meeting house was that now known as Lisloony—the fort of O'Loony—which took its name from the townland in which it stands. The townland obtained its name from the splendid double-ringed fort crowning the hill overlooking Tynan. The congregation was scat-

tered over a wide district and embraced parts of the counties of Armagh, Monaghan and Tyrone. It was known previous to 1702 as the congregation of Kinaird, now Caledon, taking its name from the principal town in the district, although Kinaird was in an adjoining parish. The Kinaird congregation embraced the southern part of the barony of Tyranny in the county Armagh, extending as far north as Eglish, and it included a large slice of the barony of Armagh, extending to within a couple of miles of Armagh city and a like distance from Keady. In Monaghan it took in the barony of Truagh, and in Tyrone it embraced the territory of Winterburn, and extended to within two miles of Aughnacloy. The Rev. William Ambrose was the first minister. The district in which Mr. Todd settled and where he died not only possessed a varied historic interest, but from this region in the eighteenth century came many emigrants to Pennsylvania, including two, and perhaps three of his sons, and the ancestors of the Poes, Potters and Bards.

Mr. Todd was twice married. The name of his first wife has not been ascertained; by this marriage he had issue:

1. JAMES, (died in 1757), lived at Colentrough, in Ballymore parish, Co. Armagh. He married Ellinor, ———, surname not ascertained; they had issue: Ellinor, m. ———Quin, and had a daughter, Sarah: ———, m James Greer, and had a son, James: and ———, m. James Kelly, and had a son, James.

2. SAMUEL.

3. WILLIAM, may have emigrated to Pennsylvania and been identical with William Todd whose daughter Lydia, and son William were baptized at Abington Presbyterian Church, the former, July 11, 1736, and the latter, Nov. 26, 1738.

4. ROBERT. (ii).

5. ELIZABETH, married William Moorhead.

6. ESTHER, married John Sloan.

Mr. Todd married (2), Rose Cornell; they had issue:

1. ANDREW, (iii).

II. ROBERT TODD, (born in Co. Armagh, Ireland in 1697—died near the Trappe, Montgomery Co., Pa. in 1775), son of John Todd, of Drumgare, Co. Armagh, Ireland, emigrated to Pennsylvania with his brother Andrew in 1737, and settled in Montgomery County. He was a farmer in the Trappe region and was buried in the Providence church graveyard.

Mr. Todd married (1), in Ireland according to tradition, ——— Smith, who died after the birth of her second child; they had issue:

1. JOHN, (iv).
2. DAVID, (v).

Mr. Todd married (2), in Ireland, Isabella Hamilton; they had issue:

1. ELIZABETH, married William Parker, (vi).
2. ROBERT, (vii).
3. WILLIAM, (viii).
4. MARY, married James Parker, (ix).
5. SARAH, married John Finley, (x).
6. REBECCA, married Robert Major.
7. SAMUEL, (xi).
8. LEVI.
9. ANDREW, (xii).

The editor has been unable to learn anything definite in regard to the relationships of the Major families of Montgomery Co. Children of Alexander and William Major were baptized at Abington Presbyterian Church between 1760 and 1772. The children of Alexander were Hannah, Alexander, Jane, John and Elizabeth. Only one son of William is given—Ebenezer. Nothing has been found concerning Robert. Peacock Major, a prominent man toward the beginning of the nineteenth century may have been his son. Peacock and Amy Major had three children baptized at Abington: Ann, Joseph and Alexander.

III. ANDREW TODD, (born in Co. Armagh, Ireland—died in Louisa Co., Va., in 1791), son of John and Rose (Cornell) Todd, of Drumgare, Co. Armagh, Ireland, emigrated to Pennsylvania with his brother Robert, in 1737. He settled in the province of New York, but later removed to Chester County, Pa. Late in life he made his home with his son, William Todd, in Bedford Co., Pa., but died at the home of his eldest son, Dr. Andrew Todd, in Virginia. At the time of his death he owned a number of tracts of land in Western Pennsylvania. His will was dated Sept. 15, 1791, and probated in Louisa Co., Va., Oct. 10, 1791. Mr. Todd married in New York, a widow, Mrs. Elizabeth McDowell, (born in 1721—died July 8, 1773), who was buried in the Charlestown graveyard, Chester Co., Pa. They had issue:

1. ANDREW, (xiii).
2. MARY, married John McCullough, (xiv).
3. ROBERT, (xv).
4. JOHN, (xvi).
5. WILLIAM, (xvii).
6. ANNE, married her cousin, Samuel Todd, (xi).

IV. JOHN TODD, (born in Co. Armagh, Ireland, in 1719—died July 27, 1793), son of Robert and——— (Smith) Todd, was brought to Pennsylvania by his father, in 1737. He was then a young man of eighteen years of age, and had probably received the groundwork of his education in Ireland. It is likely that he was brought up in the communion of the established Church in his native land, and there is no evidence that he ever studied at the Log College of Neshaminy. All that is known of his early years is that he was graduated at the College of New Jersey at Newark, with its second class, in 1749, when he was thirty years old. There is a tradition that in early life he was a weaver. That he entered college to prepare for the Presbyterian ministry is clear from the fact that he was taken on trials by the Presbytery of New Brunswick, May 7, 1750. He was licensed Nov. 13, 1750, and went to Virginia on the pressing appeal of the Rev. Samuel Davies, pastor of the Presbyterian congregation in Hanover, Va., who asked the Presbytery when he entered on trials to endeavor to prevail on him to engage in the work in Virginia, when licensed. Davies had a large field, having seven congregations—three in Hanover, one in Henrico, one in Louisa, and two others then recently organized. In 1748 he sought the services of John Rodgers, just then licensed by the Newcastle Presbytery, but the General Court at Williamsburg refused to permit Rodgers to qualify under the Toleration Act. In spite of such illiberal restrictions Todd determined to apply for license when a call for him was laid before the Newcastle Presbytery, May 22, 1751, and he was ordained for his work. He was more fortunate with the General Court than Rodgers, who had been warned not to preach in Virginia under penalty of a year's imprisonment. The following action was taken, Wednesday, April 22, 1752.

Present: Wm. Fairfax, John Bliss, Wm. Nelson, Esq., Wm. Dawson, D. D., John Lewis, Thos. Nelson, Philip Grymes, Peyton Randolph, Richard Corbin, Philip Ludwell, Esq.

John Todd a dissenting minister this day in court took the oath appointed by the act of parliament instead of the oath of allegiance and supremacy and the abrogation oath, and subscribed the last mentioned oath and repeated and subscribed the test and thereupon on his motion, he is allowed to officiate as an assistant to Samuel Davies, a dissenting minister, in such places as are already licensed by this court for meeting of dissenters.

The charge to which Mr. Todd was called was known as Providence. It was in Louisa county, and comprised "the upper part" of Davies' field. He was installed in No-

vember, 1752, the Rev. Mr. Davies preaching the sermon. He remained with this charge during his whole ministerial life, a period of forty-two years. Besides his pastoral duties he taught a classical school for many years. He became interested in the early emigration from Virginia to Kentucky and used his influence to obtain from the Virginia Legislature a charter for Transylvania Seminary. Through the Rev. Dr. Gordon, of Stepney, London, he secured scientific apparatus and valuable books that he gave to the Rev. David Rice to aid in founding the seminary.

In January, 1755, Todd had a visit from Whitefield. "The impressions of the day you last preached here at my meeting house," he wrote to that great preacher, June 26, 1755, "can, I believe, never wear out of my mind; never did I feel anything of the kind more distressing than to part with you and that not merely for my own sake, but that of the multitudes that stood longing to hear more of the news of Salvation from you. I still have the lively image of the people of God drowned in tears, multitudes of hardy gentlemen that perhaps never wept for their poor souls before, standing aghast, all with signs of eagerness to attend to what they heard, and their significant tears expressive of the sorrow of their hearts, that they had so long neglected their souls. I returned home like one that had sustained some amazing loss; and that I might contribute more than ever to the salvation of perishing multitudes, I resolved I would labor to obtain and exert more of that sound fire which the God of all Grace had so abundantly bestowed upon you for the good of mankind. To the praise of rich grace be it spoken, I have had the comfort of many Solemn Sabbaths since I saw you when I am persuaded the power of God has attended his word for sundry weeks together, and in my auditory which was more crowded through your means than it had been before I could scarce see an individual whose countenance did not indicate the concern of their souls for eternal things. And blessed be God those appearances are not wholly fled from our assembly. I was by order of presbytery to attend the installation of Mr. Henry the 4th of the month at Lunenburg, about a hundred miles Southwest of this place, and we administered the sacrament of the Lord's Supper the Sabbath following. We preached Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Monday. There was comfortable evidence of the power of God with us every day, believers were more quickened and sinners more alarmed. Many of them talked with Mr. Henry and me with great desire to know

what they should do to be saved. On my return home I made an excursion to preach to a number of people who had never before heard a "New Light," as they call em; I hope the word of God was attended with Divine power to many of their hearts."

Colonel Gordon, of Lancaster county, said, on hearing him at the administration of the sacrament, November 1, 1761, "I never heard a sermon, but one I heard from Mr. Davies, that I heard with more attention and delight. Oh, if the Lord would be pleased to send us a minister of as much piety as Mr. Todd!"

Mr. Todd was for many years a leading man in the Presbytery east of the Blue Ridge. He was one of the original members of the Presbytery of Hanover, when it was constituted in 1755. To him vacancies looked for counsel, assistance and supplies. During the Revolution he was a staunch patriot. In his last years he was very infirm, and was unable fully to perform his ministerial duties. This led to a malicious report that he had so relaxed in discipline that he had admitted a gambler to the Lord's Table. To wipe away the false imputation he thought it necessary to attend the meeting of the Presbytery at its meeting at the Cove meeting house in July, 1793. This was accomplished to his satisfaction and he then started for his home on horseback. "I proceeded onward to my meeting," the Rev. William Williamson wrote in his journal, Saturday, July 27th., "and on the road was informed of Mr. Todd's death, that he was found in the road lifeless. Went on and saw him with whom I had dined the day before now in eternity." Whether he had died from a stroke of apoplexy or a fall from his horse could not be determined.

Mr. Todd married Margaret Thompson, (born in 1736—died at Paris, Ky., in 1809), daughter of John Thompson, a merchant, who was a native of Tavidal, North Britain. Rev. John and Margaret (Thompson) Todd had issue:

1. DAVID, born in 1762; died unm., in 1781.
2. ROBERT, died in infancy.
3. JOHN, died in infancy.
4. JOHN, (xviii).
5. ANNE, married Gen. Robert Todd, (xxiii).
6. ELIZA, married Rev. Daniel McCalla (xix).
7. MARY, married Dr. Andrew Todd, (xiii).
8. MARGARET, married Rev. James Moore. (xx).
9. SARAH, married the Rev. Mr. Purinton, a Baptist minister; they had one son, who died unmarried.

V. DAVID TODD, (born in Co. Armagh, Ireland, April 8, 1723—died Feb. 8, 1785), son of Robert and ———, (Smith) Todd, was a farmer in Montgomery Co., Pa. In 1760 he bought from the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania 150 acres of land on the Perkiomen, nearly opposite Phoenixville. In 1765 he purchased another tract of 44 acres. and in 1775 a third tract of 58 acres. These three tracts adjoined each other, forming a plantation of 252 acres. His home was where the village of Mont Clare now stands. In 1783 he sold his farm, which then comprised 246 acres, for \$12,000, and removed to Kentucky the next year to join his sons Levi and Robert. He died in Kentucky. Mr. Todd's house in Montgomery County stood about two hundred yards east of what was known as the corner store, owned by his brother Robert. It was a few miles distant from Lower Providence Presbyterian Church, of which he was a member. In the graveyard attached to this early meeting house many of the Todds are buried.

Mr. Todd married April 4, 1749, Hannah Owen, (born Oct. 25, 1725—died at the residence of her son, Gen. Levi Todd, near Lexington Ky.), of Welsh descent, said to be descended from the first Quaker in Wales; David and Hannah (Owen) Todd, had issue:

1. JOHN, (xxi).
2. ELIZABETH, married Roger North, (xxii).
- 3. ROBERT, (xxiii).
4. LEVI, (xxiv).
- 5. OWEN, (xxv).
6. HANNAH, married Elijah Smith, (xxvi).

VI. ELIZABETH TODD, (born in 1730—died May 21, 1790, daughter of Robert and Isabella (Hamilton) Todd, married (1), May 26, 1748, William Parker, (died between April 18, and April 30, 1757), who named in his will, besides his wife and children, two brothers, Archibald and James; they had issue:

1. ELIZABETH, married Gen. Andrew Porter, (xxvii).
2. ALEXANER, (died in Kentucky), was enrolled in the Warrington company, Bucks Co. militia in 1775. After the Revolution he removed to Kentucky, and was one of the original trustees of Transylvania University. He married Elizabeth McCalmont; they had issue: William, Mary and Elizabeth.
3. ROBERT, (xxviii).

Mrs. Parker married (2), Arthur McFarland, (born in

1720—died July 20, 1780), son of James McFarland. Arthur McFarland and his wife were both buried in the Providence Presbyterian Church graveyard; they had issue:

1. MARGARET, married Stephen Porter, (xxix).
2. MARY, married David Todd, (xxxiv).
3. JOHN, (xxx).
4. JAMES, (xxxix).

James McFarland was a farmer in New Britain twp., Bucks Co., Pa., who died in January, or February, 1758. His will was dated Dec. 26, 1757, and proved Feb. 24, 1758. His wife died before him. The children named in his will were:

1. ARTHUR, (vi).
2. MARY.
3. ELLINOR, married Robert Todd, (vii).
4. MARGARET, married Aug. 6, 1771, John Sloan.

VII. ROBERT TODD, (born in Co. Armagh, Ireland, June 20, 1732—died Feb. 22, 1816), son of Robert and Isabella (Hamilton) Todd, was a farmer near the Trappe, Montgomery Co., Pa. He owned the property described as the "corner store", near the house of his half-brother, David Todd, now Mont Clare. He subsequently removed to the Great Valley, Chester Co., about twelve miles distant from his home at the Trappe, where he brought 400 acres of land that became two farms. Mr. Todd married Ellinor McFarland, (born March 9, 1734—died Feb. 20, 1794), daughter of James McFarland, and a sister of Arthur McFarland, who married Elizabeth (Todd) Parker. She was buried in the Charlestown graveyard, near Phoenixville, and Mr. Todd's remains were laid at rest in Lower Providence graveyard. Robert and Ellinor (McFarland) Todd had issue:

1. JOHN, (xxxii).
2. MARGARET, (born in 1759—died Aug. 25, 1810), married David McKnight of Great Valley, Chester Co. They had no issue.
3. ROBERT, (xxxiii).
4. DAVID, (xxxiv).
5. MARY, married James Gettys, (xxxv).
6. ISABELLA, married John Parker, (xxxvii).

VIII. WILLIAM TODD, (born at the Trappe, Montgomery Co., Pa., in 1739—died Oct., 1810), son of Robert and Isabella (Hamilton) Todd, went to Western Pennsylvania about 1765, settling within the present limits of Bedford County. He was one of the judges for the western part of the state in the election of members of the Constitutional Convention of 1776, and was appointed

a justice of the peace in 1778. Soon after he became a justice of the peace for Bedford, he removed to Westmoreland county, where he settled upon lands "on both sides of the road leading from Cherry's Mill to Bud's Ferry, on Youghiogheny River, Mount Pleasant township." He was a member of the General Assembly, 1783-89, in which he opposed the calling of the Pennsylvania Convention of 1787, of which he was also a member. He voted against the ratification of the Federal Constitution. He was also a member of the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention of 1789-90. He was an Associate Judge of Westmoreland county, 1791-94, and a member of the State Senate, 1794-96. While he was in attendance upon the Senate during the "Whiskey Insurrection," General White, who commanded the New Jersey troops, lodged at his home, where he indulged in aspersions upon William Findley, member of Congress from that district, who was warmly defended by Mr. Baldrige, Mr. Todd's son-in-law. Mr. Todd married Nov. 27, 1776, Ann Rambo; they had issue:

1. (Daughter), married ——— Baldrige.*

IX. MARY TODD, daughter of Robert and Isabella (Hamilton) Todd, married James Parker, a brother of William Parker, who married his sister Elizabeth. They went to Kentucky in 1784. James and Mary (Todd) Parker had issue:

1. ROBERT, (xxxvi).
2. JOHN, (xxxvii).
3. ELIZABETH, married Jacob Todhunter, (xxxviii).
4. ISABELLA, married (1). Thomas Bodley, (2).
————— Bartholomew, (xxxix).
5. MARY, married Robert McGowan, (x).
6. JEAN, married ——— Alexander: they had issue: Isabella, Mary and Margaret.

Was he the James Parker who was first lieutenant in Capt. William Nelson's company of Lieut.-Col. Robert Curry's battalion, Philadelphia Co. militia, in 1780?

X. SARAH TODD, daughter of Robert and Isabella (Hamilton) Todd, married May 4, 1762, John Finley.

So far it has not been found possible to identify John Finley or to ascertain anything concerning his descendants. Some doubt of Sarah Todd being a daughter of Robert Todd is raised by the fact that the marriage record of John and Sarah Finley is found at the

*Information is desired in regard to the Todd, Rambo and Baldrige families.

First Baptist Church, Philadelphia. It is supposed that the Finleys went South or West. Possible clews are as follows:

1. John Finley, (died in 1816), was living in South Huntington twp., Westmoreland Co., Pa., previous to his death. Besides four other daughters he left issue: James, William and Jenny.

2. John Finley, (born July 21, 1748—died April 10, 1837), was living in Allegheny Co., Pa., in 1819, but afterwards moved to Fleming Co., Ky. This John served seven years in the Pennsylvania Line in the Revolution. He was lieutenant and captain in the 8th Pa. Reg't., and was in the battles of Boundbrook, Brandywine, Paoli and Germantown. The date of his birth would make him too young to marry Sarah Todd in 1762, while his age as given in one of the lists of the Pa. Archives—80 years in 1820—would bring him almost to the century mark at the time of his death. There is a reference to him in a letter from Ensign James Morrison, of Lexington, Ky., to Gen. Callender Irvine, dated Aug. 9, 1822, in response to inquiries concerning Gen. Wm. Irvine. "I know of no man now living in Kentucky," says Morrison, "who had a better opportunity to learn Gen. Irvine's merits than myself save Major John Finley, who lives at the Upper Blue Lick, Nicholas Co. I have not seen him for several years, but have some apprehension, has failed very much, from what I hear."

XI. SAMUEL TODD,* (died in 1812), son of Robert and Isabella (Hamilton) Todd, removed to Indiana Co., Pa., and settled in White twp. He married his cousin, Anne Todd, daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth (McDowell) Todd, and had issue:

1. SAMUEL, died in 1846; he had a son, James.
2. (Daughter), married John Cummins, and had Susanna, Margaret, Eleanor, William and John.

XII. ANDREW TODD, (born in 1757—died in 1838), son of Robert and Isabella (Hamilton) Todd, lived at the Trappe, in Montgomery Co., Pa. As a young man he served with the Revolutionary army. Late in life he was known as Col. Andrew Todd, which led some inquirers to imagine that he as a Revolutionary colonel. He was an extensive land owner, and was appointed justice of the peace for Providence twp., Montgomery Co., May 22, 1800. He was a member of the Providence Presbyterian Church. Mr. Todd married Hannah Boyer, (born in 1738—died in 1838), daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Edwards) Boyer; they had issue:

1. JOHN, (xli).
 2. WILLIAM TENNENT, (xlii).
 3. HANNAH, married Samuel McClintock. (xliii).
 4. ISABELLA, married Robert Hamill, (xliv).
- Mrs. Elizabeth Boyer was daughter of John and Ann Edwards.

*The identity of Samuel Todd, as above given, must be regarded as only tentative.

XIII. ANDREW TODD, (born in 1750—died at Paris, Ky., May 20, 1816), son of Andrew and Elizabeth (McDowell) Todd, was a physician and practiced his profession in Louisa County, Va. He was appointed surgeon of the ship *General Greene*, of the Pennsylvania Navy, May 1, 1779. If he served with the army it is likely that his services were rendered at the siege of Yorktown and in the Southern campaign. He removed to Bourbon county, Ky., late in life. In a letter from one of his nephews, who was in a shipwreck, the youth said his uncle could sympathise with him as he had a similar experience. Dr. Todd married in 1785, his cousin, Mary Todd, (born March 12, 1765—died in 1838), daughter of Rev. John and Margaret (Thompson) Todd; they had issue:

1. MARY, married Rev. John Edgar, (xlv).
2. MARGARET, (died at Danville, Ky., in 1833). married (1), in 1816, Mr. Lewis; (2), in 1820, Rev. John McFarland, a Presbyterian minister and editor of the *Literary Pamphleteer*, at Paris, Ky., and (3), Rev. John D. Paxton, a Presbyterian minister and an editor of the *Presbyterian Advocate and Western Luminary*, at Lexington, Ky. She had no children.
3. ANDREW, (xlv).
4. JOHN, (xlvii).
5. ELIZABETH, (died in Fayette Co., Ky., in 1826). married Dr. David Holt; they had a son, David Andrew, (died in 1833), a mute.
6. DAVID, (died in early manhood). married Mary Winston, of Virginia; they had a son that died aged three years.
7. ANN, died young.

XIV. MARY TODD, (died before 1790), daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth (McDowell) Todd, married John McCullough, (died in 1800), who lived at No. 86 Sixth St., Philadelphia, and was known as Major McCullough. He was a lieutenant in the Philadelphia brigade, under Gen. John Cadwallader, in the winter campaign in 1777, and was commissioned captain of an artillery company, Philadelphia Militia, under Col. Jehu Eyre, Aug. 27, 1777, serving in the campaign around the city, and again in 1779. John and Mary McCullough had issue:

1. SAMUEL DAVIS was a physician. In 1793 he wrote to his relatives in Virginia describing the yellow fever epidemic in Philadelphia. In 1796, as surgeon of a merchant ship, he made a voyage to Calcutta, but was wrecked on the Lizzards. In 1799 he sailed to Canton on

a fine new vessel, "Richard Dale." He married July, 1803, Isabella Williamson.

2. ANDREW.
3. JAMES.
4. JOHN.
5. MARY.

Major McCullough married (2), in 1790, _____
Bringinghurst, of Germantown; they had seven children.

XV. ROBERT TODD, (born in 1762—died Oct. 28, 1828), son of Andrew and Elizabeth (McDowell) Todd, enlisted as a matross in the artillery company of his brother-in-law, Capt. John McCullough, Aug. 27, 1777, and served in the campaign around Philadelphia under Col. Jehu Eyre; and as a gunner, April 27, 1779, he was again in active service. After the Revolution he went to Kentucky and settled in Green Co., on lands entered by his father; later he removed to Adair Co. He married Nov. 5, 1796, Jane Yates, whose father went to Green Co., Ky., from Baltimore, Md.; they had issue:

1. LEVI, (died unm.), a physician at Florence, Ala.
2. ANDREW, died young.
3. NANCY, married her cousin, _____ Yates; they had no issue:
4. ROBERT, (xlvii).
5. WILLIAM, (xlix).
6. SAMUEL, (i).
7. ELIZABETH, married _____ Murrell. (li).
8. JANE, lived at Florence, Ala.
9. LOUISE, lived at Florence, Ala.
10. JOHN G., went to Florence, Ala.
11. JAMES YATES, died young.

XVI. JOHN TODD, son of Andrew and Elizabeth (McDowell) Todd, is supposed to have gone to Kentucky. It is believed that he had issue:

1. ELIZABETH, married Rev. James Coe. (lii).
2. ANNA, married Samuel Turner; they had a daughter married _____ Triplett.
3. MARY, married William Hodge, (liii).
4. WILLIAM, married and had two children living at Lexington, Ky., in 1811. These children, it is believed, went South.
5. DAVID.
6. ANDREW.

XVII. WILLIAM TODD, (born in 1753—died in Bedford Co., Pa., in 1795, son of Andrew and Elizabeth

(McDowell) Todd, is first mentioned in the minutes of the Pennsylvania Council of Safety, Dec. 4, 1776, when he was granted 18l. 10s. for wagon wheels to mount cannon on carriages. He subsequently removed to Bedford township, Bedford county, Pa., where his cousin, William Todd, had settled before the Revolution, and where he lived during the rest of his life. Mr. Todd married Nov. 11, 1775, Hannah Davis, daughter of Zachariah and Hannah (Lane) Davis, who survived him; they had issue:

1. ELIZABETH, married Nona Taylor, (liv).
2. WILHELMINA, (born in 1779—died unm., Feb. 9, 1830), became a teacher in Philadelphia.
3. HANNAH, married Richard Ewalt, (lv).
4. ANN, married John Ewalt, (lvi).
5. WILLIAM, (lvii).
6. ANDREW, born April 26, 1791; died young.

XVIII. JOHN TODD, (born Oct. 3, 1772—died in Indiana in 1839), son of Rev. John and Margaret (Thompson) Todd, was educated under his father, and afterwards studied divinity and was licensed to preach by the Hanover Presbytery. He preached his first sermon in the Cove Church in 1800, where his father preached his last in 1793. Having inherited lands at the Falls of the Ohio, he removed to Kentucky in 1809, and was one of the trustees who laid out the city of Louisville. He had a school in Kentucky, but later he removed to Marion county, Ind., where he preached until his death. Mr. Todd married in 1795, Sarah Todd, daughter of William and Jane (Shelton) Todd, and a descendant of Thomas Todd, an early settler in Norfolk Co., Va. Rev. John and Sarah Todd had issue:

1. JOHN, died unm., in 1836.
2. JANE THOMPSON, married James Morrison, (lviii).
3. MARGARETTA, married Thomas J. Todd, (lxix).
4. SARAH, born in 1808; died unm., in 1824.
5. DAVID, (lix).
6. ANDREW, (lx).
7. HENRY, (lxi).
8. ROBERT, married Mary Smalk; they had issue.
9. WILLIAM, (lxii).
10. ELIZABETH, died young.

XIX. ELIZA TODD, (born June 8, 1758—died Nov. 3, 1809), daughter of Rev. John and Margaret (Thompson) Todd, married Daniel McCalla, (born at Neshaminy, Pa., in 1748—died at Wappetaw, S. C., April 6, 1809), who

was graduated at Princeton in 1766. He afterwards taught in Philadelphia, and at the same time studied theology, being licensed to preach in 1772. In 1774 he was ordained pastor of Providence and Charlestown Presbyterian churches, the former being in Montgomery and the latter in Chester county, Pa. He was appointed chaplain of the 2nd Pa. Battalion, Col. Arthur St. Clair, Jan. 16, 1776, and was captured at Three Rivers, June 8, 1776. While a prisoner on parole he resumed charge of his congregation, but was accused of violating his parole by the patriotic fervor of his prayers, and fled to Virginia to escape a return to the prison ships at New York. He was exchanged in 1778, after which he established a school in Hanover county, Va. In 1788, he removed to Wappetaw, S. C., where he was pastor of the Congregational church until his death. He was given the degree of D. D., by South Carolina College. Dr. McCalla was distinguished for learning and eloquence. His "Sermons and Essays" were edited, with a memoir, by William Hollingshead, 2 Vols., 1810. Rev. Daniel and Eliza (Todd) McCalla, had issue:

1. (Daughter), married Dr. John R. Witherspoon. (Ixi).

XX. MARGARET TODD, (born May 16, 1767—died of cholera, in 1833), daughter of Rev. John and Margaret (Thompson) Todd, married Rev. James Moore, the first Episcopal minister at Lexington, Ky., in 1791, and the first president of Transylvania College. When he went to Kentucky in 1792, he was a candidate for the ministry in the Presbyterian Church. His trial sermon not being sustained by the Transylvania Presbytery, he regarded himself as treated with undue severity, and in 1794 he entered the Protestant Episcopal Church, becoming rector of Christ Church, Lexington. He became president of the university in 1798. Rev. James and Margaret (Todd) Moore had issue:

1. MARGARET, married James Davis. (Ixiv).
2. JANE, married Dr. Samuel Porter, of Franklin, Tenn.; they had a daughter, Flora Margaret.
3. NANCY, married John H. Randolph, (Ixv).
4. ELIZABETH, married David Todd. (Iix).
5. JOSEPH, (died in 1829), was a physician at Versailles, Ky. He married Eliza Watson, of Frankfort, Ky.; they had no issue.
6. JOHN, (Ixvi).

XXI. JOHN TODD, (born in Montgomery Co., Pa., March 27, 1750—died at Blue Licks, Ky., Aug. 19, 1782). son of David and Hannah (Owen) Todd, was educated in the school of his uncle, the Rev. John Todd, in Louisa county, Va., and studied law with Gen. Andrew Lewis, under whom he served as adjutant-general in the expedition against the Indians that resulted in the battle of Point Pleasant, in 1774. In 1775, he went to Kentucky, then a wilderness. On the north side of Barren river, about three miles from Bowling Green, a group of beech trees is still standing on which were cut the names of thirteen members of an exploring party from Harrod's Station, now Harrodsburg. One of these names is that of J. Todd, with the date of June 13, 1775. Another tree is inscribed, "J. Todd, June 17, 1775." In 1776 he settled at Lexington, where he served as judge of the first court in Kentucky county. With Richard Calloway he was chosen a burgess in the Virginia Legislature, April 19, 1777, and he was appointed county lieutenant and colonel of militia for Fayette county upon its creation. After the conquest of the Illinois, by Gen. George Rogers Clarke, in 1778, in which he participated, Colonel Todd was appointed by Gov. Patrick Henry, Dec. 28, 1778, county lieutenant of the county of Illinois, and he arrived at Kaskaskia from Vincennes early in May, 1779. He thus virtually became the first governor of the Illinois territory. He was instructed to use every effort to win the friendship of the French; to conciliate the Indians as far as possible, and to punish all violations of their property, especially of their lands; and to give assistance to General Clarke in his projected expedition against Detroit. Todd's administration though brief was vigorous. He organized the militia and directed the election of judges and court officers. Licenses to trade were granted. Being a shrewd man he provided against an inrush of a horde of Virginia and Kentucky speculators, who would seize upon the best land on the river bottoms, by a decree that each settler should take up his land in the shape of the narrow French farms that stretched back from the water front, no claim to exceed the number of acres in one of these French farms. His financial policy, however, was a failure because it was based on Continental money, and this rendered it difficult to get the creoles to furnish supplies. Finally, Todd was compelled to resort to impressment to feed the troops, paying at the regulation prices one-third in paper money and two-thirds in peltries. Colonel Todd's "Record Book" contains the history of his rule as the

first civil Governor of Illinois. The MS. of this "Record" is in the possession of the Chicago Historical Society, and there is an account of it in the Fergus Hist. Series. In 1780, Todd was again elected a member of the Virginia Legislature, and he afterward made one or two flying visits to Illinois, but took little active part in the affairs of the country, leaving their control to his deputy or lieutenant commandant. In the Virginia Legislature he secured the passage of acts that resulted in the foundation of Transylvania University, and he introduced a bill for negro emancipation. At the time of the Indian attack on Bryan's Station, in 1782, Col. Todd, as County Lieutenant of Fayette county, by virtue of his commission in the Virginia line, was next to General Clarke, the ranking officer of the Kentucky forces, and as Colonel Commandant he led the centre at the battle of Blue Licks. The defeat was precipitated by the headlong disobedience of Major McGarry. While Todd, by voice and example was doing all in his power to keep his men firm, he was shot through the body and mortally wounded. The blood gushed from his mouth; his strength failed him; he leaned forward and fell from the saddle. According to some accounts his horse carried him to the river and he fell in its current. With Todd's death the battle became a rout. Todd was the only officer in the fray that carried a sword, which he had borrowed from Boone. The blade was short and roughly made of good steel. The hilt was buckhorn and the guard was of iron, one-eighth of an inch thick. This sword was lost in Licking river. When recovered it was identified by Mrs. Todd as the one that her husband borrowed from Daniel Boone. Colonel Todd was a man of generous impulses and of high and noble character. He was once before defeated by the Indians at the Licking, while conveying a quantity of powder to Clarke from Limestone Ridge, in 1777. With him was a party of nine men, four of whom were killed. Todd county was named in his honor, in 1819.

Colonel Todd married in Virginia, in 1780, Jane Hawkins; they had issue:

1. MARY, married (1), James Russell; they had one son, John Todd, who died aged twenty. Mrs Russell married (2), Robert Wickliffe, Esq., of Lexington, Kv., but they had no children.

XXII. ELIZABETH TODD, (born Nov. 13, 1752—died Feb. 5, 1803), daughter of David and Hannah (Owen), Todd, married Jan. 4, 1774, Roger North, (died in 1831), son of Rev. James North, a clergyman of the

Church of England and said to be a relative of Lord North; they had no issue. Mr. North was a member of Capt. Alexander Johnston's company of Volunteer Light Horse, of Chester Co., 1780-81. Mrs. North was buried in Charlestown graveyard. After his wife's death Mr. North married (2), _____; they had issue: Elizabeth Todd.

Further information is desired in regard to the North family.

XXIII. ROBERT TODD, (born in Montgomery Co., Pa., April 19, 1754—died March 20, 1814), son of David and Hannah (Owen) Todd, went to Kentucky in 1776. He was in McClellan's fort, (Georgetown), when it was attacked by the Indians in the year of his removal, and was severely wounded in the hip. While convalescing he was attacked by a buffalo bull; his shoulder blade was broken and one of the animal's horns penetrated his lungs. When McClellan's fort was abandoned, Jan. 30, 1777, Mr. Todd went to Harrodsburg. In 1778, he became a captain in Gen. George Rogers Clarke's little army of conquest, and was in all of Clarke's campaigns against the English and the Indians. His commission was in a Virginia State regiment, 1778-82. In 1787, he was in command of an expedition to the Scioto river region, north of the Ohio, in which three Indians were killed and seven captured. He was a man of rigid, unbending integrity, and one of the bravest soldiers of Kentucky of that early day. Captain Todd was a skillful surveyor and served as surveyor of Fayette county. He settled at Lexington, where he became an extensive land owner. He was one of the commissioners to choose the seat of government for the new State of Kentucky, and gave his deciding vote for Frankfort instead of Lexington to avoid a suspicion of being governed by self interest in his choice. He held a number of civil offices. He was chosen a State Senator for Fayette Co., in 1792, and was Quarter Sessions Judge and afterward Assistant Judge of the Circuit Court of the county. When the Record office of the county at Lexington was burned, Jan. 31, 1803, he was one of the nine gentlemen who carefully copied the charred record books. Like his brothers, John and Levi, he was opposed to slavery, and in 1799 he emancipated his slaves, one of whom had accompanied him in all his campaigns.

Captain, afterward known as General Todd, married Jan. 3, 1782, his cousin, Anne Todd, (born Aug. 26, 1756—died Aug. 31, 1828), daughter of Rev. John and Mar-

garet (Thompson) Todd; they had issue:

1. JOHN, (lxvii).
2. MARGARET THOMPSON, born Sept. 28, 1787; died in 1799.
3. DAVID FAYETTE, born May 8, 1788; died Feb. 6, 1808.
4. LEVI LUTHER, (lxviii).
5. ELIZA, (died April 9, 1863), married April 19, 1817, William Orlando Butler, (born in 1791—died at Carrollton, Ky., Aug. 6, 1880), son of Percival and ——— (Hawkins) Butler, of Jessamine Co., Ky. He was graduated at Transylvania University in 1812, and had begun the study of law under Robert Wickliffe, at Lexington, when the second war with England called him to the front. He enlisted as a private for the relief of Fort Wayne, but was soon promoted to ensign in the 17th infantry, and was in the disastrous battles of the river Raisin. In the second action, Jan. 22, 1813, he distinguished himself by burning a barn from which the Indians were pouring a galling fire into the American ranks. He was afterward wounded and taken prisoner, enduring many hardships on the march to Fort Niagara, to which he was carried, and on the return journey to Kentucky after he was paroled. Later, being commissioned a captain, he raised a company and did good work at Pensacola, and at New Orleans he checked Pakenham's advance with four companies long enough to permit the construction of the defensive works at Chalmette. He afterward served as aide-de-camp to General Jackson, and in 1817 entered upon the practice of the law. He was a member of the Kentucky Legislature, 1818-20, and a member of Congress, 1839-43. At the outbreak of the Mexican War he was appointed Major General of Volunteers, and was voted a sword for bravery at Monterey, where he was wounded. Being senior major general he succeeded General Scott in the chief command, in Feb., 1848, and held that position when the treaty of peace was signed, May 29, 1848. He was the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, on the ticket with General Cass, in 1848. He declined the governorship of Nebraska territory in 1855. In 1861, he was a member of the Peace Congress. He was the author of "The Boatman's Horn" and other popular lyrics. Gen. William O. and Eliza Butler had no children.
6. THOMAS J., (lxix).
7. ————, married John Witherspoon; of near Lexington, Ky.; they had no children.

Percival Butler was one of the famous "Fighting Butlers" of the Revolution. Their parents, Thomas and Ellinor Butler, were married in Kilkenny, Ireland, in 1742, and emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1748. They first settled in Lancaster County, but later removed to the Cumberland Valley, and engaged in farming at Mount Pleasant, north of Carlisle. Besides a daughter Ellinor, Thomas and Ellinor Butler had issue:

1. RICHARD, (born in Dublin, April 1, 1743—died Nov. 4, 1791), entered the Revolutionary army as a captain in the 6th Pa. Battalion, Jan. 5, 1776; was appointed major of the 8th Pa., July 20, 1776, and lieutenant-colonel, March 12, 1777, to rank from Sept. 28, 1776; and became colonel of the 9th Pa. Line, June 7, 1777, serving until the close of the war, and retiring with the rank of brevet Brigadier-General. He became major-general of U. S. levies in 1791, and was killed by the Indians at St. Clair's defeat. He had issue: William, a lieutenant, U. S. N., killed early in the war of 1812; James, (born April, 1742), was captain of the Pittsburgh Blues in the war of 1812; and a daughter who married Isaac Meason, of Fayette Co., and died in 1879, in her 96th year.

2. WILLIAM, (born in Ireland, Jan. 6, 1745—died in Pittsburgh, May 16, 1789), entered the Revolutionary army as a captain in the 5th Pa. Battalion, Jan. 5, 1776; became major, Sept. 7, 1776, and lieutenant-colonel, Sept. 20, 1776; was aide-de-camp to General Alexander, (Lord Stirling), in 1778, and was designated Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the 4th Reg't., Pa. Line, Jan. 22, 1779. He served till the close of the war. Colonel Butler had two sons: one died in the navy; the other, Richard, was a subaltern under Gen. Wayne, in 1794.

3. THOMAS (born May 28, 1748—died Sept. 7, 1805), entered the Revolutionary army as a lieutenant in the 2nd Pa. Battalion, Jan. 5, 1776, and became a captain in the 3rd Pa. Line, Oct. 4, 1776. He retired Jan. 1, 1781. He was a major of U. S. Levies, under General St. Clair, in 1791, and headed a bayonet charge at St. Clair's defeat, in which he was severely wounded. He was appointed a Major of Infantry, U. S. A., in 1792, and rose to the rank of Colonel of the 2nd U. S. Inf., April 1, 1802. Colonel Butler had three sons: Richard, a judge; Col. Robert, Gen. Jackson's chief of staff in the War of 1812; and William E., also a soldier in Gen. Jackson's army.

4. PERCIVAL, (born in Cumberland Co., Pa. April 6, 1760—died in Jessamine Co., Ky., Sept. 9, 1821), entered the Revolutionary army as a lieutenant in the 3rd Reg't., Pa. Line, Sept. 1, 1777, and served till the close of the war. He went to Kentucky in 1784, and was Adjutant-General of the State and served in the War of 1812. He married Miss Hawkins, a sister of the wife of Col. John Todd, who was killed in the battle of Blue Licks; they had four sons: Thomas Langford, (b. in 1789—d. Oct. 21, 1880), was aide-de-camp to Gen. Jackson at New Orleans, 1814-15; William Orlando; Richard, assistant adjutant general of Kentucky, under his father; and Percival, a distinguished lawyer.

5. EDWARD, (born in Cumberland Co., Pa., March 20, 1762—died at Fort Wilkinson, Ga., May 6, 1803), entered the Revolutionary

army as an ensign in the 9th Reg't., Pa. Line, July 1, 1778; became a lieutenant, Jan. 28, 1779; and served till the close of the war. He was a captain of U. S. Levies, under Gen. St. Clair, in 1791, and carried his brother Thomas from the field after he was wounded in St. Clair's defeat. He was Adjutant-General of General Wayne's army in 1794. He remained in the U. S. Army until his death, and was a captain in the 4th and afterwards in the 2nd U. S. Inf. His son, Edward G. W., was graduated at the Military Academy at West Point, in 1820, and resigned from the army in 1831. He was a colonel of the 3rd Dragoons, in the Mexican War.

XXIV. LEVI TODD, (born Oct. 4, 1756—died in 1807), son of David and Hannah (Owen) Todd, received a classical education in Virginia, with his brothers John and Robert, and with his brother John studied law in the office of Gen. Andrew Lewis. He went to Kentucky in 1776. He became a lieutenant under Gen. George Rogers Clarke, in the expedition for the conquest of Illinois, in 1778, and was at the capture of Kaskaskia. The next day after the capture Todd was sent to ascertain the disposition of the Spanish garrison at St. Genevieve, and he succeeded in promoting a friendly feeling towards the Americans. Lieutenant Todd was specially deputed to secure the papers of M. Rocheblave, the Creole commandant at Kaskaskia, but failed to secure all of them because Madame Rocheblave had artfully concealed the most compromising documents touching the commandant's relations with the British about her person. He was also deputed to make Rocheblave a prisoner when the commandant responded to Clarke's invitation to dinner in insulting terms, and Lieutenant Todd was in command of the detachment that conducted M. Rocheblave to Williamsburg, Va. M. Rocheblave subsequently violated his parole and made his escape. After his return to Kentucky Lieutenant Todd was active in defending the settlers from attacks of the Indians, and commanded the centre at the battle of Blue Licks, under his brother Col. John Todd, who was killed. His report of the action is the most trustworthy account of that disastrous affair. "He that could remount a horse was well off," Todd wrote; "he that could not had no time for delay." Todd succeeded Daniel Boone as a colonel, and was promoted to be brigadier general and major-general. When Mr. Todd first went to Kentucky he lived at Harrodsburg, and at Logan's Fort at St. Asaphs. In 1779 he occupied Todd's station, in Jessamine county, about ten miles south-west of Lexington. He was one of the first lot owners at Lexington, where John and Levi Todd became purchasers, Dec. 26.

1781. He was appointed clerk of the District Court of Kentucky under Virginia authority, and in 1780, when the counties were organized, he became clerk of the Circuit Court of Fayette Co. The latter office he held until his death. General Todd's permanent residence, as well as that of his two brothers, was on the Boonesboro road, three miles east of Lexington, where they owned large tracts of land.

General Todd married (1), Feb. 25, 1779, Jane Briggs, (died in 1800), daughter of Capt. Samuel and Sarah (Logan) Briggs, and a niece of Gen. Benjamin and John Logan. It is a tradition in the Todd family that Jane Briggs wove her wedding garment from a weed known as wild cotton. Levi and Jane (Briggs) Todd had issue:

1. HANNAH, married Rev. Robert Stuart, (lxx).
2. ELIZABETH, married Charles Carr, (lxxi).
3. JOHN, (lxxii).
4. NANCY, married Dr. John Todd, (lxxvii).
5. DAVID, (lxxiii).
6. ANN MARIA, (died in 1884), married Walter Bullock, of Fayette Co. Ky.: they had no issue.
7. ROBERT SMITH, (lxxiv).
8. JANE BRIGGS, married Daniel Breck, (lxxv).
9. MARGARET, married William Rodes, (lxxvi).
10. ROGER NORTH, (lxxvii).
11. SAMUEL BRIGGS, (lxxviii).

General Todd married (2), Mrs. Tatum, (born Holmes), of Carlisle, Pa.: they had issue:

1. JAMES CLARKE, (lxxix).

Capt. Samuel Briggs was a Revolutionary soldier. His wife, Sarah Logan, was born of Irish parents, the name of the father being David Logan, who emigrated from the north of Ireland to Pennsylvania, and removed from Pennsylvania to Augusta Co., Va. The Logan family lived on Logan's Creek, near Abingdon, Va. There were four sons, Benjamin, John, Hugh and Nathaniel, and three daughters, Sarah, wife of Samuel Briggs, one married to John McFinley, and Margaret who died unmarried. The Logan and Briggs families settled at Logan's Fort, now St. Asaph's, near Stanford, Ky., in 1776. Capt. Samuel and Sarah (Logan) Briggs had issue:

1. (Daughter), married ——— Carr.
2. JANE, married Gen. Levi Todd, (xxiv).
3. ELIZABETH, died unm.
4. BENJAMIN, lived and died at Stanford, Ky. One of his daughters married B. Vanarsdale, and had issue: Anna, m. Joseph Craig, and had Burney and Willie; and Sarah, m. Joseph Egleman, and had Sallie.
5. JOSEPH, married Miss McCaleb, and removed to Mississippi.
6. HANNAH, married Hugh Logan, (born in 1777—died in 1869).

son of "White Headed" John Logan, who was a cousin of Mrs. Sarah Briggs. Hugh Logan went to Kentucky, in 1790.

XXV. OWEN TODD, (born in Providence twp., Montgomery Co., Pa., April 20, 1762—died Dec. 6, 1817), son of David and Hannah (Owen) Todd, was educated in such schools as his township afforded. According to family tradition he left home at the age of seventeen and took part in the storming of Stony Point, July 15, 1779, under Gen. Anthony Wayne, who was a neighbor and friend of his father. It is said that his conspicuous bravery on this occasion drew forth from Wayne the warmest praise, and would have gained him a commission but for his youth. It is probable that his presence with the Pennsylvania troops on the Hudson, in 1779, was without the knowledge of his parents, as in 1780-81, he was with his brother-in-law, Roger North, a member of Capt. Alexander Johnston's company of Volunteer Light Horse, of Chester county. In 1794, Owen Todd, with his parents and the family of his brother-in-law, Elijah Smith, migrated to Kentucky, whither his three elder brothers, John, Robert and Levi, had gone before the revolution.

Land was bought on Cane Run, a branch of the North Fork of Elkhorn Creek, Fayette Co., at a point nine miles from the village of Lexington. Here the parents took up their residence and their children and relatives found homes in the vicinity. Like many of the adventurous and better educated young men of that day, who found their way to the west, Owen Todd had familiarized himself with the duties of a land surveyor. For this occupation his education, his physical constitution, and his tastes eminently fitted him. He had brought with him the implements of his profession, and his services were soon in requisition by the settlers on the rich soil of Kentucky, with each of whom his earliest wish was realized only when he had secured a home for himself and some friend left behind in the "old country", as they termed the place from which they had migrated. For several years he was thus employed in private and government surveying, at first in Kentucky and later on the waters of the Little Miami River in South-western Ohio, where a stream known as Todd's Fork of the Little Miami still bears his name. In 1786, then being a resident of Kentucky, he accompanied the expedition of Gen. George Rogers Clarke against the Indian towns on the Wabash River, but in what capacity is not known, probably as a private. He was commissioned by Gov. Edmund Randolph, of Virginia, to take rank from Sept. 9, 1789. During the years following he was

engaged in frequent expeditions against the Indians. In August, 1791, he commanded a company under Gen. James Wilkinson in the second expedition against the Indians on the Upper Wabash River, and Aug. 20, 1794, fifteen years after his boyish adventure at Stony Point, he again fought under General Wayne, commanding a company of Kentuckians in the brigade of his elder brother, Gen. Robert Todd, at the Battle of Fallen Timbers, on the Maumee River, Ohio, generally known as "Wayne's Victory."

In 1797, Owen Todd moved to Hamilton County, Ohio, locating on the east bank of Little Miami River, on O'Bannon's Creek, one mile east of the present town of Loveland, whither his wife's family, the Paxtons, had preceded him two years before. When the county of Clermont was organized, Dec. 6th 1800, the Todd and Paxton families found themselves citizens of Clermont County, and, indeed, were the first actual settlers in that county. Owen Todd was presiding Judge of the first Court of General Quarter Sessions convened in the county, on the first Tuesday in February, 1801, at Williamsburgh, then the county seat, which position he held until December, 1803. During the occupancy of this home, a period of six or eight years, he did a great deal of private surveying. In much of this work he was associated with William Lytle, afterwards Major General of the Ohio Militia during the War of 1812, and later Surveyor General of the public lands of Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, whom he had known from boyhood in Kentucky. In the meantime he had acquired considerable bodies of land on Todd's Creek, in the adjoining county of Warren, where his business of surveying frequently led him. One tract of two thousand acres lay not far from the present town of Clarkesville, Clinton Co., where he built a blockhouse for the protection of his surveying party. A few miles below this, on the left bank of the Little Miami River, in Warren Co., he had a smaller tract on which he lived for a short time when he purchased the well-known farm lying on the north east corner of the crossing of the Waynesville and Morrow, and the Lebanon and Fort Ancient pikes, one and a half miles west of the last named place, and now occupied by Cephas Guttery. Here he lived for many years and until his removal to Indiana.

Judge Owen Todd was one of the notabilities of the "Miami Country." In person, he was five feet, ten inches in height, compact and muscular and weighed about one hundred and sixty pounds. His bodily activity and powers

of endurance were remarkable, and incredible stories are told of his leaping and other athletic feats. In form he was erect and in movement graceful. His complexion was fair and his head, which was large, was covered with dark, brown hair that hung to his waist, but which he wore as a queue, put up in a silk or leather bag. The queue was cut off a short time before his death, and is now (1883) in possession of his grand-daughter, Miss Jane Todd, of Chattanooga, Tenn. His jaws were heavy, but a beautifully curved mouth and large brown eyes relieved the face of all harshness, and gave instead an expression of the utmost kindness; he had indeed an excellent presence, and was called a handsome man. He was temperate in all things, and regular in his habits of living; but was somewhat fastidious in his dress, preserving on all suitable occasions, till within a short time of his death, the costume worn by gentlemen of education and culture in the days that preceded the War of Independence. He was a man of great courage; indeed, it may be said of him that he was utterly without fear. In his affections he was warm and demonstrative. To his wife and children and other near relatives, he was charmingly tender and gracious. Another of his children, Mrs. Madison, says of him that he never left home for the shortest time without kissing his wife farewell. He was confiding and generous to weakness. His willingness to serve his friends gave him much trouble in his later days, dissipating the ample earnings of a lifetime and bringing him almost to the verge of bankruptcy.

Though a slave owner while living in Kentucky he was always an advocate of the abolition of slavery, and before leaving that state he gave freedom to all his slaves, about fifteen in number. Seven or eight of these refused to be left behind and were taken to Ohio, where their wants were well supplied, all the women receiving twenty acres of land on their marriage.

Though descended on the paternal side through a long line of Presbyterians he early attached himself to the Methodist Church, as did his wife, and died in that communion. Early in 1817, he followed some of his children to Vevay, Indiana, buying a farm two miles below the town, on the banks of the Ohio River, and died the same year, at his town home, the site of which is now occupied by a Baptist Church edifice. He is buried in the Vevay Cemetery, where a stone with suitable inscription marks his grave. He was eloquent of speech, but was not ambitious of political distinction and never sought office, yet

during his short life he filled many places of honor, and it is not known that he ever betrayed a public or private trust.

Judge Todd married (1), in 1782, his cousin, Elizabeth Smith, (died in 1783), and had issue:

1. HANNAH, married Mordecai Redd, (lxxx).

Judge Todd married (2), June 9, 1790, Maria Jane Paxton, (born April 22, 1771—died at Madison, Ind., in 1834), daughter of Col. Thomas Paxton, then living on the North Fork of Elkhorn Creek. Colonel Paxton removed from Bedford Co., Pa., to Fayette Co., Ky., in 1789. In 1776, he was a captain in the Bedford County Militia, and commanded a company in active service from Sept. 12 to Nov. 13, 1776. In 1794, he commanded the scouts in advance of the movements of Gen. Wayne's army that resulted in the battle of Fallen Timbers. Mrs. Todd was buried in the "old graveyard" at Madison but the place of her sepulture is unknown, her tombstone having disappeared. The epitaph on the stone, written by Edward Brazelton, an eccentric teacher and Methodist preacher, is remembered:

"Here lie the remains of Mrs. Todd;
Whose feet the path of virtue trod.
Being early with the gospel shod,
Her soul, we trust, is with her God."

Owen and Maria Jane (Paxton) Todd had issue:

1. OWEN KENTUCKY, (lxxxxi).
2. MARIA JANE, married Channing Madison, (lxxxii).
3. PAXTON WARREN, (lxxxiii).
4. ROBERT WILLIAM, (lxxxiv).
5. DAVID ANDREW, (lxxxv).
6. JOHN HAWKINS, born in Clermont Co., O., Oct. 14, 1801; died unm., at Vevay, Ind., in 1824.
7. ISABELLA RAMSEY, married Abraham Dumont, (lxxxvi).
8. NANCY SMITH, married Simon S. Gillett, (lxxxvii).
9. LEVI WESLEY, (lxxxviii).
10. ELIZA JANE, married William Peyton Stevens, (lxxxix).
11. ELIJAH SMITH, (xc).

XXVI. HANNAH TODD, (born Jan. 11, 1765—died near Georgetown, Ky., in 1824), daughter of David and Hannah (Owen) Todd, married (1), Elijah Smith, suppos-

ed to be her cousin, with whom she removed from Montgomery, Co., Pa., and lived at Walnut Hills, near Lexington, and in the town. It is said that he had the first shingle roof in Lexington on his house. Elijah and Hannah Smith had issue:

1. ELIZABETH, married John T. Jack, (xci).
2. ANN (Nancy), married James Jack, (xcii).
3. DAVID TODD, (xciii).
4. SUSANNA, married Joseph Patterson, (xciv).
5. JOHN TODD, (born June 25, 1793), was captured by the Indians when 11 years old, and never heard of afterwards.
6. HANNAH, born May 23, 1796.
7. LEVI TODD, (xcv).
8. MARY JANE, (born June 3, 1800), married Benjamin Brandon, and removed to Missouri; they had no children.

Mrs. Smith married (2), James Kelley, and lived in Scott Co., Ky., until her death.

(To be continued.)

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FRAGMENTA GENEALOGIAE

EARLY BARD, BAIRD AND BEARD FAMILIES

The early Bard, Baird and Beard settlers on Marsh Creek and in the Cumberland Valley make a complicated connection. Some names, especially John, James and William, are repeated so often that it is extremely difficult to differentiate them. Four Johns present a problem in constructive genealogy at the outset. These were as follows:

I. JOHN BAIRD or BEARD, son of James Baird, smith, of Strabane, Co. Tyrone, Ireland, was settled in Christiana Hundred, Newcastle Co., Del., as early as 1728. He may have removed to Chester Co., Pa., as a John Beard was a taxable in New London twp., 1729-44. The name of his wife was Rebecca; she was in Ireland in 1729, with their son, Robert, where she executed deeds of lease and release, July 4, and 5, 1729, under a power of attorney from her husband, dated Feb. 4, 1728-29, for his interest in his father's estate. The probable issue of John and Rebecca Baird was as follows:

1. ROBERT, (v).
2. THOMAS, (vi).
3. JOHN, (vii).
4. WILLIAM, (viii).

II. JOHN BAIRD, who may or may not have been identical with John Beard, of Christiana Hundred, seems to have come to the Manor of Masque, of which Gettysburg was a part, with the squatters in 1739. He died about 1749-50, as letters of administration on his estate were taken out in York Co., July 28, 1750, with his widow, Hannah Baird, as administratrix. In the lists of early settlers on Marsh Creek, in what is now Adams Co., Pa., as they are printed in the local histories, his claim is credited to John Baird's heirs. His wife may have been Hannah Steward, a sister of John Steward, (died in 1761), of Warwick township, Bucks Co., Pa. John and Hannah Baird presumably had issue:

1. WILLIAM, (ix).
2. JOHN, (x).
3. HANNAH, (xi).

III. JOHN BAIRD, (born in 1675—died Feb. 21.

1748), may have been identical with John Beard, of Christiana Hundred. He was buried in the graveyard of Neshaminy Presbyterian Church, Warwick twp., Bucks Co. The name of his wife has not been ascertained, but it may have been Hannah Steward, (See II). John Baird may have had issue:

1. HANNAH, (xi).
2. JOHN, (xii).
3. WILLIAM, (xiii).
4. JAMES, (xiv).

IV. JOHN BAIRD, the ancestor of the Baird family of Washington Co., Pa., has not been clearly identified. According to the traditions preserved by his descendants, he was an officer in the British army under General Braddock, serving in the disastrous campaign against Fort Duquense, in 1755, and sharing in the disastrous defeat of the 9th of July on the Monongahela; later, according to the same authorities, he served in General Forbes' expedition, in 1758, losing his life in the ambush that resulted in the capture of "General" Grant. In the family accounts he is described as Major Baird. There is at least one mistake in the foregoing statement that is obvious. "General" Grant, who commanded the detachment that was so disastrously defeated Sept. 14, 1758, was Major William Grant, of the Highlanders' regiment, in General Forbes' expedition. Neither in his report nor in any of the accounts of the defeat is there mention of a Major Baird. It seems likely that the person meant was Lieut. John Baird, of Capt. John Prentice's company, in Col. Hugh Mercer's battalion, of the Pennsylvania regiment, who was commissioned April 18, 1760. Colonel Mercer was in command at Fort Pitt. As Lieutenant Baird's name appears on the rolls, giving the number of lots of land allotted to each officer, marked "dead", it is probable that he died in the service. Major or Lieutenant Baird married Catharine McClean, (died Nov. 28, 1802), who lived at Kennett Square, Chester Co., Pa. in her widowhood; they had issue:

1. ABSALOM, (xv).

V. ROBERT BAIRD, presumed to be the eldest son of John and Rebecca Baird, of Christiana Hundred, Newcastle Co., Del., and New London township, Chester Co., Pa., probably returned to America with his mother. He may have been identical with Robert Baird, who obtained an order for the survey of a tract of land in what is now, Quincy township, Franklin Co., Pa., April 2, 1767. This

land was afterward the Clugston and then the Essick farms; it was not surveyed until June 9, 1789, when it had passed to Robert and John Clugston. A Robert Baird, probably the same who took up the Quincy land, was a taxable in Peters tonship in 1786. He sold his farm, which was in what is now Montgomery township, to William Berryhill, Nov. 26, 1792, and removed to Huntingdon Co., where he died in the winter of 1795-96. The name of his wife was Rebecca ———, surname not ascertained. If they were the parents of John Baird, who was a member of the Pennsylvania Convention which ratified the Federal Constitution of 1787, they had a son William, besides the children named in the will, dated Aug. 27, 1794, and proved in Huntingdon Co., Feb. 12, 1796. In that case they had issue:

1. WILLIAM, named in the will of his brother John, of Westmoreland Co., married and had issue: John, George, William, Martha and Agnes.

2. REBECCA, married David Long, (died in Antrim twp., Franklin Co., Pa., in 1806), and had issue: Mary, Rebecca, Esther, Ruth and Jemima.

3. MARY, married James McIntyre.

4. MARTHA, married George Long.

5. GEORGE, removed to Westmoreland Co., Pa., and took up 300 acres of land in Mt. Pleasant township; he was captain of a company of Rangers during the Revolution. He married and had issue: Robert and John.

6. JOHN, (born about 1740—died in April, 1805), removed to Westmoreland Co., then Bedford, and took up lands in Mt. Pleasant township in 1772. He was appointed a Justice of the Peace, June 11, 1777; was a member of the Executive Council of Pennsylvania, 1786-89; a member of the Pennsylvania Convention of 1787, that ratified the Federal Constitution, but voted against ratification; a member of the Assembly, 1789-90, and the first House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, under the Constitution of 1790; and one of the first Associate Judges of Westmoreland county. He married Honour or Honner ———, surname not ascertained; they had no issue.

7. SAMUEL.

VI. THOMAS BAIRD, (born about 1724—died before Nov., 1775), presumed to be a son of John and Rebecca Baird, early settlers in Christiana Hundred, New-castle Co., Del., came to the Falling Spring with his brother John about 1747, and took up 292 acres of land

in what is now Guilford township, Franklin Co., Pa., then Lancaster. He was a taxable in Guilford in 1751, and filled a number of township offices. He married Mary Douglass; they had issue:

1. JAMES, (born in 1748), is presumed to be James Baird who assisted Capt. James Potter, afterward General Potter, in a resurvey of the lands of John McMillan, on the Monongahela in March, 1771. In 1772, he was on the assessment list for Hempfield township, Bedford Co., afterward Westmoreland, where he had two tracts of land of 300 acres each. It is supposed that he went from Westmoreland County to Kentucky, and drew Lot 25, afterward No. 88, in the first drawing of lots for the town of Louisville, April 24, 1779. He represented Nelson County in the conventions that made Kentucky a State. It is probable that he married Mary Potter, daughter of Capt. John Potter, the first sheriff of Cumberland Co., and had issue: James Potter.

2. ELIZABETH, (born in 1750—died Sept. 4, 1804), married Archibald Machan, son of John and Mary Machan.

3. MARY, married Hugh Erwin.

4. THOMAS, (born in 1754—died at Bardstown, Ky., in 1791), went to Western Pennsylvania and was assessed for 300 acres of land in Hempfield township, Bedford Co., afterward Westmoreland, in 1772. He was in Guilford township, Franklin Co., during part of the Revolution, and was enrolled in Capt. William Long's company, Cumberland County Associators, of which he was company clerk. It is supposed that he was the Thomas Bard who was commissioned second lieutenant of Capt. James Calderwood's Independent Company, Jan. 23, 1777. This company was raised in the Cumberland Valley, and was originally attached to the 11th Virginia regiment, in the Continental service. Captain Calderwood was killed at the battle of the Brandywine. Owing to some dissatisfaction the company was disbanded soon after his death. It is assumed that Lieutenant Bard went to Kentucky with his brother James, and drew Lot No. 1, in the first drawing of lots for the town of Louisville, April 24, 1779. He settled near Bardstown, where he owned several hundred acres of land. It is not known whether he married. In his will he mentions his mother, his brother James, and "brothers" William Wilson and John Shields.

5. JOHN, (born in 1756—died in Beaver Co., Pa.), bought the Thomas Baird homestead in Guilford town-

ship, Cumberland Co., now Franklin, under partition proceedings in the Orphans' Court of Cumberland county in 1775. his elder brothers, James and Thomas, having renounced in his favor. He was enrolled in Capt. William Long's company, Cumberland Co. Associators, in 1779, and served a tour of duty under Lieut. Adam Harmony. Late in life he removed to Allegheny, afterward Beaver, county. Mr. Baird married Agnes ———, surname not ascertained; they had issue: Agnes, Mary, Elizabeth, Margaret, Martha, John, Hugh, James and Thomas.

6. SAMUEL, (born in 1757—died June 26, 1820), was a surveyor, and was interested in the coal mines on the Schuylkill in 1784. The first discovery of anthracite coal is claimed for Colonel Thomas Potts, while hunting at the west branch of Norwegian creek, in Schuylkill county. With seven other persons, of whom Mr. Baird was one, he purchased the land on which the coal was found. This coal land was on the branches of the Schuylkill, and consisted of ten tracts. An effort was made to work the mines under the direction of Mr. Baird, but he became discouraged and sold his interest in 1788. Mr. Baird married in 1772, Rebecca Potts, (born in 1757—died June 16, 1830), daughter of Thomas and Deborah (Pewell) Potts; they had issue: Thomas, William, John, Samuel, Mary Anna, Deborah, Harriet, Rebecca P., and Martha Rutter. Prof. Spencer F. Baird was a son of his son Samuel.

VII. JOHN BAIRD, presumed to be a son of John and Rebecca Baird, of Christiana Hundred, Newcastle Co., Del., removed from Chester Co., Pa., with his brother Thomas, about 1747, and settled in the Cumberland Valley, taking up lands in Guilford township, Franklin county. As his name does not appear on the Guilford tax list of 1751, it is probable that he removed to Peters, where he was a taxable at that time. He was appointed constable for the new township of Fannett in 1754. He married Agnes McFall, (born in 1730—died Feb. 20, 1810), daughter of Brise McFall; they had issue:

1. WILLIAM, (died July, 1792), presumed to be identical with William Baird, described in contemporary documents as Major Baird, of Hagerstown, Md. He was enrolled in Capt. John Orbison's company, C. C. A., in 1782. He was twice married. By his first wife he had issue: William, Esther r. Joseph Little; and Ruth m. ——— Wallace. He married (2) Margaret Reynolds, a widow; they had issue: Fanny and Margaret.

2. JOHN, served with Capt. Walter McKinnie's company of Rangers on the Westmoreland Co. frontier; later he removed to Frankstown, Blair Co. He married and had issue: John, William and Samuel.

3. FRANCIS, (born in 1752), served in the Pa. militia in the Revolution; he removed to Preble Co., O., and was living in 1833.

4. DAVID, was enrolled in Capt. John Buchanan's company, C. C. A., 1780-82.

5. ISABELLA, married ——— Hermin.

6. AGNES.

7. JANE, (born in 1775—died Dec. 9, 1799), married ——— Jamison. She was buried in Rocky Spring graveyard.

VIII. WILLIAM BAIRD, (born in 1724—died Dec. 11, 1810, was an early settler in Letterkenny township, Franklin Co., Pa., his name appearing on the Lurgan tax list for 1751. He was a farmer, and a member of the Rocky Spring Presbyterian Church, in the graveyard of which his remains were deposited, "attended by the neighbors and a large number of relatives and friends." He married Mary ———, surname not ascertained; they had issue:

1. ANDREW, (died Aug., 1813), served with Capt. James Patton's marching company of Lieut-Col. David Bell's regiment, in 1778. He was enrolled in Capt. Joseph Culbertson's company, C. C. A., in 1781. Mr. Bard married Lydia ———, surname not ascertained; they had issue: Andrew, John, Joseph, Rachel and Rebecca.

2. JOHN, was enrolled in Capt. John McConnell's company, C. C. A., 1777-81., and served with Col. Abraham Smith's marching regiment, in 1778. He married Jean ———, surname not ascertained; they had issue: John, Jean, Mary, Rebecca and Margaret.

3. WILLIAM, (born in 1762—died June 30, 1815), was enrolled in Capt. McConnell's company, and served a tour of duty with Colonel Smith's regiment. He married Margaret Durbarow, (born March 12, 1771—died March 12, 1835), and they had issue: William, James, Martha, Mary and Rebecca.

4. ROBERT, (born in 1769—died March 11, 1804), married Elizabeth ———, (born Feb. 17, 1769—died April 24, 1842), surname not ascertained; they had issue: William, Robert, George and Rachel.

5. JEAN.

6. REBECCA.

IX. WILLIAM BAIRD, (died about 1761), presumed to be a son of John and Hannah Baird, owned land in Menallen township, in what is now Adams Co., Pa., that was the subject of proceedings in partition in the Orphans' Court of York Co., on petition of the eldest son. Mr. Baird married Martha ———; surname not ascertained; they had issue:

1. JOSEPH, born about 1744.
2. ELIZABETH, born about 1746.
4. WILLIAM, (born about 1752), not identified; possibly Major Baird, of Hagerstown.
5. MARGARET, born about 1754.
6. REBECCA, born about 1756.

X. JOHN BAIRD, (died in East Pennsboro twp., Cumberland Co., July, 1778), presumed to be a son of John and Hannah Baird, early settlers on Marsh Creek, in what is now Adams Co., Pa. He moved to East Pennsboro township at the lower end of the Cumberland Valley. The name of his wife was Margaret ———, surname not ascertained: they had issue:

1. ESTHER.
2. JOHN.
3. HANNAH, (born Feb. 17, 1759), married David Clark.
4. MARGARET, married June 26, 1792. David Kilgore.
5. ELIZABETH.

XI. HANNAH BAIRD, presumed to be a daughter of John Baird, of Christiana Hundred, and Hannah Baird, presumed to be a daughter of John Baird, of Warwick, are marked XI. with a view of obtaining information concerning either or both of them.

XII. JOHN BAIRD, (born in 1714—died Feb. 24, 1791), son of John Baird, of Neshaminy, Bucks Co., Pa., was a farmer. He married Elizabeth ——— (born in 1715—died Nov. 7, 1808), surname not ascertained: they had issue:

1. ROBERT, (probably), was one of the Bucks Co. Associators in Warwick, in 1775.
2. JOHN, born in 1753; died Nov. 23, 1774.
3. FRANCIS, (born in 1758—died June 27, 1835). served as a private in the Bucks county militia, in the Revolution. He married Margaret ———, (born in 1761—died July 6, 1851), surname not ascertained: they had issue: Jane, John, Hugh, James, Robert and Francis.
4. JENNETT, married Alexander Boyd.

5. ANN, married Aug. 9, 1792, William Ramsey.
6. ELIZABETH, married William Richard.
7. SARAH, married Andrew Boyd.

XIII. WILLIAM BAIRD, (died before 1758), presumed to be a son of John Baird, of Warwick township, Bucks Co., Pa., was an early settler in Hanover twp., Lancaster, now Dauphin Co. The name of his wife has not been ascertained. He had issue:

1. WILLIAM, (died in 1809), married Mary Boyd, (born in 1768—died in 1866), daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Wallace) Boyd; they had issue: James, Joseph, William, Elizabeth, John and Wallace.
2. JAMES, (died May, 1758), married Sarah———, surname not ascertained; they had no issue.
3. JOHN, (died before 1770), married and had issue: John, Andrew and William.
4. MARGARET.
5. JENNET.

XIV. JAMES BAIRD, (died in 1770), presumed to be a son of John Baird, of Warwick township, Bucks Co., Pa., was an early settler in what is now Hanover twp., Dauphin Co. The name of his wife was Agnes ——, surname not ascertained; they had issue:

1. JOHN, not traced.
2. MARTHA, married James Riddle.
3. MARY ANN.
4. REBECCA.
5. MARGARET.
6. JAMES, not traced.

XV. ABSALOM BAIRD, (born in 1758—died Oct. 27, 1805), son of John and Catharine (McClellan) Baird, became a physician. He began the practice of his profession at his native village, Kennett Square, Chester Co., Pa., and served in the Revolution as surgeon of Baldwin's Regiment of Artillery Artificers from March 20, 1780 to March 29, 1781. In 1784, he removed to Washington Co., Pa., and practiced there with great success until his death. He became a member of the State Senate in 1794, and of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives in 1798, and was chosen Sheriff of Washington Co., in 1799. Dr. Baird married July 14, 1783, Susanna Brown, (died Nov. 16, 1802), daughter of George Brown, of Chester Co.; they had issue:

1. JOHN, (born July 16, 1784—died in 1836), went to Chillicothe, Ohio, and practiced medicine there, but after-

wards returned to Washington, Pa.

2. GEORGE, (born Oct. 28, 1785—died Nov. 1, 1860), was a merchant. He married Jane ———, surname not ascertained; they had issue: John, Susan, Jane W., Andrew Todd and George W.

3. THOMAS HARLAN, (born Nov. 15, 1787—died Nov. 22, 1866), was a lawyer and President Judge of the 14th Judicial District. of Pa. He married Nancy McCullough; they had issue: (dau.), m. George Morgan; Thomas H.; Eliza m. ———, Patterson; Jennie m. Charles McKnight; Margaret and Harriet.

4. WILLIAM, (died in 1834), was a lawyer. He married Nancy Mitchell; they had issue: Absalom, William, Jane and Maria.

5. SARAH, (born March 11, 1793—died in 1833), married in 1826, William Hodge, of Ky.; they had a son: George B.

6. SUSAN. (born in 1796—died July 9, 1824), married in 1823, Dr. Hugh Campbell, of Uniontown, Pa.

THE EDITOR'S TABLE.

NOTES AND COMMENT

With the appearance of the first number of the KITTOCHTINNY MAGAZINE it may not be amiss to explain its scope and purpose. It is intended to be a Tentative Record of Local History and Genealogy for that part of Southern Pennsylvania, west of the Susquehanna. In this connection the word "tentative" has a distinct meaning. It is meant to imply that no statement that is made in the pages of the magazine is to be regarded as conclusive, either as to accuracy or fullness. Everything that it contains is open to verification, revision and correction. Its aim and purpose are to ascertain and preserve the history of the Kittochtinny region and its people, both in its traditional and documentary aspects. The contents of the initial number of the magazine are intended to be in themselves the best showing of the scope of the projected publication, and of the editor's aims and purposes.

The KITTOCHTINNY, being strictly what its title implies, it may seem to be going pretty far afield to include the Todd Family in a historical and genealogical magazine, devoted mainly to Southern Pennsylvania, west of the Susquehanna. Such, however, is not the case. The Scotch-Irish families of Pennsylvania, which are scattered over the South and West, are so closely interwoven that this family will be found to belong as much to Southern and Western as to Eastern Pennsylvania. This genealogy of the Todd Family is based on the Ms. of Mrs. Emily Todd Helm, which the editor has in his possession. He has added to the material which he obtained from Mrs. Helm by his own researches, and by adopting this method of publication he hopes to make this important family genealogy as complete as it is possible to make it, when it is printed in book form. The "Todd Family," tentatively treated, will be given complete in the first volume, that is to say in the four numbers for 1905. The genealogy will then be revised and published separately, if the information it is intended to elicit yields the expected results.

TODD FAMILY

The assumption that the Todd family of Pennsylvania and Kentucky, to which Mrs. Abraham Lincoln belonged, is derived from John Todd, of Co. Armagh, Ireland, differs from the conclusion reached by Mrs. Helm. She derives the family from James Todd, of Co. Down, who was born in 1646 and died in 1704, aged 58 years, and was buried in a walled burying ground in Co. Down. His son, John Todd, born in 1693, inherited his lands and was buried in the same place in 1757, aged 64 years, leaving the same possessions to his son James Todd, who died in 1829. This James Todd left four sisters and three sons who were, David, James and John Todd; John married Martha

McCall, and left four sons and two daughters. The burying ground is about four miles from the Todd home.

Abstracts of wills obtained from the Record Office, Four Courts, Dublin, fail to accord with the assumption that John Todd, of Co. Down, was the ancestor of the Pennsylvania and Kentucky Todds, but point to John Todd, of Co. Armagh. The wills of the Todds of Down are deficient in the necessary names at the necessary time for the Pennsylvania ancestors. The will of John Todd, of Armagh, meets all the necessary conditions except one,—he was apparently a Churchman, while the Pennsylvania Todds were Presbyterians. In both Down and Armagh the Todds were representative Presbyterians at the beginning of the eighteenth century. Elder John Todd sat as delegate for Donoughmore, Co. Down, in the General Synod of Ulster, with his pastor, the Rev. James Johnston, in 1708, 1709, 1711, and 1720; and Elder James Todd was delegate for Vinecash, Co. Armagh, with his pastor, the Rev. William Mackay, in 1717, and Elder John Todd for the same charge in 1725. The Rev. James Todd was pastor at Vinecash, 1747-95. Vinecash is a village in the ecclesiastical district of Mullavilly, between Tanderagee and Portadown. Other Todds were Presbyterian elders, and among the delegates to the General Synod of Ulster were Elder Andrew Todd, Drumbo, Co. Donegal, 1738; Elder Andrew Todd, Stonebridge, (Clones), Co. Monaghan, 1739; Elder James Todd, Dervock, Co. Antrim, 1742; and Elder John Todd, Loughbrickland, Co. Down, 1753. All these were probably of the same stock, but their relationship is a difficult problem in constructive genealogy.

CAPTIVITY OF RICHARD BARD, ESQ.

The narrative of the captivity of Richard Bard and his wife by the Indians in 1758, and of their experiences and sufferings in consequence, is reprinted in part from "Loudon's Narratives," to which it was contributed by Judge Archibald Bard, a son of the captives, and in part from "Border Life," published by Joseph Pritts. Like many editors Mr. Pritts took liberties with the original version, substituting a prose account of Richard Bard's escape and return journey, written by himself, for the verses that were a part of the first publication. It will be observed that the Pritts interpolation is written as if it was a part of Judge Bard's narrative. In order to print both versions together the reprint is divided into three parts, placing the Pritts interpolation between the beginning and the conclusion of Judge Bard's narrative.

OUR FIRST SUBSCRIBER

The first subscriber to this magazine, when it was first under consideration, was the late Dr. William H. Egle. "Now as to that contemplated magazine," Dr. Egle wrote to the editor, just a fortnight before his death. "Let me know all about it, so that I may give a notice as to its forthcoming. Of course I will be a subscriber, but I want to give a preliminary notice in advance." Dr. Egle did not live long enough to fulfill his wish to announce the intended publication, its scope and purpose, but the fact that he was the first to

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ask to have his name enrolled as a subscriber to THE KITTOCHTINNY MAGAZINE was very gratifying. No student of Pennsylvania history has done so much for its rescue from the oblivion to which it seemed doomed when Dr. Egle began his studies, and all his books will always be esteemed by those who take pride in Pennsylvania achievement. He was a graceful writer, a patient investigator, and an earnest preserver of everything relating to the Revolutionary and family history of the State. His death leaves a void that cannot easily be filled. An important part of his work was his share in editing the second and third series of the "Pennsylvania Archives." The volumes on "Pennsylvania in the Revolution" are especially valuable. He published a "History of Pennsylvania," a "History of Dauphin and Lebanon Counties," a volume of "Pennsylvania Genealogies," a number of volumes of invaluable data relating to Pennsylvania with the title of "Notes and Queries," and numberless biographies of eminent Pennsylvanians.

Dr. Egle was a typical Pennsylvania German, but he had a Scotch-Irish strain in his blood. He was one of the founders of the Pennsylvania German Society, but he was always ready to do full justice to his Scotch-Irish forebears. He made an address on the Scotch-Irish of the Cumberland Valley, at the Rocky Spring celebration in 1894, and it was expected that he would contribute a paper to the Scotch-Irish Congress which met in Chambersburg in 1901.

His health was not robust for some time before his death and his labors were interrupted in consequence. "I hope soon to get at my Genealogical Works," he said in the letter already quoted, "and when they are completed I will hang up my fiddle and my bow—not because there is not plenty for me to do, but I will have done my work, and others will have to take it up." At the time this letter was written there was no reason to expect that Dr. Egle would be unable to complete the work he had in hand. The last book on which he was engaged was "Historic Families of the Cumberland Valley," for which he was making the final verifications previous to putting it to press.

KITTOCHTINNY

The name Kittochtinny, sometimes corrupted into Kittatinny, which is applied to the range of mountains north of the Cumberland Valley, is derived from the Indian (Delaware) word, kau-ta-tin-chunk, signifying "endless mountains." The name is variously spelled, as kekachtannin, kekachtany, kekactauy, and even kightotinning. In the language of the Five Nations the name of the mountains was Tyanuntasachta. In some of the Indian deeds the name is given as kekachtanamin, kekachtanemin and tyoninhasachta. Other spellings can be found by any one that chooses to look for them, but modern usage has concentrated on kittochtinny, which is the name adopted by the Kittochtinny Historical Society. The origin of the name of the Blue Mountains, often applied to the Kittochtinny Hills, is not satisfactorily accounted for, but in deference to its use the cover of this magazine is blue.

OPPOSITION TO THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION IN 1787-88

Professor McMaster in the first volume of his "History of the American People" devotes two brief paragraphs to the disturbances at Carlisle when the Federalists of Cumberland County undertook to celebrate the Ratification of the Federal Constitution of 1787 by the Pennsylvania Convention. The intended rejoicings were simple enough—a bonfire in the Public Square and a few discharges from an old cannon. While Major James A. Wilson, who had earned his title in the Revolution, was loading the cannon a party of Anti-Federalists, armed with clubs, marched into the square and he was ordered to desist. He refused, whereupon he was attacked and seriously beaten. The few Federalists, who had the celebration in charge, were driven off, the cannon was spiked, and the gun carriage and an almanac for 1788, containing the Constitution, were burned.

The next day the Federalists, armed with guns and bayonets, returned to the square and rejoiced for two hours. Meanwhile the Anti-Federalists assembled in a vacant lot, and when the Federalists retired they marched out with effigies labelled "Thomas McKean, Chief Justice," and "James Wilson, the Caledonian,"—the same James Wilson who had signed the Declaration of Independence,—which they burned in the square with a noisy demonstration of delight.

Subsequently a warrant was issued out of the Supreme Court commanding the Sheriff of Cumberland county to take twenty of the rioters in custody. Sheriff Leeper dealt very leniently with the alleged offenders, accepting their promises to appear before John Agnew, Esq., February 25, 1788, for examination. Agnew was not disposed to grant them a hearing without the approbation of the Supreme justices who had issued the warrants, and after consultation with another justice of the peace it was proposed that the men should remain in the custody of the Sheriff until the 25th of March, by which time they expected to hear from Chief Justice McKean and his associates. This practically meant that they should be at liberty without bail, but eight of the twenty refused. Bail was then demanded, which they also refused to give, and they were sent to jail. The eight recalcitrants were James Wallace, William Petrikin, Thomas Dickson, Samuel Greer, Bartholomew White, Joseph White, Joseph Young and Joseph Steel. Thereupon the militia of the county assembled at Carlisle to demand their release; and the Sheriff yielded to the military menaces and set the men at liberty, with, says a contemporary account, "loud huzzas and feu de joye from right to left of the companies, who then marched out of town in good order, without injuring any person or property, except two balls which were fired through a tavern keeper's sign."

It would be interesting to know what was the character of the offending sign.

A REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER

Daniel Donovan enlisted in the Seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Line, February 9, 1777, and served until 1781. The records show

that he was with Captain William Bratton and Captain William Miller's company. He was not with the Sixth Pennsylvania Battalion, but it is probable he enlisted at Carlisle where the regiment was reorganized. After the Revolution he settled in Washington township, Franklin county, but his last years were spent in the neighborhood of Grindstone Hill. He lived part of the winter of 1786-87 at the home of Jacob Tritel, a prominent farmer of Guilford township, but his last illness was at the house of John Harmony, where he died April 10, 1787. He made a nuncupative will, leaving his watch to Peter Harmony, his wearing apparel to his comrade, Thomas Patton, and the residue of his property to John Harmony, Sr., with some things to Mr. Harmony's daughter for her care in his last illness. There is no record that his "comrade," Patton, was in the Seventh Pennsylvania.

EDUCATION AMONG THE PENNSYLVANIA GERMANS

A great deal has been written concerning the indifference of the early Pennsylvania Germans to the education of their children. That this allegation is untrue is proved by a number of wills on record in Franklin county. The will of Jacob Cook, of Guilford township, probated in 1791, contains this provision:—"I order that my sons, Hinrich and Jacob, shall be sent into shull two years, and the shull Master shall be payed from the Money arising from the Personal Estate." In 1792 Paul Immel, of Green township, directed that his daughter, Elizabeth, and his grand-daughter, Elizabeth Diller, were "to be schooled to learn to read and write Dutch, and to be maintained and clothed by my executors out of my estate until they arrive to the age of eighteen years." His minor sons, Jacob and Michael, were to be sent "to Dutch and English school to learn to read and write both." The Cooks and Immels have always been among the most intelligent and public spirited families of the Cumberland Valley.

FREE NEGROES WITHOUT SURNAMES

In the eighteenth century some of the free negroes in Pennsylvania, near the Maryland boundary, were without surnames. Letters of administration on the estate of Black George were granted by the Register of Franklin County, November 17, 1791, his widow and "reluquett," Black Pegg, renouncing in favor of a white neighbor. In 1795 Negro Phillis made a deed of voluntary servitude, agreeing to serve Major James Ramsey and his daughter, Sarah, for a period of twelve years. Sarah Ramsey married the Rev. William Speer, at that time pastor of the Falling Spring Presbyterian Church, and a brother of the mother of President James Buchanan. The slaves were almost always known by such names as Guy, Jack, Doll and Pink, but Black George, Black Pegg and Negro Phillis, applied to free blacks in legal documents, seem anomalous.

In the marriage records of the Cumberland Valley, that have been preserved, it often happens that the negroes were without surnames. The Rev. John Moodey, D. D., pastor of Middle Spring Presbyterian Church, married Moses to Hannah, Isaac to Peggy,

Tom to Jenny, and Jeremiah to Margaret; and the Rev. David Den-ny, pastor of the Falling Spring (Chambersburg) Presbyterian Church married Bob to Bett, Frank to Bekey, Lot to Easter, Jim to Jude, Joseph to —, Mark to Druse, Philip to Priscilla and Prime to Nancy.

BAIRDS OF DRUMORE

JOHN BARDE, (died in 1720), was a farmer in Dromore parish, Co. Down. His will was made March 14, 1718 and proved June 22, 1720. He gave his goods and chattels to his wife Anna for life; her surname has not been ascertained, but it was probably Shaw as James Shaw was his executor. No heir is mentioned but John and Anna Barde, or Beard, probably had a son:

1. JOHN (i).

II. JOHN BEARD, (died in 1741), of Dromore, Co. Down, presumed to be a son of John and Anna Barde, was buried in Dromore churchyard. His will was made March 10, 1734 and proved Feb. 12, 1841. The name of his wife was Elizabeth, surname not ascertained; they had issue:

1. CATHARINE.

2. JOHN.

3. ADAM.

4. ELIZABETH.

BAIRDS OF SKEOG

JOHN BEARD, (died in 1734), a farmer, of Skeog townland, Dromore parish, Co. Down, made his will April 9, 1733; it was proved July 4, 1734. The name of his wife was Barbara, surname not ascertained; it is probable that her maiden name was Black, and that she was a widow McClatchy when Mr. Beard married her, as he speaks in his will of his stepson, James McClatchy, whom he made his residuary legatee. John and Barbara Beard had issue:

1. JOHN, (ii).

II. JOHN BEARD, son of John and Barbara Beard, of Dromore parish, sold part of the Skeog land consisting of four acres, April 26, 1759. He married and had issue:

1. JAMES.

Mr. Beard married (2), in 1759, Elizabeth Kelly, daughter of William Kelly, of Ballysalagh, Dromore parish, Co. Down.

QUERIES.

In the "Life of Robert Baird, D. D., by his son, Prof. Henry M. Baird, it is said that Dr. Baird's father was born near Lancaster, Pa., and to this it is added that "his childish recollections were associated with incidents of the French War, some of the most thrilling acts in the border warfare having occurred not far from the home of his early years." What was his name and where did he live? Was he a son of Elder Moses Baird, who lived at or near Lifford, in Co. Donegal, Ireland?

A Robert Beard or Baird, with his wife, Elizabeth, and three

children, was living near Newville in 1789, and was a member of Big Spring Presbyterian Church. Who was he?

Information is desired in regard to the ancestry of all the Baird, Beard and Bard families in America, whatever the nationality or origin of their ancestors.

Who was the father of Charles Baird, whose descendants say he was born at Bardstown, Ky., May 23, 1777, and married Catharine Tyler, a sister of President John Tyler?

Can anyone give any trace of the descendants of Alexander Poe, an early settler on the Manor of Masque, near Gettysburg? One of his daughters, Mary, married Archibald Finley, or Findley, and removed to Indiana Co., Pa., but no trace of his other children has been found after they left Adams county.

Can any reader of this magazine give information in regard to any American descendants of the following decedents, who lived in Ireland early in the eighteenth century:

1. Robert Baird, of St. Johnston, Co. Donegal, who died in 1713-14, leaving two sons, Thomas and Robert, and three or four daughters.

2. David Baird, of Donegor, Co. Antrim, who died in 1722. His widow, Jane, was his administratrix, and William Baird and Robert Baird were her bondsmen.

3. John Beard, or Baird, of Glenarm, Co. Antrim, who died in 1716. His widow, Eleanor, was his administratrix, and David Beard and James Wilson were her bondsmen.

4. William Bard, or Beard, of Maguire's Bridge, Co. Fermanagh, who signed the marriage bond of Alexander Beard, of Maguire's Bridge, and Mary Corry, of Coslet, in 1726.

THE Hitchhiker Magazine.



RICHARD BARD MANSION.

111-112

THE
Kittochtinny Magazine.

VOL. I

APRIL, 1905.

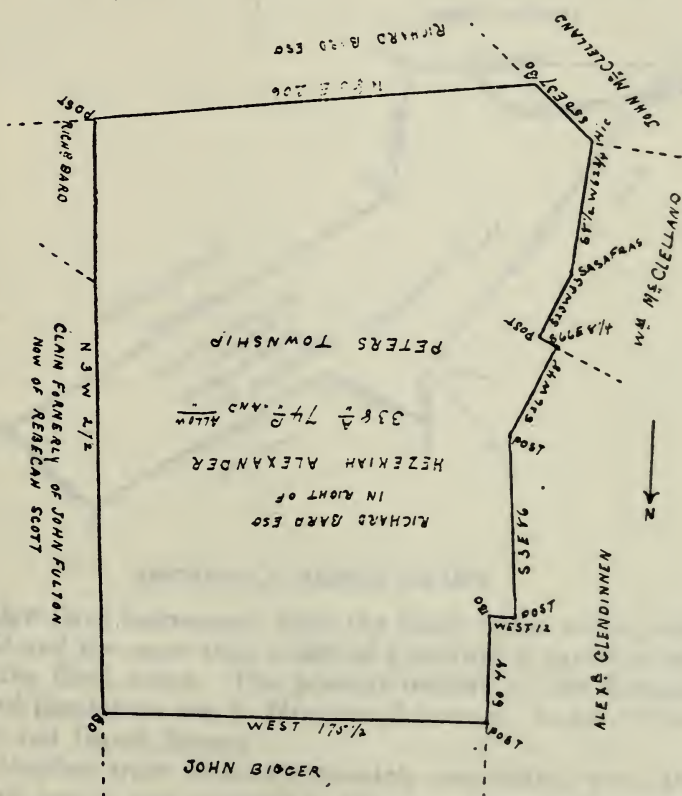
No. 2.

SOME STUDIES OF EARLY SURVEYS.

BARD AND BAIRD PLANTATIONS.

Where the road from Lemaster to Upton crosses the Warm Spring road leading to Church Hill in Peters township, about two miles southwest of Williamson, are the ruins of an old mansion that was for many years the home of Richard Bard. The house was burned a few years ago. When it was built, or by whom, has not been ascertained. The early orders for survey show that the first settler on the Bard plantation was Hezekiah Alexander. His name appears on the Cumberland county tax lists for 1751, but he subsequently removed to North Carolina, and was living in Mecklenburg county in 1789. This is proved by a deed from Alexander to Bard, dated Sept. 13, 1789, to perfect title. It is probable that Alexander went to North Carolina during the French and Indian War, and that Bard bought the plantation before the close of the struggle, as he was living on it at the time of the massacre of the children of Enoch Brown's school, in 1764. One of Alexander's warrants for 100 acres was dated Aug. 13, 1751, but the deed of 1789 covered 555 acres. Bard's first survey of 338 acres of the Alexander land was made May 1, 1767, and the tract was resurveyed, with alterations, March 28, 1788. It may be assumed that both the lands within the accompanying draft, and the adjacent lands without, were included in the Alexander claim. In his lifetime Richard Bard and Catharine his wife sold part of the Bard homestead to their son Thomas, and the remaining part to

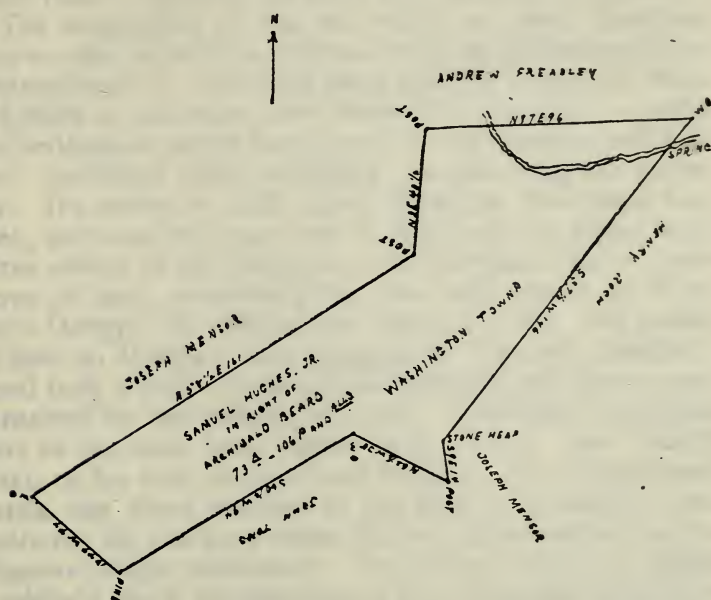
their elder son, Archibald. The deed to Thomas, which was dated Aug. 15, 1794, conveyed 352 acres. This land was part of a large tract called "Bard's Purchase," and it included, besides, three small tracts named "Recollection," "Bard's Addition" and "Parnassus." Thomas Bard and Jane his wife conveyed 286 acres of this land to Henry Stitzel by deed dated Feb. 20, 1824. Henry Stitzel divided it into two tracts of 143 acres each, and conveyed one of these to his son George, and the other to his son-in-



RICHARD BARD HOMESTEAD.

law, Gideon Hoch, Aug. 6, 1824. George Stitzel got the old Richard Bard mansion. The consideration named in the deed to Henry Stitzel was \$11,372.25, and in those to George Stitzel and Gideon Hoch, \$5,736. From George Stitzel the Richard and Thomas Bard homestead went to William Stitzel, April 16, 1863, who sold it to John Widder, March 31, 1864. It is now owned by S. Houston Johnston, of Mercersburg.

The deed of Richard and Catharine Bard to their son Archibald for a part of "Bard's Purchase" was dated July 25, 1793. This conveyance was for 226 1-2 acres, and comprised the northern part of the old Bard plantation. On this tract Judge Bard built the fine stone mansion in which he lived until his death, and that was afterward the home of his widow. The house is still standing. The



ARCHIBALD BARD'S GRANT.

Judge Bard homestead, after the death of his widow, was sold and for more than a half of a century it has been out of the Bard name. The present owners of the Richard Bard plantation are S. Houston Johnston, Andrew Winger and David Kinsey.

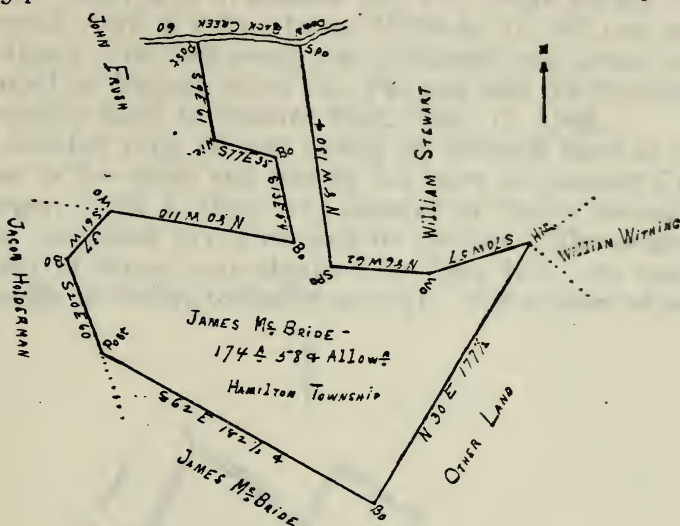
Another tract of land intimately associated with the Bard family was situated in Quincy township, between the village of Tomstown and the "Nunnery." The warrant for this land was obtained by Archibald Bard, Oct. 6, 1762, but the land was afterward claimed by John Toms, who owned the site of Tomstown. Archibald Bard, or Beard, as he spelled his name, was the father of Richard. This tract, which contained only 74 acres, was conveyed by Archibald Bard to his son William, Nov. 20, 1764, and by William it was conveyed to his brother Richard, Dec. 21, 1767. William Bard removed to Kentucky about

1778. He made the first map of Louisville and was the founder of Bardstown. David Bard, another son of Archibald, and afterward a Presbyterian minister and a member of Congress, was a witness to the deed of 1764. Richard Bard conveyed the land to Isaac Clark, Feb. 25, 1786, and it subsequently became the property of Samuel Hughes, the owner of Mont Alto furnace, who for some reason regarded the tract as a valuable acquisition.

The acquisition of the two tracts of land described above—the latter by a warrant from the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania to Archibald Bard and the former by Richard Bard by purchase from Hezekiah Alexander,—marks the settlement of the Bard family in the Cumberland Valley. Archibald Bard, or Beard, was the emigrant ancestor. He settled in Miln Creek Hundred, Newcastle Co., Del., previous to 1741, but in that year he joined with three others in the purchase of a Maryland title of 5000 acres of land, comprising the tract still known as "Carroll's Delight," in what is now Adams Co., Pa. On a tract of land on Middle Creek, adjacent to "Carroll's Delight," Bard built a mill, where his son Richard and family were captured by the Indians in 1758. Archibald conveyed part of his land, both within and without the Carroll tract, to his sons Richard and William, but neither these deeds, nor those relating to the Quincy township tract, positively fix the time when Richard Bard settled on his Conococheague plantation. According to his son, Judge Archibald Bard, his purchase of the Alexander plantation was as early as 1764, if not earlier. In the deed for the Quincy township land from William Baird and Richard Bard, the former is described as of Cumberland county and the latter as of "Carroll's Delight." It is not improbable that these names and localities were inadvertently misplaced, and that in 1767 William Bard was living at "Carroll's Delight" and Richard Bard in Cumberland Co., now Franklin. This assumption is strengthened by the fact that the order for the survey of the Alexander land was granted and the survey made before the conveyance of the Quincy tract from the one brother to the other.

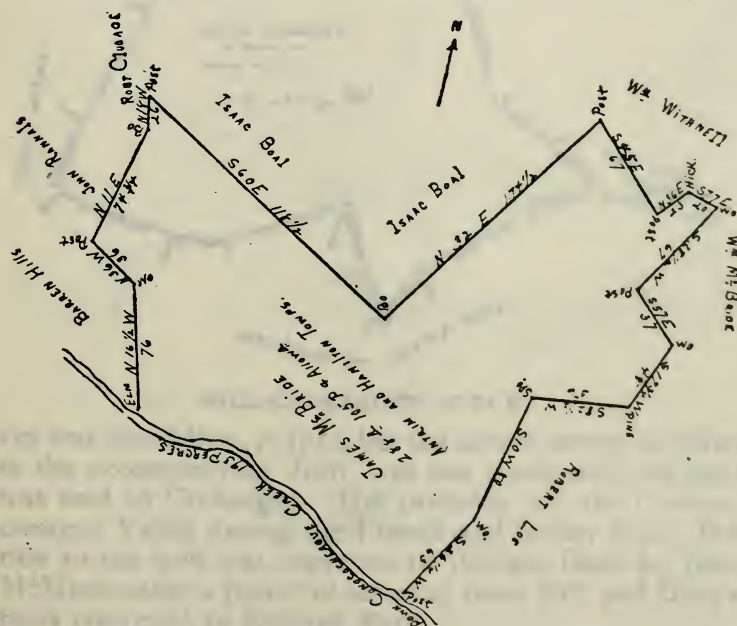
Two plantations in Hamilton township, one on Back creek and the other on the Conococheague, were purchased by Richard Bard from James McBride, the younger, in 1798. The Back creek tract contained 174 acres and 50 perches. Its situation was near the present village of Housum. The draft shows that the body of the tract was connected with Back Creek by a narrow tongue of land.

The Conococheague tract, which contained 288 acres and 105 perches, extended across the Hamilton township line



JAMES M'BRIDE SURVEY NO. 1.

into Antrim. An order of survey for these tracts was ob-



JAMES M'BRIDE SURVEY, NO. 2.

tained by James McBride, Sr., Feb. 24. 1767. McBride

conveyed the tracts to his son, James McBride, Jr. The latter removed to Woodford Co., Ky., where his will was proved, April 3, 1783. James McBride, Jr., left two sons—Henry, who died young and unmarried, and James, who settled in Westmoreland Co., Pa., and sold the Hamilton township lands to Richard Bard, Sept. 15, 1798.

Another tract of land owned by Richard Bard at the time of his death and sold by his heirs to Leonard Crobarger, April 4, 1800, was situated in Peters township, and contained 111 acres and 62 perches. The original order of survey was obtained by John Hill, who was a taxable in Peters township in 1751. Hill's order of sur-



HILL-CROBARGER SURVEY.

vey was dated Nov. 7, 1752, but the actual survey, as given in the accompanying draft, was not made until the land was sold to Crobarger. Hill probably left the Conococheague Valley during the French and Indian War. His title to the land was conveyed to William Dean by John McMath under a power of attorney from Hill, and Dean's heirs conveyed to Richard Bard.

In none of the contemporary records is found the name of David Bard in conjunction with any proofs that he was the son of Archibald, the emigrant. That he was a

brother of Richard and William Bard the traditions common to all his descendants point with cumulative force. Two other Bards, Bairds or Beard, who obtained orders for the survey of lands on or near the Conococheague, in 1767, may have been brothers of Richard Bard. The fact that their names are not mentioned as such in contemporary documents is not conclusive to the contrary, as is shown by the case of David Bard. These two possible sons of Archibald Beard were Robert and James, but beyond their ownership of land nothing positive is known of either.

Robert Baird, or Beard, obtained an order for the sur-

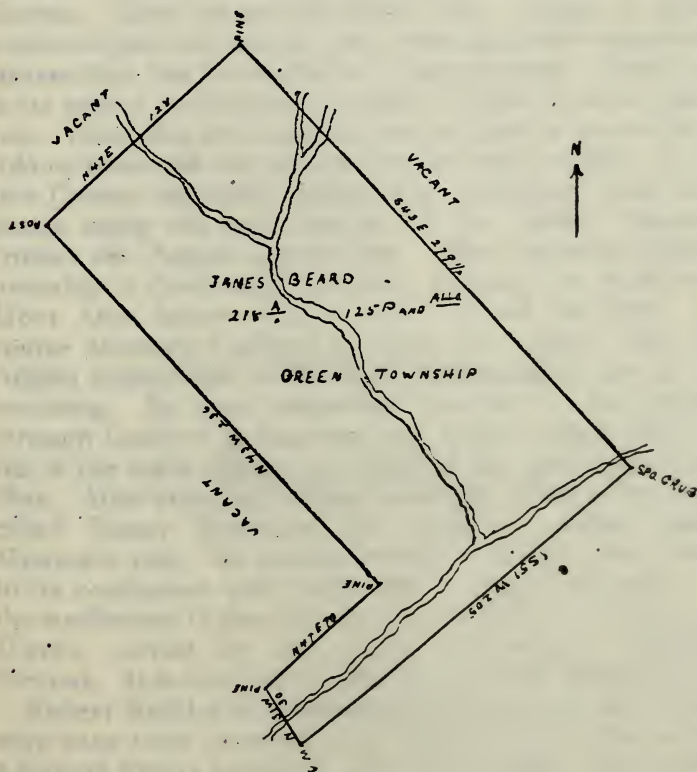


ROBERT BEARD'S SURVEY.

vey of a tract of land in what is now Quincy township.

Franklin Co., Pa., April 2, 1767. This tract, which contained 234 acres and 131 perches, was afterward the Clugston and later the Essick farm, and it included part of the McCleary farm; it was not surveyed until June 9, 1789, when it had passed to Robert and John Clugston. Its situation was about a mile west of the Grindstone Hill Church, the Ezekiel Chambers farm intervening. The Chambers farm in the eighteenth century was known as the Hossier farm, and then as the old Beam farm.

James Beard's order of survey dated Sept. 2, 1766, was based on a warrant granted to Robert Long, April 15, 1763. In the early records the tract is described as being situated in Letterkenny township. This township then included the present township of Greene, in Franklin county. Without taking the creation of Greene township into the account, a casual glance at the accompanying



JAMES BEARD'S SURVEY.

draft would suggest that the grant was north of Chambersburg and as the tract was surrounded by vacant land

the inference would be that it was located in the North Mountains. But the fact that it is described in one survey as on the north and in another as on the south branch of the Conococheague shows that it was south or south-west of Chambersburg. Its exact location seems to be where the confluent streams meet at Caledonia. One of these confluent streams has its source in Greene township, east of Chestnut Ridge, and the other in Adams Co., south of Quincy township. At their confluence they are called Birch and Rocky Mountain runs. Birch run flows in a zig-zag course, but its direction is westerly. Its source in the mountains is not far from the Southampton township line. Thence it flows in a southerly direction, touching the Adams county line only to return to Greene township. So tortuous are its windings at this point that it curves back into Adams, and then makes another curve back into Greene. After its second return from Adams it flows westward near the county line, meeting another mountain stream that has its source in Adams county. Birch run at its source in Greene township is called Hoseck Cabin run. What Rocky Mountain run is called at its source in Adams county is not shown by the county maps. It enters Quincy township where the mountain road that passes along the east branch of the Little Antietam crosses the Adams county line. After entering Quincy township it flows north-easterly, crossing the road from Mont Alto, before it flows into Guilford township. Its course through Guilford is about five miles from the Adams county line in the most mountainous part of the township. Its most important tributary in its passage through Guilford is Raccoon run, unless indeed Raccoon run is the main stream, of which all the others are branches. After entering Greene township, south of the ridge called Rocky Mountain, the stream is called Rocky Mountain run. Its course through Guilford and Greene to its confluence with Birch run is almost due east. At the confluence of the two streams was the Caledonia Iron Works, owned by the Great Commoner, Thaddeus Stevens. It is now part of the State Forest Reservation.

Robert Baird, who obtained the Quincy township grant, may have been identical with Robert Baird, who owned a farm in Peters township, now Montgomery, that he sold to William Berryhill in 1792, but it is equally possible that he was the Robert Baird who was the grandfather of the Rev. Robert Baird, D. D., the distinguished Presbyterian. It is important that all history of the early Roberts in the

Baird families of Pennsylvania should be investigated and differentiated.

James Baird, who owned the Caledonia tract, presents a still more difficult problem in constructive genealogy than is involved in the complicated relations of the numerous Bairds named Robert. Besides James Baird, son of Thomas Baird, of Falling Spring, who was too young to obtain a warrant for land in 1766, there was only one James Baird in the Conococheague country before or during the Revolution. Of this James Baird, we only know that he assisted Capt. James Potter, afterward General Potter, in a resurvey of the lands of John McMillan, on the Monongahela, in Westmoreland county, Pa., in March 1771. It is assumed that he is identical with James Bard, who afterward went to Kentucky, and drew lot No. 25, in the first drawing for lots in the town of Louisville, April 24, 1779. This lot was afterward No. 88, but Bard said he failed to obtain it because William Bard did not return the survey. He was also purchaser of the half-acre lot, No. 114, for which he paid three shillings. Mr. Bard was a member of the convention that met at Danville, May, 1785, to effect the separation of Kentucky from Virginia. He was also a member of the Kentucky convention of 1788. It is probable that he married Mary Potter, a sister of Gen. James Potter.

FROM BRADDOCK TO BOUQUET.

III.

THE NEW ROAD.

So far, while we have been concerning ourselves with the picturesque features of the campaign, we have entirely lost sight of the more prosaic work on the new road, in regard to which Braddock was so solicitous and Sir John St. Clair so explosive. Neither the General nor Sir John had any distinct idea of the obstacles to road building over the Pennsylvania mountains, or of the difficulties in the way of Governor Morris in a work of such magnitude. The Governor lacked both money and men for the undertaking. The wonder is not that there was delay in beginning and completing it, but that it was done at all. Besides, the work would have been impossible at the inclement season when the road was ordered, and it could not have been begun much earlier even if the men and money had been ready to the Governor's hand.

Where the new road, which afterward received the name of Braddock's road, because it was made to supply his army with provisions, diverged from "the great road to the Potomac" is only a matter of conjecture. That it came from Shippensburg through Culbertson's Row, passing north of Chambersburg to McDowell's Mill, may be assumed—it is nowhere distinctly asserted. At that time John McDowell's Mill at the foot of Parnell's Knob, where the village of Bridgeport is now situated, was a point of importance, if not an important place. Beyond the mill there was only a packer's path around Parnell's and Jordan's Knobs into Path Valley. This was the course of the new road. At Anthony Thompson's it diverged into Cowan's Gap and went by Burnt Cabins and Sugar Cabins (Fort Lyttleton) to Sideling Hill. Some vestiges of it may still be traced by persons familiar with the route. From Sideling Hill the road extended to the crossing of the Juniata, twenty-eight miles from Thompson's and thence to Raystown, as Bedford was then called. The intention was to carry it from Raystown over the Alleghenies to the Great Crossing, three miles from Turkey's Foot.

As soon as the Road Commissioners received word that the expense of making the road would be paid by the province, which was not until the 28th of April, they distributed advertisements through the counties of Cumberland, York and Lancaster for laborers, and made an agreement with James Wright and John Smith to supply the workmen with provisions. It was their expectation to begin work on the 1st of May, but they experienced difficulty in securing men willing to work on the road, and on the 6th, when ground was broken, it was with only ten men under the direction of Mr. Burd. By the 15th the number of laborers was increased to about seventy and by the end of the month it was between one hundred and one hundred and twenty.

At the outset Mr. Burd had sole charge of the work, the other commissioners being too busy,—Croghan with the Indian contingent for Braddock, Armstrong with complications growing out of the purchase of 1754, and Buchanan and Hoopes with their own affairs,—to take any part in the oversight. Mr. Armstrong, however, spent several days with the workmen at the beginning of the undertaking. When returning to his home Armstrong met Mr. Peters west of Carlisle, and a few days later he went with the Secretary to within a short distance from Sideling Hill. Mr. Peters, by the authority of the Governor, appointed two additional commissioners to assist Mr. Burd, one of whom was William Smith, at that time a leading spirit among the pioneers on West Conococheague.

Sir John St. Clair, with remarkable facility for giving orders that were impracticable, had directed the road over the mountains to be thirty feet wide. It was carried at this width for about ten miles, when it was determined to make it twenty feet, and parts requiring digging or quarrying only ten feet.

Twenty days were required to make the road from Anthony Thompson's to Sideling Hill, a distance of nineteen miles. The declivities of this rugged peak in the midst of the mountains were a very difficult part of the projected route, especially as "swipe" had to be made for the wagons at every turn. It was found impracticable to employ all the men in the road-cutting on the mountain side, and so the force was divided, one party of laborers being sent forward to make the road between the mountain and the crossing of the Juniata, while the other completed the

work on Sideling Hill. Fortunately Mr. Smith joined Mr. Burd on the 28th of May, so that neither party was compelled to work without the oversight of a commissioner.

On the 6th of June, just one month after the work was begun, William Allison and William Maxwell, two of the most prominent men in the Conococheague settlement, visited the roadmakers at the Juniata, returning home by the new road. "The road from there to Anthony Thompson's," they wrote to Secretary Peters, "is better than possibly could be expected, considering the mountainous country it is taken through. Sideling Hill is cut very artificially, nay more so than we ever saw any; the first wagon that carried a load up it took 1500 without ever stopping."

While the work was in progress, Joseph Armstrong and Samuel Smith, members of the Assembly from Cumberland county, advanced money to the Commissioners, after the funds in their hands were exhausted, to enable the workmen to support their families, but the Legislature held the purse-strings with such a tight grip that they were not speedily reimbursed, and the men were often reduced to extremities for the want of supplies. The working parties were sometimes in such straits that Burd complained—"We have been several times that we did not know of dinner for the people, which is a horrid situation." The workmen had a still greater grievance than the want of bread. Allison and Maxwell wrote,— "for four days the laborers had not one glass of liquor, which caused a great murmuring amongst them." These two men had consented to obtain supplies, but found that they could get neither wagons nor liquors "at John Smith's prices."

On the 16th of June, Mr. Burd wrote from "Alloquepy's Town," thirty-four and a half miles from Anthony Thompson's, that he expected to finish the work there the next day, and join the advance division at Raystown. At this time the hostile Indians were already becoming a menace to the road-cutters and, in spite of his refusal to grant them military protection when it was first asked, General Braddock now sent a guard of 100 men under Captain Hogg and two lieutenants, which Burd met at Raystown. The soldiers came none too soon. As Braddock penetrated the Alleghenies, Indian ravages began in his rear. True to their character the savages spared neither sex nor age. On the 22d, only four days after Captain Hogg's arrival at Raystown, three persons

were killed and scalped almost within sight of Fort Cumberland. One of these was a boy, who after being knocked down and scalped was left for dead. The lad regained consciousness and saw an Indian scalping his mother, as he was coming to. He ran into the Potomac, and calling for help was rescued and taken into the fort, where he recovered. Other murders followed in quick succession, not fewer than thirteen men, women and children being killed and scalped at Will's Creek in the last week in June.

Reports of these murders quickly spread, both in the settlements and among the road-cutters. It was believed that communication with the army would be cut off by the enemy. It was said that a soldier had been fired on and killed, but whether at the fort, with Braddock, or with Hogg was not specified. It was even asserted that fourteen of Captain Hogg's men had deserted, and apart from the sense of danger to the inhabitants of the frontier, it was feared that the new road would be abandoned.

"It is important to keep the cutters in good spirits," Edward Shippen wrote from Shippensburg on the 30th of June: "for if Captain Hogg's men should incline to desert, I am apprehensive that unless Mr. Burd's men can be put in a posture of defence they will run away homewards."

Such was the alarm on the frontier, and especially in Conococheague, that Sheriff Potter of Cumberland county was unwilling to permit his son James and a few others to depart, about the 1st of July, with forty cattle for the road-cutters and their guards unless he could induce twenty or thirty of his neighbors to go with them. All along the Kittocthinny mountains, as far eastward as the Susquehanna, the settlers were on the verge of panic. John Harris, the younger, was especially a prophet of the impending evil. "Of all the persons I have talked with," Shippen said, "John Harris, of Paxton, is the greatest coward; and discourages the folks most, buzzing them in the ears of their great danger." But even the bold Shippen was only whistling to keep his courage up, for while Harris realized the defenseless condition of the back settlers, he had "endeavored to persuade them to be resolute and stand their ground," hoping that in a fortnight, "they would have the good news to hear of the reduction of Fort Duquesne; after which the General would scour the woods of the Indians, and then they might expect to live in peace and quietness."

By the 5th of July the road was completed to the eastern base of the Alleghenies, but the country had become so unsafe because of the Indians that Burd wrote—"we can't so much as hunt up our horses without a guard." An episode of this part of the work was the capture of young James Smith. Smith, who was only 18 years old, was a brother-in-law of Commissioner William Smith, of Conococheague. He described himself as born between Venus and Mars, but his martial spirit was stronger than his love for the mountain maid whom he regarded as possessed of a large share of both beauty and virtue. Expecting that some time in the summer he should return to the arms of his beloved, he joined the road-cutters with his brother-in-law at Sideling Hill and went with them to the Alleghenies.

At a point forty-seven miles from Anthony Thompson's an empty house was utilized as a store-house for provisions, and Robert McCoy was given charge of it with a guard of seven men to defend it. As there was danger of a scarcity of meat, McCoy sent young Smith down the road to hurry up the cattle and wagons. Before reaching the Juniata Crossing, Smith met Arnold Vigoras, one of Adam Hoopes's men, and learned that the wagons were near at hand. The boy then started to return with Vigoras, but when the wagons arrived at the store on the 3d of July the wagoners reported that they had seen nothing of young Smith or his companion. McCoy at once sent out a party to search for them. The search resulted in finding the boy's hat and the man's gun, and at a short distance from these the body of Vigoras, who had been shot through with two bullets and scalped.

The story was afterward told in detail by Smith in his famous "Narrative of Adventures Among the Indians." Three Indians—one a Canasataugua, the others Delawares—were on the lookout for any chance traveller that might pass along the new road. About five miles from Bedford, they had made a blind of artificial bushes, stuck in the ground as if they grew naturally, a short distance from the roadside. Here they concealed themselves and when Vigoras and Smith came opposite to them they fired. Vigoras was killed but the lad was not hit. He might have escaped had not his horse plunged, throwing him. The Indians took him prisoner and, after scalping the dead man, set off on a smart run toward the mountains, Smith being compelled to go with them. That night

they slept on the top of the Alleghenies, without fire. The next day they reached an Indian encampment on the Loyalhanna, where Ligonier now stands. The third night was spent in another Indian encampment not far from the site that was to become memorable as Braddock's Field. On the afternoon of the next day they came in sight of Fort Duquesne, where the young captive was compelled to run the gauntlet and was beaten into insensibility. He was only fairly on his way toward recovery when the triumphant shouts of the French and Indians stirred the fort with the news of the disastrous defeat of the English.

Burd was with the road-makers, twelve miles from the store, at the time of the killing of Vigoras and the capture of Smith. McCoy sent an express to him immediately after the discovery of the body, and with twelve men of Captain Hogg's company, he went to the store the same evening. That night there was an attack upon the garrison but the Indians, not more than three or four in number, were driven off. The next night, the 4th of July, there was an alarm at the camp. One of the sentinels challenged three times and fired off his musket, probably at an imaginary foe. This had the effect of creating a panic among the laborers. "Thirty of them are gone home this morning," Burd wrote on the 5th, "and the remainder are very much dissatisfied, as they have no arms, and I am really afraid we shall not be able to keep them much longer."

On the day that Braddock's body was buried at Great Meadows, John Armstrong wrote to him from Carlisle to say that the new road would soon be completed, and that a quantity of flour had been sent over it "under the protection of sixty-four volunteers, who I imagine will meet the thirty men on their way home and carry them back to their work."

It was too late.

Braddock had no further need for a road, except a spot for a burial place in the great highway over which he had marched to defeat with so much military pomp.

IV.

BRADDOCK'S MARCH INTO THE DEATH-TRAP.

General Braddock landed at Hampton, February 20, 1755, and at once proceeded to Williamsburg to consult with Governor Dinwiddie. Commodore Keppel, when his

ships arrived in the Chesapeake, joined them there, and it was determined that the troops should disembark at Alexandria. The Forty-Fourth Regiment went into camp near the little city, and the Forty-Eighth on the other side of the Potomac, at Rock Creek, now Washington, D. C.

When the two royal regiments left their encampments they took different routes, Halkett's marching through Virginia and Dunbar's through Maryland. They received orders to enlist recruits while on the march. In his enlistments, Sir Peter showed the utmost courtesy, consideration and forbearance. Dunbar, on the contrary, displayed the greatest arrogance, and was guilty of many acts of injustice. Halkett permitted no enlistments of servants, although Braddock's orders authorized their acceptance. Dunbar, acting in the most arbitrary spirit, accepted all the able-bodied men that offered, regardless of their condition, and completely subordinated the authority of the magistrates to military power. These acts of petty tyranny a few weeks later bore bitter fruit in the general detestation of the name and character of "Dunbar, the Tardy."

Beyond the affectionate approval of his character and conduct by the Virginians, we have no details of Sir Peter Halkett's march from Alexandria to Fort Cumberland. The oldest and most direct road to Winchester was by Aldia, through Snicker's Gap, and Berryville. It is probable that at Winchester a stop was made for the reception of recruits. Thence the march was over the old road, across the Great North and Cacapon mountains, to the Potomac, and after crossing the river, by the waterside from Oldtown to Will's Creek.

Dunbar's march from Rock Creek can be followed step by step. The thirty sailors from the fleet under Lieutenant Spendelow accompanied the column, and it was in the "Journal of the Seamen's Detachment" that the itinerary was preserved. Leaving the encampment on the 14th of April, the regiment went by way of Laurence Owen's (Rockville) and Dowden's tavern (Clarksburg) to Frederick, crossing the Monocacy four miles below the famous old Maryland city. The stay at Frederick was from the 17th to the 29th of April. The mouth of the Conococheague was reached on the 30th, the command crossing the South Mountain by Turner's Gap. A bridge had been thrown across the Antietam by Braddock's

order for the passage of the troops. From the Conococheague to Colonel Cresap's—"a rattlesnake colonel and a vile rascal"—at Oldtown, there was no road and a long detour by way of Winchester was necessary. On Monday morning the entire force was ferried across the Potomac and marched to John Evans' at the spring on the Martinsburg turnpike, two miles from Martinsburg. This place was seventeen miles from the Conococheague and twenty miles from Winchester. Here a day was spent, and on the 3d of May eighteen miles were covered to the widow Berringer's, near Winchester. On the 4th only nine miles were made, over a very rough road, to Potts's; on the 5th, over "prodigious mountains," sixteen miles to Henry Enoch's; across the Cacapon river; on the 7th, after a day's halt at the forks of the Cacapon, twelve miles to Cox's near the Potomac; and on the 8th, across the river, eight miles to Jackson's at Oldtown. It rained on the 9th, and the march to Will's Creek, sixteen miles, was not resumed until the 10th, when Dunbar reached the fort about 2 o'clock, after a pleasant morning over a good road.

If General Braddock had not been a martinet and a slave to instructions, drawn by men who had no knowledge on which to base them, his discomfiture might not have overtaken him. When he met the colonial governors, Shirley, of Massachusetts, De Lancey, of New York, Morris, of Pennsylvania, Sharpe, of Maryland, and Dinwiddie, of Virginia, at Alexandria, on the 14th of April, to consider the plan of the campaign that had been framed in England, he declined to abandon his expedition to the Ohio in favor of the more practicable method of striking the French in the heart of their American possessions from New York. He regarded the reduction of Fort Duquesne as a mere incident in his plans and had no forebodings of disaster.

"After taking Fort Duquesne," he said to Franklin at Frederick, "I am to proceed to Niagara; and, having taken that, to Frontenac, if the season will allow time; and I suppose it will, for Duquesne can hardly detain me above three or four days; and then I can see nothing that can obstruct my march to Niagara."

To Braddock's sanguine imagination a march into a wilderness veined with rivers and ribbed with mountains seemed a holiday jaunt. Neither delays nor disappointments dismayed him. At Frederick he was confronted

by a condition that would have led a more cautious commander to seek to understand the difficulties by which he was beset. Although he regarded superfluities as necessities, he found there only fifteen wagons and a hundred draught horses for the extraordinary needs of an army of sybarites. The Virginia contractors had failed to fulfill their promises. He vented his spleen against them and against the indifference of the colonial Assemblies in language that showed he had no appreciation of the sentiment of provincial hostility to the purposes of his expedition. It was a war of conquest for the crown that was sure to expose the borders of Pennsylvania and Virginia to Indian incursions, whether it failed or whether it succeeded. Fortunately, Franklin, who sat at Braddock's table at Frederick and heard his talk, consented to obtain for him one hundred and fifty wagons, with four horses to each wagon, and fifteen hundred pack horses in Pennsylvania. Of these the energetic postmaster general actually procured one hundred wagons and five hundred horses. But for this timely assistance the expedition would not have been able to leave Fort Cumberland.

From Frederick Braddock proceeded to Will's Creek by way of Winchester. "This gave him a good opportunity," Washington wrote, "to see the absurdity of the route, and of damning it very heartily." It was absurd, certainly, rendering the splendid cavalcade that passed over it supremely grotesque. Whether by accident or design, he chose the best part of the road for passing through Dunbar's column in his chariot. At Fort Cumberland he was received with a salute of seventeen guns. The fort had been constructed by Colonel Innes, of North Carolina, after Washington's disastrous campaign of 1754, to serve as a frontier post, and a rallying point in case of attack by the French and Indians.

When Braddock reached Fort Cumberland he found a scarcity of forage, and a prospect of still greater scarcity in the near future. He immediately sent the Assistant Deputy Quartermaster General, Leslie, to eastern Pennsylvania to purchase oats, but, as the Deputy Paymaster General had not yet arrived in camp, without ready money to pay for his purchases. Leslie's immediate needs were supplied by Governor Morris upon his arrival in Philadelphia. In the camp the scarcity of provisions was almost as great as the want of forage, and, perhaps, more distressing to those near to the General's person. In

view of the hardships that were inevitable in the backwoods, some of the accounts of the distresses of Braddock and his officers are amusing. Except in the tents of one or two general officers. Secretary Peters said he saw no butter, and very little meat; even at the General's table there was a scanty supply, and the beef not sweet. It is not surprising that under the circumstances, Braddock's pampered officers complained of the want of necessities.

Much of Braddock's time and thought during the month that he remained at Fort Cumberland was given to schemes for victualling his army when his plans for the conquest of the Ohio had been consummated. At his solicitation, extensive preparations were made for the establishment of a magazine of supplies in the Cumberland Valley. Braddock suggested Shippensburg as a convenient place for the magazine, which was to hold provisions sufficient to subsist three thousand men for three months. Secretary Peters, on his return to Philadelphia, proposed McDowell's Mill as a more convenient site, as it was twenty-two miles farther westward on the new road; and Charles Swain, who was sent to take charge of the stores, was instructed to await the General's direction before building the necessary store-houses. Braddock afterward enlarged on this suggestion and ordered the erection of store-houses at other convenient places on the new road. Considerable quantities of stores were purchased, and pasturage was provided for the cattle near Shippensburg, but Braddock's defeat brought all these projects to an abrupt end.

Besides the two royal regiments, the independent companies, the artillery and the naval detachment, Braddock was joined at Will's Creek by about fifteen hundred provincial volunteers from the southern colonies. These formed two regiments under General Lascelles and General Warburton, and comprised nine companies from Virginia, one company from Maryland, and one from North Carolina. The Virginia and Maryland companies and Sir Peter Halkett's regiment were at the fort at the time of Dunbar's arrival, and the North Carolina company of one hundred men arrived on the 30th of May. A detachment of six hundred men, under Colonel Chapman, was sent in advance to open the road for the passage of the artillery and wagons, the supervision of the work being committed to Sir John St. Clair.

The route chosen for the advance from Fort Cumberland was along the path blazed by Nemacolin, a Delaware Indian, for the Ohio Company some years before. The road was the same that had served Washington in 1754, now made barely passable by the axemen, roadmakers and bridge builders with the advance. The movement under Colonel Chapman began on the 30th of May, and Braddock followed on the 10th of June. The march over the mountain was what Washington called it, a "tremendous undertaking." The road-beds were bad and the declivities precipitous. The wagons often extended in a straggling and broken line of three or four miles, and it was found almost impossible to drag the artillery up the mountain sides. Six days were required for the march from Will's Creek over two mountains—the Little Allegheny and the Great Savage—to Little Meadows. There Sir John had made a temporary camp for the army, where Braddock tarried for three days, from the 16th to the 19th of June, and where he divided his army into two divisions—the first division of twelve hundred picked men to make a rapid march toward Fort Duquesne, and the second division, under Colonel Dunbar, to follow as rapidly as possible with the heavy baggage, munitions and stores.

From the moment that Braddock left the camp at Little Meadows, he was surrounded by lurking foes. The troops had gone only a little way when Scarrooyady and his son, being at some distance from the line of march, were captured. The young brave succeeded in making his escape, but the Half King was tied to a tree and left there. The French wanted to kill him, but their Indian allies would not consent to this proposal. Braddock was not in ignorance of the presence of enemies against whom he would have been on his guard if he had not despised their prowess. The Frenchmen inscribed their names on trees with insulting bravadoes, and the French Indians on the 24th of June left tokens of the scalps they had taken almost within sight of Fort Cumberland on the 22d. Indeed, it was the Indian boast afterward to young James Smith at Fort Duquesne that they saw Braddock's march every day from the mountains, and that they expected to "shoot 'em down all one pigeon."

The march from Little Meadows by the first division, not to speak of that of "Dunbar, the Tardy," was very slow.

"I found," said Washington, "that instead of pushing

on with vigor, without regarding a little rough road, they were halting to level away every mole-hill, and to erect bridges over every brook, by which means we were four days in getting twelve miles."

The advance reached the Youghiogeny on the 23d of June. The next day Braddock came upon a newly deserted Indian camp. At daybreak on the morning of the 25th, three men were shot and scalped by the Indians. That day's march passed the Great Meadows and Fort Necessity. On the 26th only four miles were covered, and the evening halt was at another deserted Indian camp, in which the fires were still burning. It was on a high rock, with a steep and narrow ascent, at the termination of the Indian path to the Monongahela. So difficult and circuitous was the route that Braddock did not reach Thicketty Run until the 4th of July.

The difficulties of the road and the menaces of the enemy at last made the self-confident General cautious. But his was the caution of the European camp, not that of the backwoods. An army that was seen every day could conceal nothing from its alert foes by drawing the charge in cleaning the guns, instead of firing it off; by kindling no fires on the picket line, and by doubling the pickets.

What Braddock had to fear was the ambuscades of which he had been so repeatedly warned.

"The only danger I apprehend of obstruction to your march," Franklin had said to him at Frederick, "is from the ambuscades of the Indians, who, by constant practice, are dexterous in laying and executing them; and the slender line, nearly four miles long, which your army must make, may expose it to be attacked by surprise on its flanks, and to be cut like a thread into several pieces, which, from their distance, cannot come up in time to support one another."

Braddock smiled at Franklin's ignorance of the art of war. If the thread was not cut, as Franklin expected, it was because the enemy had chosen his own ground for the trap. After leaving the camp on the rock, Braddock wanted the few Indians who had remained with Croghan to bring him information from Fort Duquesne, but the warriors were unwilling to serve a soldier who had treated them with contumely, and it was not until the arrival at Thicketty Run that two of the braves consented to go on a scout to the fort. On the same day the resolute

Christopher Gist, whose house had been passed on the march two days before, went on a similar mission. The Indians returned on the 6th of July, bringing as a trophy of their visit the scalp of an unwary French officer, who was shooting in the woods within a mile of Fort Duquesne. Gist also returned later in the day, after having been discovered near the fort and narrowly escaping with his life. During the day's march, three or four men, straggling in the rear of the grenadiers, were killed and scalped. Several of the soldiers set off to take revenge, but failed to overtake the enemy, and because of their ignorance of the ways of Indians fired upon Scarrooyady's party, killing the son of the Half-King. The young brave was buried with the honors of war. Braddock thus appeasing the wrath by appealing to the pride of the father, but the manner of his death was ominous of the mishaps that were to befall the British three days later.

On the 8th of July Braddock encamped near Queen Aliquippa's Town, on the east side of the Monongahela, about two miles from the river. Before daybreak the next morning the advance, under Lieutenant-Colonel Gage, with two companies of grenadiers, 160 infantry, Captain Gates's independent company, and two six-pounders, crossed the Monongahela, opposite the camp, with instructions to march about five miles along the west bank of the river, and then recross to the east side. Sir John St. Clair, with a working party of 250 men to make a road for the artillery, followed. At sunrise the main body turned out in full uniform, and about noon reached the second crossing, the drums beating, the fifes playing, and the colors flying. The Virginia troops and the other provincials were in the rear, although a wise general would have given them the advance to beat up the enemy in the bush and meet the attack with his own tactics. But obdurate to the last, Braddock received Washington's advice with scorn, and with pride and pomp marched gaily to the slaughter.

The river was crossed the second time, and the line of march taken up into the death-trap, only half a mile away.

(To be continued.)

CHAMBERS FAMILY OF CHAMBERSBURG.

DESCENDANTS OF COL. BENJAMIN CHAMBERS.

BENJAMIN CHAMBERS, (born in County Antrim, Ireland, either in 1708, or 1713—died at Chambersburg, Pa., February 17, 1788) the pioneer settler in the Conococheague Valley, was, according to recent investigators, the youngest son of Major James Chambers, an officer in the service of King William III, who was granted one of the confiscated estates in the north of Ireland. There is some confusion in regard to the year of his birth. According to his tombstone in Falling Spring graveyard he was eighty years old at the time of his death, but in an affidavit made by him in 1736 he is described as 23. He came to Pennsylvania about 1725, with his three elder brothers, James, Robert and Joseph. The Chambers brothers settled at the mouth of Fishing creek, on the Susquehanna, where they built a mill and where Benjamin learned the trade of a millwright.

In 1730, according to the familiar story, three of the Chambers brothers removed to the Cumberland Valley, James settling near the head of Big Spring, Robert at Middle Spring, and Benjamin, attracted by a wandering hunter's description of a beautiful cascade that has since disappeared, on Falling Spring, at its confluence with the Conococheague. It was probably three years later that these settlements were made, and Benjamin may not have come to the Falling Spring to live before 1736-37. Be this as it may, it was as early as 1734 that he determined to settle at the mouth of Falling Spring, for in that year he obtained the following license:

PENNSYLVANIA, SS.

By order of the Proprietary. These are to License and allow Benjamin Chambers to take and settle and improve of four hundred acres of land at the falling spring's mouth and on both sides of the Conegochege Creek for the conveniency of a Grist Mill and plantation. To be surveyed to the said Benjamin on the common terms other Lands in those parts are sold. Given under my hand this thirtieth day of March, 1734.

LANCASTER COUNTY.

SAMUEL BLUNSTON.

The Blunston licenses, of which this was one of the earliest, were granted to favored persons, who consented to settle near the Maryland boundary, instead of warrants

because the lands west of the Susquehanna were not purchased from the Indians. Settlements on these unpurchased lands had become necessary as a barrier against encroachments of the Marylanders north of the line claimed by the Penns. It is probable that young Chambers took part in the conflict that resulted from the boundary dispute from its inception, but it was not until two years after he obtained his Blunston license that we have any certain knowledge of his share in these transactions. In May, 1736, he was at the house of John Wright, Jr., on the west side of the Susquehanna, where Wrightsville now stands. While there he witnessed an attempt by one Franklin to make a survey on behalf of Lord Baltimore of a part of the great Springettsburg Manor, in York county, protected by the famous Capt. Thomas Cresap and twenty men under his command. At this time Cresap's war, as it is called, was in progress. Captain Cresap was the principal champion of Lord Baltimore in the disputed territory. He came to the Susquehanna, about 1732, where he seized the Conodochly or Conojohela valley, on the west side of the river, which was used as a pasturage for his horses by Col. James Patterson, an Indian trader, whose daughter, Sarah, Chambers afterward married. Colonel Patterson died in 1735, and from that time Benjamin Chambers was very active in resisting Cresap's aggressions.

Toward the close of 1736, young Chambers was able to perform a very important service for the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania. The whole story is told in a letter to James Tilghman. Colonel Rigby, who was in command of one of the Maryland regiments, had appointed a general muster in Baltimore county in December, "in order to draught a large number of the Melisha to go to Cadore and Conadenhela Settlement to Distrain for Levies, that they were pleased to charge to the inhabitants there." Chambers, in his own language, was "chosen to go a Spy to bring an account of their proceedings." He went down the east side of the Susquehanna, crossing at Rock Run ferry, a few miles below Port Deposit. On this journey Chambers was well mounted, and pretended that he had come from "Fawling Spring on Conogogege in Lancaster county", in search of a servant who had run away. When he reached Colonel Rigby's neighborhood, he learned that Cresap had gone to Colonel Hall's to meet the Governor of Maryland, who was to be at the muster

This gave him great uneasiness, as he had been one of the persons that went to stop Cresap and the party of surveyors, "who were chaining up the river side on John Wright's land."

The interview between Chambers and Colonel Rigby was a lively one, Rigby half suspecting the real character of the young horseman, and Chambers doing his little "song and dance" about the runaway servant from "Fawling Spring on Conogogee" with great spirit. In spite of his glib story Rigby determined to detain him, and as a consequence of his detention Chambers learned that a hundred men—twenty out of each company in the regiment—were to rendezvous at Wright's Ferry on a certain day. This was the information he had come to seek and having obtained it he was eager to get away. By more smooth talk he induced Rigby to dismiss him for the night as an honest man, the Governor not having arrived. Going home with one of the militia, he prevailed on his host to guide him to the York Barrens, six miles away, early in the morning, and then made his way to Wright's Ferry, where he arrived that night. He there learned that there was to be a house raising in Donegal, and went to it to let the people know of the muster. Forewarned the Scotch-Irishmen of Donegal, Hempfield and Manor Townships, Lancaster county, gathered in such force that the Maryland soldiery thought it wise to retreat without attempting to strike a blow.

"The Hon. Thomas Penn being at Samuel Blunston's,* Esq.," Chambers wrote in his letter to Tilghman, "and hearing how I have managed at Rigby's sent for me to let him hear the apologies I made before Rigby: they pleased his Honour so well that he told Mr. Blunston he would make me a compliment for my good conduct on that affair: I told Mr. Blunston that if his Honour would be pleased to do so, that I would rather have it in land than in any other way; and as I was a millwright, and that there was a stream called Sedar Spring in the Manor of Lowder, that I would build a mill on it, that might accommodate every one of the Honorable Family that might think fit to make a Contery Seat there. On hearing this his Honour was pleased to order his Secretary of the Land Office, who was James Steel at that time, and

*Blunston lived at Wright's Ferry, now Columbia, Lancaster County.

was ordered to be Recorded for a corn mill and plantation."

The further history of this gift has been lost. It has been claimed that by "a stream called Sedar Spring in the Manor of Lowder," Mr. Chambers meant Cedar Spring in Upper and Lower Allen Township, Cumberland County. The location of "Sedar Spring" in the "Manor of Lowder" proves nothing, for it was customary at that time to make grants all over the Cumberland Valley "as of the Manor of Lowder," just as it was once customary in England to make grants "as of the Manor of Durham." It does not appear that Chambers ever received a grant for a corn mill and plantation on Cedar Spring in the restricted Lowther Manor, while an actual warrant was issued almost immediately after his interview with Thomas Penn for a survey of the plantation at "Fawlling Spring on Connogogige." This warrant was dated February 15, 1737, and the survey was made by Zachary Butcher, Deputy Surveyor, before August 22, 1741, as the return was addressed to Benjamin Eastburn, Surveyor General, whose service ended at the latter date. All this seems to authorize the assumption that the plantation at Falling Spring assured to Chambers by his Blunston License was a gift from the Proprietaries.

When Benjamin Chambers began to make improvements at the mouth of the Falling Spring is uncertain. The Chambers traditions give us no dates. We only know that at some time before his marriage to Sarah Patterson the young bachelor built himself a log house, that he covered with cedar shingles held fast by nails. His house stood on the high ground above the Falling Spring cascade, but going to the Susquehanna on business it was burnt during his absence by some unprincipled person for the sake of the nails. Undaunted by this misfortune, he built himself a new and better dwelling, which was followed in a few years by a mill for the accommodation of the settlers who had followed him to the Conococheague. The earliest of these settlers were Scotch-Irish, but our knowledge of them is very vague. Chambers brought some of them from Ireland through his personal exertions. He was one of the witnesses sent to England, after Cresap's war, to testify in behalf of the Penns in the boundary dispute with Lord Baltimore. This visit afforded him an opportunity to make a brief sojourn at his old home in County Antrim, and to induce some of the

Chambers acquaintances to emigrate to Pennsylvania and settle on the Falling Spring and the Conococheague. It seems that Major James Chambers had four daughters as well as four sons. These four daughters, with their husbands and children, were all early Conococheague settlers. The names of a few of the other settlers in the neighborhood may be drawn from the provincial and ecclesiastical records, but anything like a satisfactory account of the settlement is impossible.

Butcher's draught of the Chambers plantation shows that there was a settlement near its eastern boundary at the time of the survey. In 1738, the population of the surrounding country had become sufficiently large to induce the settlers, with Benjamin Chambers as their leader, to secure the ministrations of the Rev. Samuel Thomson for religious services. In that year Chambers went as a commissioner to Donegal Presbytery to ask for the recognition of Falling Spring Presbyterian church and the sanction of a call for Mr. Thompson as the pastor. The supplication for Thompson failed, and the people of Falling Spring were compelled to be content with the services of the Rev. Samuel Caven. Caven was ordained and installed November 16, 1739, but his pastorate was brief. Owing to bickerings with his people that had their origin in the schism of 1741, he resigned in May of that year. After that Falling Spring Church was without a history, and the name of Benjamin Chambers is absent from Presbytery records until 1767.

Beginning with 1736, Benjamin Chambers was for many years recognized as one of the leading men in the Cumberland Valley. Early in that year he was appointed by the court at Lancaster as one of the viewers to review a road from the Susquehanna toward the Potomac, the report of the first set of viewers having proved unsatisfactory to some of the inhabitants. This was five months before the purchase of the Indian title. Chambers at that early period was useful in maintaining friendly relations with the natives, who had suffered from the many encroachments of the whites. As a young man he was on terms of friendly intercourse with the Susquehanna Indians, speaking their language with fluency, and trading with them with such fairness as to win their confidence and esteem. To his influence was due in a great measure the peaceful conduct of the Delawares and Shawanese toward the early settlers, although at the time the Indians

were greatly dissatisfied with the Proprietaries.

In 1747-48, when the "Association" fever, in consequence of a prevailing fear of French invasion, was at its height in the province, an Associated Regiment was formed in the Cumberland Valley, of which Benjamin Chambers was made colonel, with Robert Dunning as lieutenant-colonel and William Maxwell as Major. Major Maxwell lived on the West Conococheague, near the village of Upton. The colonel's company had Charles Magill, his brother-in-law, as lieutenant, and Robert Mull as ensign, and the major's company was officered with John Winton as lieutenant, and James Wilkey, ensign. The other Conococheague companies were Capt. Richard O'Cain's, with William Smith as lieutenant, and John Mitchell as ensign, and Capt. George Brown's, with John Potter as lieutenant and John Randals (Reynolds) as ensign. Colonel Chambers' brother Robert was also a captain, with Andrew Finley as his lieutenant and John Cesna as ensign. Of the thirteen companies in the regiment, four were from the Conococheague Valley, not counting those of Capt. Robert Chambers and Capt. Charles Morrow, both of which contained many men from what is now Franklin county. The peace of 1748 made it unnecessary for the regiment to go into active service.

When Cumberland county was created in 1750, Colonel Chambers was one of the trustees to purchase a site for a courthouse and jail and to erect these necessary county buildings. The trustees were also directed to join with the trustees of York county to fix the boundary line between the two new counties. The two sets of trustees disagreed, those of Cumberland county claiming that the line should begin opposite the mouth of the Swatara and follow the highest ridge of the mountain, without crossing running water, to the middle of the main body of the South Mountain, while those of the York county insisted upon the course of the Yellow Breeches as the boundary. Colonel Chambers assisted in making a survey of the line in consonance with the views of the Cumberland trustees, in which the York trustees refused to join, but both sides submitted a draught of the boundary from their divergent points view. A letter from Colonel Chambers, touching the controversy, was preserved that is couched in strong and nervous English. He declared that the York draught was "but an imaginary of the waters, done by some

friend of York county," and he argued that "if the branches of the Yellow Britches and Great Conewago interlocked in the South Mountain, as laid down in the aforesaid draught," such a line "consisting of such a variety of courses could not be a good boundary between two counties." He further pointed out that with such a line "it would be hard for a hunter to tell which county the wolf was killed in." If the York view had prevailed an important part of the Cumberland Valley would have gone to York county. The present line determined by an act of Assembly passed February 9, 1751, which follows the course of the Yellow Breeches from the Susquehanna only as far as the mouth of Dogwood Run, was secured for Cumberland county mainly through the exertions of Colonel Chambers.

In the selection of a site for the county seat Colonel Chambers was less fortunate than in the settlement of the boundary question. He opposed the choice of Carlisle and urged that the Conococheague be chosen. Thomas Cookson, a deputy surveyor of the province, who was directed to visit the sites that were urged as eligible, said that the situation of Conococheague where the road crossed the stream, was very good. Cookson gives us an intimation of what were Colonel Chambers' arguments for its selection—that it was the most conveniently situated for the Indian trade, and opened a shorter and better passage through the mountains. These arguments proved ineffective because it was believed to be to the interests of the Proprietaries to have the county seat as near as possible to the Susquehanna.

Colonel Chambers was named in the Act creating Cumberland county as its first collector of the excise, and he was also appointed one of the first justices of the peace for the new county. His first important duty as a magistrate could scarcely have been an agreeable one. In May, 1750, with the other magistrates, he accompanied Secretary Richard Peters to the Juniata, and later to Path Valley, Aughwick, and the Big and Little Coves, besides making a detour with George Croghan to Shearman's creek, to assist in dispossessing the squatters who had settled at these places in disregard of the Indian title. As a justice of the peace he was one of the judges of the county courts, and the records show that he sometimes sat as the presiding justice.

With the surrender of Colonel Washington at Fort

Necessity, July 3, 1754, Colonel Chambers foresaw the danger of forays upon the frontier settlements by the French and Indians, and he joined with seventy-four others in a petition to Governor Hamilton for protection from the cruel, merciless and inhuman enemies that a year later carried the torch and tomahawk from the Potomac to the Delaware. The defeat of General Braddock was a sure sign that the time for the onslaught was near at hand, and the flight of Colonel Dunbar past Chambers' Mills from the Great Meadows to Philadelphia with the remnant of Braddock's army put our doughty frontiersman on the alert for the impending danger. When the attack was made upon the Big Cove on the last day of October, 1755, Colonel Chambers was one of the first to send notice of the appearance of the enemy to the inhabitants of the lower end of the valley and to the Scotch-Irish settlers on Marsh Creek, and to appeal to them to come to the rescue. "As there are but one hundred of the enemy," he wrote, "I think it is in our power, if God permit, to put them to flight if you turn out well from your parts." But before assistance could have come, had it been sent, the Indians crossed the mountains, made a raid upon the Patton, Barr, James and other plantations on West Conococheague, at the base of Mt. Parnell, and disappeared. Both affairs were very sanguinary, but they were only the beginning of greater horrors that befell the whole Conococheague country.

The necessity of providing defensive works, as a shelter for the women and children and a rallying place for the men, received the attention of leading spirits like Colonel Chambers, as soon as the news of Braddock's defeat and Dunbar's flight became a certainty. A meeting called by Sheriff Potter, which Chambers attended, was held at Shippensburg on the 30th of October, the day before the Cove massacre, at which it was determined to build five large forts for the protection of the upper part of the Cumberland Valley. Chambers' Mills was one of the sites chosen. Colonel Chambers at once began to build a stockade around his house at the Falling Spring for the defence of his own family and as a place of refuge for his neighbors. The date of this fort is usually placed in 1756, but that it was built in 1755 is apparent from the fact that the receipt for the swivel guns, sent to him by the province, was dated November 25, 1755.*

*Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series, Vol. II. P. 598.

Fort Chambers went exactly one hundred years without a historian. "The most defensive and safe fort in the Conococheague country," Judge George Chambers wrote in 1855, "was that erected by Col. Benjamin Chambers at the confluence of the Falling Spring and the Conococheague creek, where the town of Chambersburg is now located. It was erected in the winter and spring of 1756, being a stockade including the dwelling house, and flour and saw mills of the proprietor. Within the fort he erected a large stone building two stories in height, the waters of the Falling Spring running under part of it for safe access to the water. Its windows were small and adapted to defense. The roof of it was covered with sheet lead to protect it against fire from the savages. In addition to small arms, Colonel Chambers had supplied himself with two four-pound cannon, which were mounted and used. Within the fort he remained in safety with his family throughout the whole series of Indian wars. It was also a place of shelter and security to many of the neighboring families in times of alarm. Though the fort was assailed sometimes by the Indians, no one was injured that remained within its enclosure. The name and reports of the cannon made the enemy cautious how they approached the fort, and kept from it a considerable distance."

Colonel Chambers' "great guns" proved a source of unexpected annoyance to him before they were long in his possession. In the autumn of 1756, Commissary James Young visited the fort, and as he was much of a busybody he injected his recommendations into the colonel's affairs in a way to disturb the pioneer.

"In our journey to Fort Lyttleton," Young said in a letter to Governor Denny, dated from Harris' Ferry, October 17, 1756, "we stopped at Mr. Chambers' Mill, ten miles beyond Shippensburg, toward McDowell's, where he has a good private fort, and on an exceeding good situation to be made very defensible, but what I think of great consequence to the Government is that in said fort are two four-pound cannon mounted, and nobody but a few country people to defend it. If the enemy should take the fort they would naturally bring those cannon against Shippensburg and Carlisle. I therefore presume to recommend it to your Honor, either to have the cannon taken from thence or a proper garrison stationed there."

It was a case of unnecessary intermeddling, and Col. John Armstrong was directed to see that Chambers gave up the guns. "I have wrote to Mr. Chambers concerning the guns at his fort, according to order," Armstrong said in a letter to the Governor on the 30th of November. "but he thinks by going to Philadelphia he may prevail with your Honor to let them stay where they are, and is to set out for that purpose in a few days."

The journey to Philadelphia was fruitless, and on the 4th of February, 1757, Governor Denny issued an order to Lieutenant-Colonel Armstrong, directing him to "sieze the guns and have them removed from the dwelling house of said Benjamin Chambers to Shippensburg, or some other fort under his command as a place of safety, where they might be secure from falling into the hands of the enemy." Armstrong committed the task of executing this order to Lieut. Thomas Smallman, who marched to Falling Spring with all the pomp and circumstance of glorious war. There Smallman had an opportunity to test the defensive qualities of Benjamin Chambers' "dwelling house." He was met by Chambers and the "country people" of whom Commissary Young had spoken so slightly. Finding that it would be necessary to take the fort, which it had been represented could be so easily captured by the Indians, before he could seize the guns, Smallman determined not to risk a battle, and marched back again to report his discomfiture to his superiors.

A warrant charging Colonel Chambers with sedition, and disaffection to his Majesty George II, was issued by Governor Denny, and probably executed by Sheriff Parker, but this proceeding caused much dissatisfaction on the frontier, and it seems to have been regarded with disfavor by William Allen, the Chief Justice of the province. But while Chambers' spirited conduct met with much approbation on Conococheague, it not only aroused the indignation of Colonel Armstrong against the victim of official folly but excited his surprise at the attitude of the Chief Justice.

"I'm sorry Mr. Allen should be uneasy on the score of a person so troublesome and perverse as Chambers is known to be," Armstrong wrote on the 30th of June: "the recognizance for his appearance was not taken before any person but the Governor, who issued the writ: it is thought Chambers now designs a law suit, and he has said the action will be brought against me, where I think

it cannot lie. If it is found that he designs trouble, (as he has the brass and malice of the Devil), I think the Governor should write to Stanwix; in the meantime, I will open the matter to the colonel, who may think it necessary to seize the guns himself. I'm conscious he was on that occasion treated not only with justice but lenity."

Colonel Stanwix evidently thought discretion the better part of valor, for the guns were not seized. In the same letter in which Armstrong speaks of Chambers he tells of the resignation of the old magistrates of the county and of the difficulty in filling their places. "Some of them," he says, "I have lately heard, say it was owing to the Governor's treatment of Ben Chambers, in regard to his guns, but this is finesse." Whether, to use Armstrong's orthography, it was "finesse" on the part of the retiring magistrate—a retirement in which Chambers shared—to attribute their resignations to the gun controversy, it is certain that Colonel Chambers held on to his "great guns" while the war lasted, and that no real attempt was ever made to punish the determined pioneer for his resistance to the demands of the Governor, and his defiance of the force under Lieutenant Smallman, that was sent to dismantle Fort Chambers.

For eight years, 1756-64, Fort Chambers served as a place of retreat for the people of East Conococheague. At the close of Pontiac's war a new era dawned for the Falling Spring settlement. Early in 1764, Colonel Chambers gave notice that "there is a town laid out on Conegogig Creek, on both sides of the great Falling Spring, where it falls into said Creek." He advertised the lots in the Philadelphia newspapers and appointed the 28th of June as the day on which the original purchasers should draw for them. Whether the drawing was made is in doubt—if it was, it was confined to the Chambers family. Of the deeds on record for 1764, only one is not in the Chambers name. This was to Robert Jack, September 1, 1764, for the lot on which the Bank of Chambersburg now stands. According to the records only five lots were sold before 1775, and it was not until 1778-79 that the number of purchasers was sufficient to constitute a village. The country around the town was sparsely settled. The Chambers Mills and "grindstones going by water," with a few scattered houses, nearly all of them built of logs, was all there was of the future county-seat at the close of the Revolution. After the erection of Franklin county in

1784, when Chambersburg became the county-seat, the growth of the town was more rapid.

On the 1st of January 1768, Colonel Chambers set apart the grounds for the Falling Spring church and graveyard, by a deed in trust for "the Presbyterian Congregation of Falling Spring." The consideration was the annual payment of one rose, if required. In the picturesque graveyard that was part of the gift, the pioneer and most of his descendents are buried.

That Colonel Chambers was a man of good education his letters show, and both history and tradition unite in according him the condition of a man of substance. He carried a watch, and there is no doubt that he owned slaves, for the original bill of sale for one of his negro women to his daughter, Ruhamah, is among the treasures of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. He became an extensive owner of lands not only in Chambersburg but in other parts of the Conococheague country. And he lived long enough to see the town that he had founded become the county-seat of the county of Franklin.

Colonel Chambers married (i) September 24, 1742, at Christ Church, Philadelphia, Sarah Patterson, (died at Falling Spring, December, 1740), daughter of Col. James and Susanna (Howard) Patterson, of Lancaster Co.; they had issue:

1. JAMES, (ii).

Colonel Chambers married (2) about 1749, Jane Williams, (born in 1725—died in 1795), daughter of a Welsh clergyman in Virginia. They had issue:

1. RUHAMAH, married Dr. John Colhoun, (iii).

2. WILLIAMS, (born at Chambers' Mill, in 1752—died unm., June, 1788), went to Cambridge as a volunteer with Capt. James Chambers' company in July, 1775, and served with Colonel Thompson's Battalion of Riflemen, 1775-76; he was commissioned a captain in Col. Moses Hazen's Regiment, (Second Canadian), December 9, 1776.

3. BENJAMIN, (iv).

4. JOSEPH, (v).

5. GEORGE, (born at Chambers' Mills, in 1760—died unm., Aug. 17, 1802), joined with his brothers, William and Benjamin, in establishing Mount Pleasant Iron Works at the entrance of Path Valley, in 1783.

6. JANE, married Adam Ross, (vi).

7. HADASSAH, married William M. Brown, (vii).

II. JAMES CHAMBERS, (born at Falling Spring, June 5, 1743—died at Loudon Forge, April 25, 1805), son of Col. Benjamin and Sarah (Patterson) Chambers, was brought up in his father's mill, and received only such educational advantages as were possible on the frontier. During the French and Indian Wars most of his time was spent at Fort Chambers, and it is uncertain whether he was the James Chambers that was commissioned lieutenant of Capt. Samuel Lindsay's company, in the Second Battalion of the Pennsylvania Regiment, July 19, 1763. Notwithstanding this uncertainty in regard to his early military history it was as a soldier that he became the most distinguished member of the Chambers family.

One morning in Carlisle in July, 1775, a drum-beat was heard in the streets that roused the citizens from their beds to learn the meaning of the unwonted sound. In a few minutes the news was carried from house to house that the unusual stir was occasioned by the arrival of the company of riflemen under Capt. James Chambers from Conococheague, on the way to Cambridge, to assist in the leaguer of Boston. The company marched by way of Harris' Ferry, Bethlehem, and New Windsor, on the Hudson above West Point, and arrived at Cambridge on the 7th of August. The men wore white frocks, or hunting shirts, and round hats. They were expert with the rifle, and often picked off British officers and soldiers at double the distance of common musket shot.

At Cambridge the Pennsylvania companies were formed into a battalion under Col. William Thompson. The organization was known as "Colonel Thompson's Battalion of Riflemen." The riflemen were placed on the outposts of the American lines near Prospect Hill. The men from Conococheague were on the ground scarcely twenty-four hours before they exchanged shots with the enemy, and on the 26th day of August, Captain Chambers was in command of a detachment that in a spirited action prevented the occupation of Ploughed Hill. Two days later his only son, Benjamin, a lad scarcely twelve years old, was with him on Ploughed Hill, when the enemy made a demonstration as if intending to storm the works. The company, with the rest of the command, remained on the American front, facing Bunker Hill, until early in April, 1776, when the regiment was sent to New Utrecht, on Long Island.

Colonel Thompson having been appointed a brigadier-general and Lieut.-Col., Edward Hand promoted to be

colonel of the regiment, Captain Chambers became lieutenant-colonel, March 7, 1776. During the months of May and June a majority of the men was induced to re-enlist for two years, and July 1, 1776, the regiment was reorganized as the First Continental Infantry. It participated in the events leading up to the battle of Flatbush, and ending with the retreat from Long Island. Lieutenant-Colonel Chambers was in the battle of the 27th of August, but escaped unhurt. In the retreat from Long Island on the 30th the regiment formed part of the rear guard. After the evacuation of New York city the regiment went into camp at Delamere's Mills, three miles above King's Bridge.

For his share in the Long Island campaign Lieut-Colonel Chambers was promoted to be colonel, his commission bearing date from September 28, 1776. He was assigned to the command of the Tenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Line, March 12, 1777, but exactly a month later he was transferred to the First Pennsylvania, his old regiment, with which he remained until his retirement, January 17, 1781.

Colonel Chambers was in most of the battles of the campaigns of 1776-78. In the battle of White Plains he had little part, as the action was not general. He was in the winter campaign of 1776-77, in New Jersey, but apparently was not in the battles of Trenton and Princeton. Our first positive knowledge of his whereabouts in the spring of 1777, was his presence in the Jerseys while Washington's meagre army was skirmishing with Lord Cornwallis. He was one of the first officers to enter Brunswick, in June, when Cornwallis was forced to quit that place. His regiment was afterward encamped on the mountain back of Bound Brook. On the 11th of August he reports his men "as all well and in high spirits, although much fatigued with constant and Long Marches." The regiment had marched from Mount Prospect, as the camp at Bound Brook was called, to Morristown; then to Pompton, from Pompton to the mouth of the Clove, and finally through the Clove to New Windsor. The army was watching Sir William Howe, whose devious movements were very puzzling. From New Windsor there was a countermarch—first across the Bridge to Chester, and then to Howell's ferry on the Delaware—by two divisions, one of which the First Pennsylvania was a part; the main body of the army went by way of Morristown to Coryell's. After many days the weary soldiers reached

the Falls of Schuylkill, above Philadelphia; on the 9th of August another countermarch was begun toward Coryell's, which brought Chambers to the camp at "Cross Roads," about twenty miles from Philadelphia, where his letter of the 11th was written.

At last Howe's mysterious expedition was reported at the Head of Elk. Washington, with his army, hastened through Philadelphia and met the enemy at the Brandywine. In the battle that ensued Colonel Chambers was conspicuous for his energy and courage. His regiment was engaged at very close range and suffered severely. Great exertion was required to save a howitzer that the artillerymen, when ordered to retreat, had abandoned. Although the enemy had come within thirty yards and his fire was very galling, Chambers succeeded in saving all the brigade artillery and retreated in good order to the next hill, where he was not followed. He received a Hessian bullet in his side, of which he made light in his letters, but which gave him much trouble during the rest of his life.

Part of the First Pennsylvania was engaged in the unfortunate surprise at Paoli, but Colonel Chambers was absent, having been sent by Wayne to guide General Smallwood with the Maryland militia to the camp at Warren. The regiment was also in the battle of Germantown, but the accounts of the operations of the right wing are too meagre and confused to enable us to learn the share of the colonel in that action. Colonel Chambers was at the winter encampment at Valley Forge, 1777-78, and he led his men at the battle of Monmouth—"the drubbing we gave them at Freehold Church", he called it in one of his letters. After Monmouth, when the army was again at White Plains, he was in command of the First Pennsylvania Brigade. During the long watch on the Hudson that followed he continued assiduously in the performance of his military duties. He dined with Washington on the 17th of August, as one of the officers of the day, and the orderly books show that he was afterward a frequent guest at the Commander-in Chief's table. His regiment was in the attack on the Bergen block-house, July 19, 1780. This was probably the last action in which it was engaged, while under his command. When the Pennsylvania line was reorganized, January 17, 1781, he retired. Colonel Chambers carried with him into private life the regrets and affection of his officers and men, and

the confidence and esteem of the Commander-in-Chief, that he had so long enjoyed.

Upon his return to Chambersburg Colonel Chambers resumed the duties of civil life with avidity. He bought from his father, September 8, 1781, a tract of 220 acres of land, south of German street, on which he laid out a suburban town that he called Chamberstown, to distinguish it from the town of Chambersburg. This tract he afterward conveyed to his son-in-law, Andrew Dunlop. He was a pioneer in the iron industry in Franklin county, and built and conducted what was known as "Loudon Forge," above the village of Fort Loudon, where he made his home. He was one of the petitioners for the creation of the new county of Franklin, in 1784, and was the first justice of the peace for Peters township appointed after the erection of the county. As such he was one of the judges of the county courts. He was a County Commissioner, 1793-96, and an Associate Judge, 1795-1805.

Colonel Chambers was an original Federalist, and an ardent supporter of President Washington's administration. In the suppression of the "Whiskey Insurrection", in 1794, he took an active and leading part. "On the 16th inst. I arrived in Chambersburg," he wrote to Alexander J. Dallas, Secretary of the Commonwealth, on the 22d of September, "and to my great astonishment I found the Rabble had raised what they Caled a Liberty pole. Some of the most active of the inhabitants was at the time absent, and upon the whole, perhaps, it was best, as matters has since taken a violent change. When I came hear I found the magistrates had opposed the sitting of the pole up, to the utmost of their power, but was not supported by the majority of the Cittyzens". Chambers advised a meeting of the inhabitants to "Show the necessity of Supporting Government, Contrased with the destruction of one of the best governments in the world."

The meeting was held in the court house and had the desired effect upon the Whiskey boys. "The magistrates has sent for the men, the very Same that erected the pole," Chambers continued, "and I had the pleasure of Seeing them, on Saturday Evening, Cut it down; and with the same waggon that brought it into town, they were obliged to draw the remains of it out of town again. The Circumstance was mortifying, and they behaved very well. They seem very penitent, and no person offered them any insult. It has worked such a change, I believe we will be able Shortly to Send our quota to Carlisle."

Chambers was made brigadier-general, and was given command of the Third Brigade. It comprised 1762 men—568 from Lancaster county, 550 from York, 363 from Cumberland, and 281 from Franklin. William Findley in his "History of the Whiskey Insurrection" pronounced it the best equipped and best disciplined brigade in the expedition.

General Chambers married Feb. 16, 1763, Katharine Hamilton, (born in Co. Tyrone, Ireland, in 1737—died at Ludlow Station, now Cincinnati, Jan. 14, 1820), daughter of John and Isabella (Potter) Hamilton. She was brought to America by her parents in 1741, her mother dying on the day of their arrival. John Hamilton is believed to have been a son of Hans Hamilton, of Cavan-duggan, and Margaret Morris, his wife; grandson of Francis Hamilton, of Tullybrick, Co. Armagh, and Elizabeth Echlin, his wife, and great-grandson of John Hamilton, of Hamilton's Bawn, and Sarah, daughter of Sir Anthony Brabazon. John of the Bawn was a son of the Rev. Hans Hamilton, vicar of Dunlop, in Scotland, whose eldest son, Sir James Hamilton, was the first Viscount Clane-boye. Mrs. Hamilton, the mother of Katharine (Hamilton) Chambers, was a sister of Captain John Potter, the first sheriff of Cumberland county, in whose family her daughter passed her childhood and early girlhood. General James and Katharine (Hamilton) Chambers had issue:

1. BENJAMIN, (viii).
2. SARAH BELLA, married (1), Andrew Dunlop; (2), Archibald McAllister, (ix).
3. CHARLOTTE, married (1), Col. Israel Ludlow; (2), Rev. David Riske, (x).
4. RUHAMAH, married William B. Scott, (xi).
5. CATHARINE, born Sept. 26, 1775; died Oct. 5, 1775.

III. RUHAMAH CHAMBERS, (born at Chambers' Mills, in 1750—died April 19, 1826), was the eldest daughter of Col. Benjamin and Jane (Williams) Chambers; she married Dr. John Colhoun, (born in 1740—died at Chambersburg, Dec. 22, 1782), the first physician that settled at Chambersburg. He was a man of excellent professional attainments. In the Revolution he was an earnest patriot: he was a member of the Cumberland County Committee of Observation, in 1774, and a delegate to the Carpenters' Hall Convention of 1776. Dr. Colhoun lived

at the north-east corner of Main and King streets. At the time of his death he was engaged in building the fine stone mansion north of the Falling Spring Presbyterian Church, that was for many years the home of his widow, and in which Col. Benjamin Chambers died while on a visit to his daughter. Both Dr. Colhoun and his wife are buried in the Chambers family enclosure in Falling Spring graveyard. They had issue:

1. BENJAMIN, (xii).
2. ELIZABETH, married Parker Campbell, (xiii).
3. REBECCA, married Edward Crawford, (xiv).

IV. BENJAMIN CHAMBERS. (born at Chambers' Mills, in 1755—died Dec. 29, 1813), son of Col. Benjamin and Jane (Williams) Chambers, passed his infancy in Fort Chambers during the Indian troubles, and was a young man only twenty years old at the beginning of the Revolution. He went with the riflemen to Cambridge in the summer of 1775, and served with them through the rest of the year. He was appointed second lieutenant in the Berks county company, First Continental Infantry, Jan. 5, 1776; later he was promoted to be first lieutenant of Capt. David Harris' company. In his will he left his sword and pistols to his son, Benjamin. These pistols were a gift from General Washington in recognition of his gallantry at the battle of Long Island. After his retirement from the Continental service Captain Chambers returned to Chambersburg, and became the virtual successor of his father in his management of the Chambers property and the development of the town. He conducted the Chambers Mills and worked the parts of the plantation not yet turned into town lots. In 1791 he laid out the town west of the Conococheague creek, and it was mainly through his exertions that the first bridge across the creek at Market street was built. His first dwelling house was on the west side of the Conococheague, opposite the Falling Spring graveyard. It was a simple, primitive structure, built of logs. In 1787, he erected the finest of the early stone mansions for which Chambersburg was noted at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Captain Chambers was one of the petitioners for the creation of the county of Franklin, in 1784, and he was the contractor for building the first court-house. The only office he is known to have filled was that of County Auditor, 1793-94. In politics he was an ardent Federalist and a Presbyterian in re-

ligion. In 1796, he gave the lot on which the Chambersburg Academy stands and was one of the original trustees named in the charter. Captain Chambers, married June, 1783, Sarah Brown, (born in 1759—died July 27, 1837), daughter of George and Agnes (Maxwell) Brown, of Brown's Mill; they had issue:

1. GEORGE, (xv).
2. BENJAMIN, died Aug. 22, 1825, in his 29th year.
3. WILLIAM, (died Sept. 11, 1813, in his 27th Year), studied law with his brother, George, and was admitted to the Franklin County Bar, in 1818. He practiced in Chambersburg. He married Elizabeth Campbell, daughter of Parker and Elizabeth (Colhoun) Campbell; they had no issue.
4. JOSEPH, (xvi).
5. THOMAS, (xvii).
6. SARAH, married Dr. William J. Clarke, (xvii).
7. SUSAN B., born Oct. 25, 1804; died unm., Oct. 28, 1884.

V. JOSEPH CHAMBERS, (born at Chambers' Mills, in 1756—died Dec. 28, 1811), son of Col. Benjamin and Jane (Williams) Chambers, was the first of the children of Col. Benjamin Chambers whose birthplace was within the stockade known as Fort Chambers. As a younger son he was kept at home during the Revolution, but was enrolled in Capt. William Findley's company, Cumberland County Associators. He owned an extensive plantation on the Falling Spring, east of Chambersburg, and extending from the North to the East Point. Mr. Chambers married Margaret Rippey, (born in 1769—died July 4, 1820), daughter of Capt. William and Margaret (Finley) Rippey; they had issue:

1. MARGARET, married Rev. John McKnight, (xviii).

VI. JANE CHAMBERS, (born at Chambers' Mills, in 1762—died March 19, 1825), the second daughter of Col. Benjamin and Jane (Williams) Chambers, married in 1777, Adam Ross, (born in Ireland in 1754—died Nov. 30, 1827), who came to America as a very young man, and settled after his marriage on Roscommon Farm, in Guilford township, where his life was spent as a farmer. Mrs. Ross' death was caused by a fall from her horse. Adam Ross and his wife are buried in the Chambers' family enclosure in Falling Spring graveyard. They had issue:

1. BENJAMIN, who went to Baltimore as a young man and with his brother, Adam, conducted a grocery store established by his uncle, William Ross; he relinquished the business about 1830. He was prominent in politics and a member of the City Council.

2. WILLIAM, (xix).

3. GEORGE, (died at Somerset, Pa., in 1867), studied law in Chambersburg, and was admitted to the Franklin County Bar in 1810; he then removed to Somerset, where he practiced his profession and was for many years engaged in business with George Parker. He acquired a large fortune.

4. JAMES, was engaged in the grocery business in Baltimore with his uncle William and brother Joseph. James and Joseph succeeded to the business, but dissolved partnership in 1825.

5. JOSEPH, (died Jan., 1839), was in the grocery business in Baltimore with his brother James. After they dissolved partnership, he conducted the two stores founded by his uncle William, in conjunction with his brother Adam.

6. ADAM, was in the grocery business in Baltimore with his brother Benjamin, 1820-30; afterward with his brother Joseph.

7. JOHN.

8. MARY, (born in 1782—died Oct. 22, 1862), married William Drips, Jan. 25, 1809.

9. HETTY, married John Hanan.

10. JANE, married Henry George, (xx).

11. RUHAMAH, married ——— McKenzie.

VII. HADASSAH, (HETTY) CHAMBERS, (born at Chambers' Mills—died at Paris, Tenn.), youngest daughter of Col. Benjamin and Jane (Williams) Chambers, married in 1793, William Maxwell Brown, (born at Brown's Mill, in Antrim township—died at Paris, Tenn., in 1843), youngest son of Capt. George and Agnes (Maxwell) Brown. When the elder Brown made his will in 1785, he had not yet made choice of a profession, and provision was made for his education in law, divinity or physic. He was graduated at Princeton, and studied law with William Bradford, Attorney General in President Washington's cabinet. He was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, Sept. 10, 1789, and two years later resolved to begin practice in Chambersburg. As a member of the Franklin County

Bar. Mr. Brown attained high rank, and amassed a fortune as a lawyer. He was an eloquent speaker and a successful advocate. In person he was tall and spare. He was a man of polished manners and unusual taste in dress. Mr. Brown built the fine mansion in West Market street, afterward the residence of the Rev. Alfred Nevin, Col. A. K. McClure, and the Hon. George W. Brewer, and new occupied by Mrs. Brewer. His office was in the small building adjoining on the east. The entire structure was burnt by the Confederates in 1864, but the walls were left standing, so that it was rebuilt without change in its outward appearance.

Mr. Brown's father left him a farm in Montgomery township on which he built a mill, known in recent years as "the old slitting mill." This property led to his ruin financially. He put up buildings and set up machinery for rolling sheets of iron and making nails. In order to obtain sufficient water power he bought an adjoining property at a cost of \$32,000. In the business depression that followed the close of the war of 1812, the depreciation was so great that under pressure the land was sold for \$8,000. In consequence of his losses Mr. Brown abandoned his practice, and removed to Tennessee. William M. and Hadassah (Chambers) Brown had issue:

1. WILLIAM M., (xxi).
2. GEORGE, drowned in the Tennessee River in 1836.
3. HADASSAH, (Hetty), married Samuel Hawkins, removed to Grenada, Miss.
4. BENJAMIN, (xxii).

Thomas Brown, the ancestor of the Brown family of Brown's Mill, who died in 1769, was one of the earliest settlers in the Conococheague Valley. In 1738, he joined with Benjamin Chambers in a supplication to Donegal Presbytery for a pastor for East Conococheague. He became an extensive land owner. Mr. Brown was twice married. The name of his first wife is unknown. In his old age he married Martha Potter, widow of John Potter, the first sheriff of Cumberland county. By his first marriage he had issue:

1. GEORGE, (ii).
2. LAZARUS.
3. REBECCA, (died March 23, 1778), married James Campbell, a native of Scotland, who was a captain of horse of the House of Argyle in the Rebellion of 1745. After the failure of the fortunes of the Pretender he made his escape to America, and settled at the spring on the turnpike near St. Thomas, Franklin Co., Pa., where he built the stone house, still standing, on the rocks above the

spring. James and Rebecca Campbell had issue: Charles, Thomas, George, William, Michael and James.

4. RUTH, married John Rannells; they had issue: William, James, Phaniel and Mary.

5. ELIZABETH, married Joseph Cook, an extensive land owner, north of Marion.

6. CHRISTIAN, (born in 1727—died Oct. 23, 1818), married James McLene, (born Oct. 14, 1730—died March 13, 1806), a member of the Pennsylvania Convention of 1766; of the Assembly, 1766-67; of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, 1778-79; of the Continental Congress, 1778-80; of the Council of Censors, 1783-87; of the Assembly, 1787-89, and of the Convention that framed the Constitution of 1790. James and Christian McLene had issue: Daniel, Thomas Brown, James, Lazarus Brown, John, Mrs. Samuel McFerran and Mary.

II. GEORGE BROWN, (died in 1791), son of Thomas Brown, came to the site of Brown's Mill in the Conococheague Valley with his father before 1739, and lived there until his death. In 1748 he was a captain in the regiment of Col. Benjamin Chambers, of which his neighbor, John Potter, was lieutenant, and John Rannells, afterward "Squire" Rannells, of Chambersburg, ensign. Mr. Brown married Agnes Maxwell, daughter of William and Susanna Maxwell, early settlers on the West Conococheague, near Upton; they had issue:

1. GEORGE.

2. LAZARUS, (died Dec., 1842), who succeeded to the Brown estate at Brown's Mill, married Jane Fullerton and had issue: George, Thomas, William, James M., Nancy, Eliza, Mary Jane, Susan and Sallie Ann.

3. THOMAS, (died in 1819), married Margaret McLanahan; they had issue: George, James, Isabella, Nancy, Susan, Rebecca and Sarah.

4. WILLIAM MAXWELL, (vii).

5. SUSANNA, married Rev. John McKnight, D. D.

6. SARAH, married Capt. Benjamin Chambers, (iv).

(To be continued)

MARRIAGES BY REV. DAVID DENNY.

FALLING SPRING, (CHAMBERSBURG), 1800-44.

(Continued from page 68)

- 1830, Nov. 2. Allen, (Alan) Josiah, to Sarah Maria Little.
- 1816, Mar. 7. Allison, Alexander, to Mary Sweitzer.
- 1822, Oct. 8. Allison, Eleanor, to George S. Eyster (Oister).
- 1817, May 6. Allison, Jane Ann, to James Reid.
- 1832, Aug. 9. Allison, Margaret, to William Kennedy.
- 1814 May 3. Allison, Martha, to James McKemy.
- 1803, Aug. 19. Allison, Peter, to Polly Mathers.
- 1811, May 16. Alter, Mrs. ———, to ——— McClelland.
- 1837, Oct. 17. Ammons, Miley, to Margaret C. Gabby.
- 1807, Jan. 1. Anderson, Andrew, to Emma Hamilton, (Col.).
- 1811, Mar. 17. Anderson, David, to Deborah Moore.
- 1826, Mar. 16. Anderson, Isaias, to Hannah Wilson, (Col.)
- 1807, July 10. Anderson, Dr. John, to Polly Espy (Aspy).
- 1820, Aug. 19. Anderson, Joseph, to Mary Wright.
- 1814, Oct. 6. Anderson, Margaret, to Hugh Moore.
- 1810, Mar. 29. Anderson, Robert, to Jane Hays.
- 1804, May 1. Anderson, Thomas, to Jane Hayes.
- 1831, Mar. 6. Anderson, Thomas, to Eliza Raymer (Col.)
- 1805, April 17. Andrew, (mulatto), to Polly Johnston.
- 1837, Feb. 16. Andrew, Mary, to Alexander Gray.
- 1818, Nov. 3. Andrie, David, to Sarah Richie.
- 1808, May 30. Andry, Peggy, to John Dickey.
- 1826, Mar. 16. Ankelen, Christian, to Martha Cowlin.
- 1811, June 13. Archibald, Mrs. ———, to Oliver Brown.
- 1814, Dec. 15. Archibald, William, to Barbara Reed.
- 1807, Mar. 17. Armstrong, ———, to ——— Bratten.
- 1815, Nov. 9. Arnold, David, to Amelia Wakefield.
- 1807, July 13. Ash, Patty, to Thomas Rea (Ray).
- 1807, July 10. Aspy—See Espy.
- 1802, Mar. 25. Aston, Sally, to Andrew Work.

- 1802, Sept. 17. Aston, Williana, to Samuel Magaw.
- 1816, Feb. 28. Aughenbaugh, John, to Sally McCulough.
- 1830, Feb. 18. Auld, James, to Mary Horner.
- 1818, Feb. 12. Baily, Samuel, to Ann Moore.
- 1818, April 30. Baird, Mary, to Joseph Thompson.
- 1826, July 11. Baker, Mrs. ———, to William Bratten.
- 1808, Dec. 8. Barber, Hannah, to Sampson Mullen.
- 1808, Dec. 29. Barber, John, to Sally Wakefield.
- 1806, May 15. Bard, William, to Martha Diermine.
- 1802, April 30. Barkley, Jane, to Patrick Collins.
- 1812, Nov. 29. Barnes, Henry, to Deborah Mannia.
- 1814, Aug. 9. Barnes, Rachel, to William Brown (Col.)
- 1807, Jan. 7. Barnet, Polly, to Thomas Grimes.
- 1831, Sept. 20. Barnetz, Martin, to Martha McClintick.
- 1830, Sept. 30. Baxter, John, to Catharine Neff.
- 1816, Mar. 28. Baxter, Nancy, to Samuel Rea (Ray).
- 1804, Jan. 2. Beamer, Betsy, to Samuel Brackenridge.
- 1839, Mar. 5. Beans, Sarah, to James Kennedy.
- 1811, Oct. 15. Beatty, Catharine, to James Smith.
- 1831, Oct. 20. Beatty, Isabella, to James Elliott.
- 1838, Mar. 25. Beatty, Walter, to Margaret Tweed.
- 1831, May 17. Beeber, William, to Ruhama Snider.
- 1808, Mar. 12. Bekey to Frank (Col.)
- 1805, June 21. Bell, Mr. ———, to ——— Little.
- 1833, Dec. 16. Berkman, Peter, to Sarah Brogunur.
- 1839, Jan. 1. Betsy, to Anthony McClure (Col.)
- 1804, June 28. Bett to Bob (Col.)
- 1831, Oct. 17. Beverly, Gabriel, to Sarah Jonathan (Col.)
- 1817, Jan. 29. Biggar, James, to Elizabeth Wills.
- 1828, Oct. 16. Bigham, Samuel, to Elizabeth Lindsay.
- 1804, April 19. Black, James, to Jane Lindsay.
- 1804, April 12. Black, James, to Rebecca Wilson.
- 1837, Aug. 1. Black, James L., to Mary Harper.
- 1828, Dec. 25. Black, Margaret, to John Crawford.
- 1809, Nov. 21. Black, Robert, to Sally Hossack (Hosiach).
- 1823, Feb. 26. Black, Thomas, to Elizabeth Patterson.
- 1803, May 7. Blakeney, Fergus, to Julian Cox.
- 1817, May 22. Blakeney, William, Esq., to Nancy Crawford.

- 1818, June 4. Blood, Samuel, to Mary McAnulty.
 1835, Jan. 29. Blood, Samuel, to Jane Purviance.
 1804, June 28. Bob to Bett (Col.)
 1806, Nov. 4. Boger, Catharine, to Joseph Davis.
 1820, Dec. 14. Bohn, John W., to Mary Roemer.
 1832, Dec. 27. Bolander, William, to Eliza Ann Hutchinson.
 1824, June 3. Bolton, Sarah, to William Edwards.
 1810, April 24. Borland, James, to Mary Davis.
 1837, Nov. 28. Botiler, Dr. H. A., to Sophia Greenawalt.
 1837, July 25. Bowie, Louisa, to Dr. George W. Heart.
 1809, Aug. 3. Bowles, Jane, to James Cook.
 1816, April 23. Boyd, Ann, to George Harris.
 1833, Oct. 23. Brackenridge, A., to James Mitchell.
 1807, April 16. Brackenridge, Andrew, to Martha Taylor.
 1806, Nov. 13. Brackenridge, Culbertson, to Isabella Taylor.
 1804, Jan. 2. Brackenridge, Samuel, to Betsy Beam-
 er.
 1832, Mar. 22. Bradford, Elizabeth, to Richard Scott.
 1835, Mar. 26. Bradley, Mary, to Elias Young (Col.)
 1831, May 15. Bramble, Rebecca, to John Morehead.
 1806, Feb. 25. Braser, Samuel, to Susanna Croft, or
 Risher.
 1807, Mar. 17. Bratten, Miss ———, to ——— Arm-
 strong.
 1807, Mar. 17. Bratten, Miss ———, to ——— Shan-
 non.
 1814, June 16. Bratten, Jane, to James Dixon.
 1831, Oct. 27. Bratten, Mary, to Valentine Feil.
 1803, Mar. 31. Bratten, Robert, to Molly Dixon.
 1826, July 11. Bratten, William, to Mrs. ——— Baker.
 1805, June 6. Bricker, Miss ———, to ——— Hill.
 1811, Jan. 17. Bricker, George, to Eliza Hill.
 1830, Nov. 21. Brindle, Leah, to John Myers.
 1834, Dec. 11. Brisseton, Jane, to Joseph Coffee (Col.)
 1830, Dec. 15. Broad, William, to Mary Kelly.
 1833, Dec. 16. Brogunur, Sarah, to Peter Berkman.
 1805, July 18. Brooks, David, to Polly McCafferty.
 1833, Sept. 12. Brooks, James, to Julia Duncan (Col.)
 1826, May 16. Brotherton, Matilda, to Robert Brother-
 ton.

- 1826, Mar. 23. Brotherton, Margaret, to John Patterson.
- 1826, May 16. Brotherton, Robert, to Matilda Brotherton.
- 1837, Aug. 30. Brotherton, Robert, to Isabella Findley.
- 1824, Dec. 14. Brotherton, Samuel, to Mrs. Isabel Rogers.
- 1831, Sept. 14. Brough, Abraham, to Margaret Newman.
- 1836, Nov. 8. Brown, Adam, to Sarah Thompson.
- 1806, May 13. Brown, James, to Betsy Thompson.
- 1817, Dec. 18. Brown, James, to Margaret Wallace.
- 1835, Mar. —. Brown, John, to Sally Crawford.
- 1807, May 17. Brown, Lazarus, to Nancy McKean.
- 1811, June 13. Brown, Oliver, to Mrs. ——— Archibald.
- 1801, April 23. Brown, Polly, to James McCurdy.
- 1814, Aug. 9. Brown, William, to Rachel Barns (Col.)
- 1807, Mar. 20. Burchel, Rachel, to James Dorrel (Col.)
- 1817, April 3. Burtzfield, John, to Rachel Jeffries.
- 1831, April 3. Bush, James, to Nancy Thompson (Col.)
- 1840, April 2. Butler, John, to Mary Carr (Col.)
- 1840, Dec. 17. Byers, Frederick, to Jane Lindsay.
- 1825, Aug. 4. Caldwell, R., to M. Moreland.
- 1802, Nov. 9. Campbell, Hannah, to James McFeeters.
- 1828, April 15. Campbell, Dr. Hugh, to Rachel Lyon.
- 1839, Nov. 7. Campbell, John M., to Mrs. Eliza Shoaf.
- 1808, Dec. 26. Carothers, Andrew, to Jane Fitzsimmons.
- 1822, July 5. Carr, Eliza, to Thomas Coulter.
- 1840, April 2. Carr, Mary, to John Butler (Col.)
- 1812, Feb. 13. Carswell, Polly, to R. Clark.
- 1804, May 24. Carver, Hannah, to John Lloyd.
- 1820, Feb. 24. Case, Jane, to William Shannon.
- 1816, Oct. 30. Cassidy, James, to Jane Stevenson (Stephenson).
- 1822, April 29. Chase, Elizabeth, to Lewis Fry.
- 1804, June 21. Chestnut, Polly, to William Trotter.
- 1819, Nov. 18. Clark, John, to Polly Monroe.
- 1826, Dec. 5. Clark, John M., to Anna Maria Clugston.
- 1805, April, 18. Clark, Margaret, to Robert Moore.
- 1820, Mar. 15. Clark, Mary, to Thomas Tarman.
- 1830, Sept. 4. Clark, Peggy, to William Rogers.

- 1803, April 28. Clark, Polly, to William Little.
 1812, Feb. 13. Clark, R., to Polly Carswell.
 1815, Nov. 2. Clarkson, Charles S., to Charlotte Dunlop.
 1818, May 25. Clingan, Flavel, to Mary Scott.
 1817, Oct. 7. Clingan, George, to Eliza Scott.
 1826, Dec. 5. Clugston, Anna Maria, to John M. Clark.
 1816, Jan. 16. Clugston, Deborah G., to Robert Cooper.
 1817, Aug. 14. Clugston, Thomas, to Patty ———.
 1819, Mar. 17. Cochran, Polly, to George McDonough.
 1834, Dec. 11. Coffee, Joseph, to Jane Brisseton (Col.)
 1837, Feb. 16. Coffee, Snsanna, to Charles Miles.
 1837, Oct. 17. Coleman, Samuel, to Susan Good (Col.)
 1809, April 18. Colhoun, Alexander, to Peggy Ross.
 1817, Oct. 23. Colhoun, Eleanor, to Rev. James Culbertson.
 1824, Sept. 30. Colhoun, Eleanor, to Kenton Harper.
 1837, Oct. 25. Colhoun, Mary, to Rev. Benjamin Kurtz.
 1822, Feb. 7. Collins, Betsy, to Philip Winters.
 1802, April 30. Collins, Patrick, to Jane Barkley.
 1826, May 16. Combs, Lydia, to John Grimes.
 1834, May 1. Cook, Eliza, to Simon Ward.
 1809, Aug. 13. Cook, James, to Jane Bowles.
 1835, Sept. 24. Cook, Jane, to John Seibert (Sibert).
 1814, Dec. 3. Cook. (Kook) Mary, to Robert Stuart.
 1830, Jan. 26. Cooper, Jane, to James Davis.
 1831, May 12. Cooper, Rebecca, to Henry Remley.
 1816, Jan. 16. Cooper, Robert, to Deborah G. Clugston.
 1824, Aug. 19. Cooper, Sally, to Jacob Tanner.
 1802, May 15. Cotton, Sarah, to John King.
 1822, July 5. Coulter, Thomas, to Eliza Carr.
 1817, April 1. Cowen, Betsy, to John Rogers.
 1809, Mar. 30. Cowher, Christian, to Jane McClintick.
 1826, Mar. 16. Cowlin, Martha, to Christian Ankelen.
 1823, July 24. Cox, Henry, to Elizabeth Lawrence.
 1803, May 7. Cox, Julian, to Fergus Blakeney.
 1820, Feb. 10. Cox, Margaret, to Joseph Dooley.
 1812, April 30. Crawford, Betsy, to Hugh Crawford.
 1824, June 15. Crawford, Catharine H., to Robert H. Munroe.
 1817, Nov. 24. Crawford, Eliza, to William Reynolds.

- 1818, Nov. 5. Crawford, Elizabeth, to Reade Washington.
- 1805, April 7. Crawford, Frances, to John Lindsay.
- 1812, April 30. Crawford, Hugh, to Betsy Crawford.
- 1828, Dec. 25. Crawford, John, to Margaret Black.
- 1826, Feb. 21. Crawford, Martha, to Josiah Duffield.
- 1817, Mar. 22. Crawford, Nancy, to William Blakeney. Esq.
- 1833, Sept. 17. Crawford, Rebecca, to Matthew McKee.
- 1835, Mar. —. Crawford, Sally, to John Brown.
- 1808, Oct. 13. Crawford, Thomas H., Esq., to Sally Ross.
- 1838, June 27. Cremer, Elve, to Jacob Orbison.
- 1815, Dec. 5. Cressinger, Polly, to Esel Ruth.
- 1810, June 28. Crocket, Polly, to Samuel Earley.
- 1806, Feb. 25. Croft, (or Risher), Susanna, to Samuel Braser.
- 1805, Dec. 3. Cross, Jane, to Robert McMurray (McMurry).
- 1836, Feb. 16. Culbertson, Cyrus, to Ellen Maclay (McClay).
- 1834, Dec. 2. Culbertson, Elizabeth, to Elihu D. Reid.
- 1817, Oct. 23. Culbertson, Rev. James, to Eleanor Colhoun.
- 1804, April 12. Culbertson, (Cuthbertson), Joseph, to Polly Findley.
- 1832, Nov. 8. Culbertson, Robert, to Mary Peebles.
- 1819, Mar. 19. Culbertson, Dr. Samuel D., to Nancy Purviance.
- 1839, Mar. 19. Culbertson, (Cuthbertson), Sarah, to Robert McLene.
- 1837, April 11. Culbertson, Dr. William, to Nancy McCulloh (McCulloch).
- 1818, Dec. 17. Cunningham, J., to Barbara Shade.
- 1811, Jan. 9. Cunningham, Margaret, to James Morehead.
- 1805, Jan. 31. Darrah, (Derrah), George, to Rebecca Moore.
- 1805, Feb. 21. Davis, Charlotte, to Josiah Ferguson.
- 1807, Oct. 15. Davis, Fanny, to Isaac Fickas.
- 1810, March 15. Davis, J., to Jane Gray.
- 1830, Jan. 6. Davis, James, to Jane Cooper.
- 1838, Jan. 16. Davis, Jane K., to Dr. A. H. Senseny.
- 1812, Mar. 26. Davis, John, to Polly Lindsay.
- 1806, Nov. 4. Davis, Joseph, to Catharine Boger.

- 1816, June 4. Davis, Margaret, to William Patton.
 1810, April 24. Davis, Mary to James Borland.
 1827, May 29. Davis, Peggy, to William Reynolds.
 1808, June 28. Davis, Polly, to William McCally.
 1832, Sept. 20. Davis, Robert, to Lydia Funk.
 1809, Nov. 18. Davis, Samuel, to Nelly Lucas (Col.)
 1819, Mar. 18. Davis, Sarah, to Joseph Martin.
 1805, Aug. 8. Dayly, Betsy, to William Smith.
 1835, Aug. 25. Demaree, Abram B., to Margaret Van Harten.
 1809, Oct. 29. Denig, George, to Eliza McClintick.
 1818, Feb. 21. Deniston, Miss ———, to ——— Johnston.
 1814, Dec. 6. Deniston, Nancy, to Adam Johnston.
 1831, April 23. Derby, ———, to Eliza Walker (Col.)
 1808, May 30. Dickey, John, to Peggy Andry.
 1807, May 12. Dierment, James, to Martha Shannon.
 1806, May 15. Diermine, Martha, to William Bard.
 1833, May 21. Dixon, David, to Mrs. Catharine Ager (Jeffrey).
 1814, June 16. Dixon, James, to Jane Bratten.
 1815, May 25. Dixon, Margaret, to John Falls.
 1803, Mar. 31. Dixon, Molly, to Robert Bratten.
 1813, April 8. Dooley, Miss ——— to ——— Harper.
 1820, Feb. 10. Dooley, Joseph, to Margaret Cox.
 1807, Mar. 20. Dorret, James, to Rachel Burchel (Col.)
 1804, Mar. 27. Dougherty, James, to Polly Hawkins.
 1804, June 14. Douglas, James, to Nancy McKean.
 1809, Jan 25. Dripps, William, to Polly Ross.
 1818, June 4. Druse to Mark (Col.)
 1809, May 11. Dryden, Elizabeth, to John McClintick.
 1806, Oct. 30. Dryden, Polly, to ——— Little.
 1820, Feb. 10. Dudford, David, to Henrietta ——— (Col.)
 1826, Feb. 21. Duffield, Josiah, to Martha Crawford.
 1807, April 16. Dunbar, Martha, to John McKeeber.
 1808, May 19. Duncan, Benjamin, to Polly Thompson.
 1833, Sept. 12. Duncan, Julian, to James Brooks (Col.)
 1811, Mar. 19. Duncan, Polly, to Mordecai Morrison.
 1821, Sept. 4. Duncan, Washington, to Mary Peech.
 1812, Feb. 13. Dunlop, Catharine, to Casper W. Wever (Weaver).
 1815, Nov. 2. Dunlop, Charlotte, to Charles S. Clarkson.

- 1826, May 6. Dunlap, Sarah Bella, to Archibald Mc-
Allister.
- 1826, May 14. Dunn, Mary, to John Sterret.
- 1816, Aug. 11. Durang, Charles, to Mary White.
- 1820, Mar. 23. Durboraw, (Darborough), Peggy, to
William Seibert.
- 1814, Oct. 11. Eaches, Hannah, to Richard Keller.
- 1813, Nov. 17. Eagar, Catharine, to David Dixon.
- 1833, May 21. Eaker, (Eacer), Mary, to Dr. Todson.
- 1819, June 3. Eaker, (Eager), Thomas, to Catharine
Jeffries.
- 1812, Aug. 27. Eakins, Margaret, to Thomas Sherard.
- 1804, Mar. 29. Eakles, Catharine, to John Eaton.
- 1812, Oct. 27. Earley, Eliza, to John Nixon (Nixton).
- 1810, June 28. Earley, Samuel, to Polly Crocket.
- 1808, Aug. 29. Easter to Lot (Col.)
- 1841, Dec. 25. Eaton, Eliza, to John Tritch.
- 1804, Mar. 29. Eaton, John, to Catharine Eakles.
- 1812, May 28. Eaton, Rebecca, to Archibald McHenry.
- 1813, May 9. Eberman, Matthew, to Catharine Matal.
- 1827, May 29. Eccleman, Daniel, to Polly Galvin.
- 1801, Mar. 24. Edwards, Elizabeth, to William Harri-
son.
- 1823, June 3. Edwards, William, to Sarah Bolton.
- 1801, Sept. 1. Elder, Robert, to Susanna Wallace.
- 1831, Oct. 20. Elliott, James, to Isabella Beatty.
- 1812, Sept. 30. Elliott, James, to Peggy Smith.
- 1807, July 10. Espy, (Aspy), Polly, to Dr. John Ander-
son.
- 1834, Nov. 27. Evans, Dr. John, to Isabella Vance.
- 1803, Sept. 13. Eversol, Polly, to Joseph Snively.—
- 1821, Dec. 27. Ewen, Masters, to Elizabeth Harper.
- 1822, Oct. 8. Eyster, (Oister), George S., to Eleanor
Allison.
- 1815, May 25. Falls, John, to Margaret Dixon.
- 1803, Sept. 13. Fanver, Harriet, to John Hickrote.
- 1831, Oct. 27. Feil, Valentine, to Mary Bratten.
- 1805, Feb. 21. Ferguson, Josiah, to Charlotte Davis.
- 1807, Oct. 15. Fickas, Isaac, to Fanny Davis.
- 1823, Aug. 26. Fielding, Thomas, to Mary Niel.
- 1806, April 1. Findlay, or Findley, Mr. ——— to
——— Reeser.
- 1826, Oct. 17. Findlay, Eliza, to James Rea (Ray).
- 1837, Aug. 30. Findlay, Isabella, to Robert Brotherton.
- 1819, May 6. Findlay, Jane, to John Maclay (McClay)

- 1803, Dec. 23. Findlay, Jane, to Armstrong Rippey.
 1840, June 2. Findlay, Margaret, to Franklin Gardner.
 1834, Dec. 4. Findlay, Mary, to Alexander Rea (Rhea).
 1811, Feb. 12. Findlay, Mary, to George Torrence, Esq.
 1804, April 12. Findlay, Polly, to Joseph Culbertson.
 1819, Aug. 25. Findlay, Polly, to John Palmer.
 1812, Aug. 10. Findlay, Rebecca, to Thomas Sloo.
 1826, May 4. Finton, John, to Sarah Levett.
 1811, Aug. 15. Fitzgerald, James, to Susanna Wallace.
 1802, Oct. 19. Fitzsimmons, ———, to Samuel Paul.
 1808, Dec. 26. Fitzsimmons, Jane, to Andrew Carothers.
 1810, July 1. Fitzsimmons, Margaret, to Brooks Matlock.
 1815, Jan. 24. Fletcher, (Flecher), John, to Mrs. ——— Scott.
 1815, July 6. Fletcher, Thomas, to Sarah Wallace.
 1802, April 17. Flinder, Susanna, to John Harris.
 1825, June 2. Forbes, James, to Margaret Jeffries.
 1827, Mar. 15. Forbes, John, to Susanna Waddell (Waddle).
 1824, June 3. Forbes, Samuel, to Martha Sterret.
 1844, Mar. 21. Forney, Catharine, to Joshua McClure (McLure).
 1819, April 26. Foster, James, to Rachel Hedge.
 1824, Feb. 12. Foster, Nancy, to Thomas M. Martin.
 1807, Nov. 14. Foster, William, to Eliza Tomlinson.
 1808, Mar. 12. Frank to Bekey (Col.)
 1836, Nov. 17. Fraser, Susan, to Robert How.
 1822, April 29. Fry, Lewis, to Elizabeth Chase.
 1832, Sept. 20. Funk, Lydia, to Robert Davis.
 1837, Oct. 17. Gabby, Margaret C., to Miley Ammons.
 1824, Jan. 6. Gallagher, Patrick, to Martha McKee (Makee).
 1838, Nov. 8. Gallaway, Maria Jane, to ——— ——— (Col.)
 1839, June 2. Gardner, Franklin, to Margaret Findley.
 1811, Mar. 20. Gault, Ann, to James Peebles (Peebles).
 1823, Mar. 12. George, Henry, to Jane Ross.
 1832, Nov. 22. Gibson, Jerry, to Jane Jones (Col.)
 1816, June 7. Giers, Elizabeth, to Robert Walker.

- 1829, June 16. Gillan, Elizabeth, to Jacob Mish.
- 1814, June 18. Gillan, James, to ——— ———.
- 1823, Mar. 27. Gillaspy, Samuel to Rebecca Lindsay.
- 1825, Oct. 23. Gilmore, William, to Martha Kirby.
- 1832, May 10. Glenn, (Glen), William, to Mary Smith.
- 1837, Oct. 17. Good, Susan, to Samuel Coleman (Col.).
- 1828, Dec. 9. Gooshorn, Nicholas, to Jane Robison.
- 1830, Sept. 14. Gormley, Samuel, to Hannah Madiera.
- 1836, Jan. 5. Gosnell, L. W., to Adeline P. Kite.
- 1820, Nov. 30. Goudy, Mary, to John Wilson.
- 1837, Mar. 30. Gray, Alexander, to Mary Andrew.
- 1817, Mar. 2. Gray, J., to John Wilson.
- 1810, Mar. 15. Gray, (Grey), Jane, to J. Davis.
- 1815, Dec. 27. Green, Eli, to Ann Henderson (Col.).
- 1831, May 31. Green, Eliza, to John Harrison.
- 1810, April 9. Green, George, to Eleanor Rolland.
- 1805, Aug. 2. Green, Mary, to Christopher Littre.
- 1813, Oct. 7. Green, Mary, to James Stick (Col.).
- 1830, April 27. Green, Susan, to James Templeton.
- 1809, Jan. 14. Greenewalt, Betsy, to J. Leman.
- 1836, June 23. Greenewalt, John, to Mary McClintick.
- 1837, Nov. 28. Greenewalt, Sophia, to Dr. H. A. Botiler.
- 1815, June 28. Greenfield, Betsy, to Philip Hutchinson.
- 1809, Feb. 16. Greenfield, Molly, to John Hutchinson.
- 1824, May 4. Greenfield, Nancy, to Hugh Sibbett (Sibbets).
- 1834, Jan. 28. Grier, J. Smith, to Sarah A. Lindsay.
- 1812, June 4. Griffith, Sarah, to Horace Hill.
- 1825, June 23. Grimes, Ann, to ——— Lanton.
- 1810, June 7. Grimes, Hannah, to James Welsh.
- 1826, May 16. Grimes, John, to Lydia Combs.
- 1835, May 28. Grimes, John, to Barbara Harman.
- 1807, Jan. 7. Grimes, Thomas, to Polly Barnet.
- 1807, July 2. Grove, Jacob, to Eliza Welsh.
- 1803, Aug. 30. Guthry, James, Esq., to Martha Scott.
- 1835, Oct. 1. Hall, Eshe, to Mary Roan (Col.).
- 1832, Dec. 12. Hall, Morris, to Mira Harper.
- 1807, Jan. 1. Hamilton, Emma, to Andrew Anderson (Col.).
- 1816, April 11. Hamilton, Rachel, to Francis Kenic.
- 1835, May 28. Harman, Barbara, to John Grimes.
- 1801, May 14. Harmony, John, to ——— McVitty (McVity).

- 1809, Nov. 18. Harper, ———, to Samuel Regen (Ragen).
- 1813, April 8. Harper, Mr. ——— to ——— Dooley.
- 1808, June 7. Harper, B., to James Shearer.
- 1821, Dec. 27. Harper, Elizabeth, to Masters Ewen.
- 1836, Nov. 17. Harper, Georgiana, to John G. Heist.
- 1839, May 7. Harper, Jane, to James B. Taylor.
- 1824, Sept. 30. Harper, Kenton, to Eleanor Colhoun.
- 1837, Aug. 1. Harper, Mary, to James L. Black.
- 1832, Dec. 12. Harper, Mira, to Morris Hall.
- 1828, Aug. 7. Harper, Nancy, to William Washa-
baugh.
- 1804, June 15. Harper, Robert, to Rosanna Moreland.
- 1816, April 21. Harris, George, to Ann Boyd.
- 1802, April 17. Harris, John, to Susanna Flinder.
- 1831, May 31. Harrison, John, to Eliza Green.
- 1801, Mar. 24. Harrison, William, to Elizabeth Ed-
wards.
- 1813, April 11. Hautone, Polly, to John Stall.
- 1804, Mar. 27. Hawkins, Polly, to James Dougherty.
- 1804, May 1. Hayes, Jane, to Thomas Anderson.
- 1824, Dec. 30. Hays, Andrew, to Mary Osbrough.
- 1810, Mar. 29. Hays, Jane, to Robert Anderson.
- 1814, Dec. 2. Hays, John, to Betsy Stuart.
- 1837, July 25. Heart, Dr. George W., to Louisa Bowie.
- 1815, Sept. 13. Heckman, Jacob, to Jane Stewart.
- 1819, April 20. Hedge, Rachel, to James Foster.
- 1838, June 14. Heffelman, Elizabeth, to John Heffel-
man.
- 1838, June 14. Heffelman, John, to Elizabeth Heffel-
man.
- 1836, Nov. 17. Heist, John G., to Georgiana Harper.
- 1815, Dec. 27. Henderson, Ann, to Eli Green (Col.)
- 1802, Feb. 18. Hervey, Robert, to Betsy Thompson.
- 1805, Nov. 16. Hetherington, Dr., to Jane Patton.
- 1803, Dec. 13. Heuse, John, to Betsy Shellito.
- 1803, Sept. 13. Hickrote, John, to Harriet Fanver.
- 1806, Feb. 21. Higgins, Peggy, to Frederick Hood.
- 1805, June 6. Hill, Mr. ———, to ——— Bricker.
- 1811, Jan. 17. Hill, Eliza, to George Bricker.
- 1812, June 4. Hill, Horace to Jane Griffith.
- 1824, April 11. Hogan Patrick to Fanny Tim (Col.)
- 1806, Feb. 21. Hood, Frederick, to Peggy Higgins.
- 1813, April 4. Hood, Sarah, to James McCowan.
- 1825, Nov. 22. Hoover, Elizabeth, to Andrew Reed.

- 1830, Feb. 18. Horner, Mary, to James Auld.
 1831, Jan. 20. Hoss, Elizabeth, to Edward Lauthers.
 1829, Mar. 29. Hossack, Margaret, to John Porter.
 1809, Nov. 21. Hossack, (Hosiak), Sally, to Robert Black.
 1836, Nov. 17. How, Robert, to Susan Fraser.
 1806, Mar. 20. Howel, Sarah, to John O'Neal.
 1832, May 22. Hull, George W., to Matilda Rideout (Col.)
 1801, Sept. 8. Humes, Polly, to Samuel Shearer (Sherer).
 1806, April 7. Hutchins, Thomas, to Ruth Reed.
 1838, April 3. Hutchinson, Adeline, to Jonathan H. Sloan.
 1832, Dec. 27. Hutchinson, Eliza Linn, to William Bolander.
 1809, Feb. 16. Hutchinson, John, to Molly Greenfield.
 1815, June 28. Hutchinson, Philip, to Betsy Greenfield.
 1835, Sept. 8. Jack, Nancy, to Joseph Wallace.
 1810, June 25. James, Henry, to Jane Robison.
 1817, Aug. 7. Jamison, (Jemison), William, to Clarissa Wakefield.
 1822, Sept. 10. Jeffries, (Jefferies), Bua., to John Swan.
 1819, June 3. Jeffries, Catharine, to Thomas Eager.
 1825, June 2. Jeffries, Margaret, to James Forbes.
 1817, April 3. Jeffries, Rachel, to John Burtzfield.
 1807, Feb. 12. Jim to Jude (Col.)
 1815, Dec. 5. Johns, Polly, to David Mahon (Mahone).
 1818, Feb. 21. Johnston, Mr. ———. to ——— Deniston.
 1814, Dec. 6. Johnston, Adam, to Nancy Deniston.
 1833, Sept. 22. Johnston, Harriet, to George Parker (Col.)
 1801, Mar. 3. Johnston, John, to Jane McCurdy.
 1828, Jan. 15. Johnston, John, to Mary Vance.
 1818, Nov. 4. Johnston, Mary, to William Smith.
 1808, Mar. 17. Johnston, Nancy, to William McClelland.
 1805, April 17. Johnston, Polly, to Andrew ——— (Col.)
 1830, Jan. 8. Johnston, Samuel, to Nelly ——— (Col.)
 1831, Oct. 17. Jonathan, Sarah, to Gabriel Beverly (Col.)

- 1824, Dec. 14. Jones, Battlemens, to Ann Lindsay.
 1833, Nov. 22. Jones, Hannah, to Francis Morrison.
 1818, Sept. 11. Jones, Jane, to Jerry Gibson (Col.)
 1822, May 30. Joseph, to ——— (Col.)
 1812, Nov. 5. Kale, Elizabeth, to John Ward.
 1821, Mar. 29. Keefer, John P., to Martha Thompson.
 1814, Oct. 11. Keller, Richard, to Hannah Eacles.
 1830, Dec. 15. Kelly, Mary, to William Broad.
 1816, April 11. Kenic, Francis to Rachel Hamilton.
 1806, Sept. 4. Kennedy, Esther, to Michael McFarlin.
 1839, Mar. 5. Kennedy, James, to Sarah Beans.
 1832, Aug. 9. Kennedy, William, to Margaret Allison.
 1820, Aug. 20. Kent, Kitty, to James Stoops.
 1807, Jan. 6. Kerr, Betsy, to Hugh Scott.
 1802, Aug. 15. King, John, to Sarah Cotten.
 1810, July 27. Kinny, Spenser, to Sarah Smith.
 1820, Nov. 24. Kinson, Margaret, to John Morton.
 1825, Oct. 13. Kirby, Martha, to William Gilmore.
 1807, June 11. Kirkpatrick, Benjamin, to Mrs. ———
 McKean.
 1831, Dec. 11. Kirkpatrick, Isabella, to Hugh B. Mc-
 Cune.
 1834, Jan. 7. Kirkwood, James, to Ann Young.
 1836, Jan. 5. Kite, Adeline P., to L. W. Gosnell.
 1835, Aug. 31. Kitzmiller, (Kintz), Elizabeth, to John
 S. Strainor.
 1837, Oct. 25. Kurtz, (Curtz), Rev. Benjamin, to Mary
 Colhoun.
 1828, June 10. Lamb, Hannah, to Eliza Zinn.
 1801, Feb. 5. Lang, Isabella, to Robert McCoy.
 1807, Feb. 5. Lang, Polly, to John Parks.
 1831, May 5. Langston, Dr. Joseph, to Elizabeth
 Lindsay.
 1825, June 23. Lanton, ———, to Ann Grimes.
 1831, Jan. 20. Lauthers, Edward, to Elizabeth Hoss.
 1823, July 24. Lawrence, Elizabeth, to Henry Cox.
 1839, May 14. Lawrence, Susanna, to Abraham K.
 Weir.
 1808, Jan. 14. Leman, J., to Betsy Greenewalt.
 1816, Mar. 26. Leney, Rebecca, to William Moore.
 1826, May 4. Levett, Sarah, to John Finton.
 1839, Dec. 2. Lewis, Samuel, to Dinah Wilson (Col.)
 1811, May 30. Lewis, William, to Eliza Wallace.
 1824, Dec. 14. Lindsay, Ann, to Battlemens Jones.
 1801, April 21. Lindsay, Eliza, to Andrew McCully.

- 1828, Oct. 16. Lindsay, Elizabeth, to Samuel Bigham.
- 1831, May 5. Lindsay, Elizabeth, to Dr. Joseph Langston.
- 1835, July 2. Lindsay, Ellen, to Robert McGregor.
- 1804, April 19. Lindsay, Jane, to James Black.
- 1805, April 17. Lindsay, John, to Frances Crawford.
- 1840, Dec. 17. Lindsay, Jane to Frederick Byers.
- 1828, Sept. 29. Lindsay, Martha, to James L. Thompson.
- 1809, Oct. 26. Lindsay, Nancy, to John Vance.
- 1812, Mar. 26. Lindsay, Polly, to John Davis.
- 1823, Mar. 27. Lindsay, Rebecca, to Samuel Gillaspie.
- 1834, Jan. 28. Lindsay, Sarah A., to J. Smith Grier.
- 1837, Nov. 23. Lineheart, George, to Mary Sinms.
- 1834, Mar. 20. Linton, Nancy, to John McGeehen.
- 1805, Aug. 2. Litre, Christopher, to Mary Grimes.

(To be continued)

TODD FAMILY

BASED ON THE MS. OF MRS. EMILY TODD HELM.

(Continued from page 94)

XXVII. ELIZABETH PARKER, (born Aug. 23, 1751—died May 15, 1821), daughter of William and Elizabeth (Todd) Parker, married May 20, 1777, Capt. Andrew Porter, (born Sept. 24, 1743—died at Harrisburg, Nov. 16, 1813), son of Robert Porter, an early settler in Worcester twp., Montgomery Co., Pa. She was Captain Porter's second wife. While the army was at Valley Forge, the young wife was accustomed to visit the encampment on horseback, carrying delicacies and clothing to her husband. One evening an officer in undress uniform met her as she was entering the camp, and finding some of the trappings of her horse awry he adjusted them for her and paid a high compliment to the animal, which she informed him was of their own raising. Learning her name he walked beside her horse, asking her a number of questions about the people along the Schuylkill and their sentiments. "I think I see your husband," he remarked, smiling and turned away with a bow. "Well my good lady, you come into camp highly escorted," Captain Porter said to his wife as she rode up to him. "By whom?" she asked. "By the Commander-in-chief." She was a lady of unusual intelligence and an exemplification of all the domestic virtues.

As a lad young Porter received meagre educational advantages, but he was of a studious disposition, and learned mathematics under Patrick Mennon, an Irish school-master in the neighborhood of his father's farm. He began teaching in the country, but upon the advice of David Rittenhouse, the famous astronomer, he removed to Philadelphia and opened a mathematical school, and conducted it with success for a number of years. The accounts of Mr. Porter's entry upon his Revolutionary career are conflicting. According to a sketch in the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History*, (Vol. IV. p. 263), he was commissioned by Congress, June 19, 1776, a captain of marines on the frigate *Effingham*. The *Effingham* was an armed boat of the Pennsylvania Navy, but the name of Captain

Porter does not appear on the muster rolls. In Heitman's "Historical Register" his record is given as lieutenant of the 4th Md. Battalion of the "Flying Camp," from June to December, 1776. This is probably correct, as his record is a continuous one afterward. He was appointed 1st lieutenant of the 5th Reg't., Md. Line, Dec. 10, 1776, and captain in the 2nd Continental Artillery, Col. Lamb, Jan. 1, 1777. He was transferred to the 4th Continental Artillery, Col. Proctor, Jan. 1, 1781, with which he served until the close of the war. He was promoted to be major, April 17, 1781, and lieutenant-colonel commandant, Jan. 1, 1782. Captain Porter was in command of a battery at the battles of Princeton, Brandywine and Germantown. At Brandywine he was commended on the field by Gen. Washington for gallant conduct in that action. In 1779, he served in Gen. James Clinton's brigade, in General Sullivan's expedition against the Indians. When it was determined to invest Yorktown, Col. Porter was directed to take charge of the laboratory at Philadelphia, where the ammunition for the siege was prepared. He objected to being removed from service in the field to assume the direction of what was generally regarded as a mere chemical laboratory, but his objections were silenced by a letter from the Commander-in-chief. "You say that you are desirous of being placed in that situation in which you render your country the most efficient services," Gen. Washington wrote. "Our success depends much on the manner in which our cartridges, bombs and matches are prepared. The eye of science is required to superintend their preparation; and if the information of Gen. Knox, who knows you well and intimately, is to be depended on, there is no officer in the army better qualified than yourself for the station I have assigned to you."

Col. Porter was concerned in one affair during the Revolution of which he was averse to speaking in later years. One day in October, 1781, in a coffee house in Philadelphia, Porter heard Major Benjamin Eustis, a Massachusetts officer, then serving in the 4th Artillery, say: "He is nothing but a — schoolmaster." Porter asked if the words were intended for him, and received an answer that meant a response in the affirmative. "I have been a schoolmaster, sir," Porter replied, "and have not forgotten my vocation," and after these words he struck Eustis with the flat of his sword. A duel followed in the Cadwallader garden at Ninth and Arch Sts., in which Major Eustis fell

at the first fire, shot through the heart. A court-martial was ordered, at which Porter was acquitted, and he became Eustis' successor in the 4th Artillery.

After the Revolution Colonel Porter was offered the chair of mathematics, in the University of Pennsylvania, but he declined it and retired to a farm that he had purchased in Montgomery County. He served as a commissioner in behalf of Pennsylvania for running the boundary lines between Pennsylvania and Virginia, and Pennsylvania and what is now Ohio, 1783-87. He left an interesting journal of his share in the work, which was printed in the *Pennsylvania Magazine*, Vol. IV, pp. 268-80. In 1800, he was appointed with General Irvine and Boude to settle the controversies of the Pennsylvania claimants in the seventeen townships in the county of Luzerne, but he resigned in the spring of 1801. He was also appointed brigadier-general of the First Brigade, Second Division P. M., in 1800, and he succeeded Gen. Peter Muhlenberg as major-general of the division. In April, 1809, he was appointed by Governor Snyder, Surveyor General of Pennsylvania, and filled this office until his death. At the outbreak of the second war with Great Britain, General Porter was offered a commission as brigadier-general in the U. S. Army, but he declined it because of his advanced year.

Gen. Andrew and Elizabeth (Parker) Porter had issue:

1. CHARLOTTE, married Robert Brooke, (xcvi).
2. ANNA MARIA, born Jan 1, 1781; died April, 1781.
3. ALEXANDER PARKER, born May 8, 1782; died Aug., 1782.
4. JOHN EWING, (born May 11, 1784—died unm., at Plymouth, N. C. Nov. 14, 1819), studied law with his brother Robert, and begun practice in Chester and Montgomery counties. In consequence of a sharp letter from his father, disapproving of the way in which a matrimonial engagement was broken, he abandoned his practice, and changing his name to Parker, he removed to North Carolina, where he became a physician.
5. HARRIET, (born Oct. 19, 1786), married Col. Thomas McKeen, (born June 26, 1763—died Nov. 25, 1858), president of the Easton Bank; she was his second wife.
6. DAVID RITTENHOUSE, (xcvii).
7. GEORGE BRYAN, (xcviii).
8. JAMES MADISON, (xcix).

General Porter married (1), March 10, 1767, Elizabeth McDo-
well, (died April 9, 1773), and they had issue:

1. ROBERT, (born Jan. 10, 1768—died at Brookville, Pa., June 23, 1842), served as a cadet in his father's company, 4th Continental Artillery, from Jan. 9, 1779, and was appointed a second lieutenant, July 2, 1781. After the Revolution he studied law, and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, May 15, 1789. He practiced his profession in Philadelphia until he was appointed by Governor Snyder President Judge of the Third Judicial District, comprising the counties of Berks, Lehigh and Northampton.

2. ELIZABETH, married Robert P. Parker, (xxxvi).

3. MARY, (born March 13, 1771), married her cousin, Robert Porter, and removed to Kentucky; they had issue: Eliza, Andrew, Benjamin and Caroline.

4. ANDREW, (born April 9, 1773—died Oct. 11, 1805), was a merchant in New Orleans.

5. WILLIAM, (born April 19, 1773—died Nov. 16, 1835), was a merchant in Baltimore.

Robert Porter, (born on the Isle of Bert, near Londonderry, Ireland in 1699—died July 14, 1770), the father of Gen. Andrew Porter, emigrated to Londonderry, N. H., in 1720, but soon afterwards removed to Worcester township, Montgomery Co., Pa., where he purchased a farm about four miles from Norristown. He was a ruling elder of Norriton Presbyterian Church as early as 1741. He reared a family of nine sons and five daughters.

XXVIII. ROBERT PARKER, (born in 1754—died May 1, 1799), son of William and Elizabeth (Todd) Parker, entered the service of the United States from Philadelphia, April 28, 1777, as Second Lieutenant in the Second Continental Artillery, Col. John Lamb, in which his brother-in-law, Andrew Porter, was a captain. He was promoted First Lieutenant, Jan. 1, 1781, and transferred to the Fourth Continental Artillery—the Pennsylvania Regiment—Col. Thomas Proctor; he was made Captain Lieutenant to succeed Thomas Story, Oct. 4, 1782. He served until June, 1783.

Lieutenant Parker was with his battery at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, in 1777; in the battle of Monmouth, in 1778; with Gen. James Clinton's brigade in Gen. Sullivan's expedition against the Indians, in 1779; and in the siege of Yorktown, in 1781. He was with the Southern army, 1782-83. While the army was at Valley Forge Lieutenant Parker was one of a number of officers sent to Carlisle, Pa., by the Board of War to learn the art of fixing ammunition. "As you are sent to obtain a perfect knowledge of the business," General Gates, President of the Board, wrote April 28, 1778, "not only on

your own account, but to promulgate it through the States, the Board make no doubt of your diligently and manfully applying yourselves to the task you have undertaken. We have too good an opinion of you all to suppose that it will be necessary to impress this sentiment upon you; because should there be any who are negligent, or averse to being taught, the Board are satisfied, as men regarding the interest of your country, you would return to your other duty, and put some other person in a situation so desirable as that you are now in. The time you have been at Carlisle has been one argument with the Board, added to their anxiety to have the laboratory art more generally known, and we shall be happy to hear on your return to camp, and we have no doubt we shall, that the knowledge you have gained at Carlisle is equal to the expectation formed when the measure of sending you there was adopted." His stay at Carlisle was probably his first visit to the Cumberland Valley, in which Captain Parker made his home after the Revolution. He kept a Journal of the Sullivan Expedition that has been preserved, and was printed in the Pennsylvania Magazine of History for October, 1902, and January, 1903.

When General Lafayette visited America, in 1824, James Madison Porter, the youngest son of Gen. Andrew Porter, was presented to him soon after his arrival in New York. "Porter," said the French hero, "I remember that name; are you any relation of Captain Porter, whom I met at the Brandywine." "A son," young Porter answered. "I bless you for your father's sake," Lafayette said. "He was a brave man. He had with him there a young man, a relative I think, whose name I have forgotten. They fought very nearly together." "Was it Parker?" Madison Porter asked. "That was the name." "He was my mother's brother." "Ah, indeed," the Marquis said; "they were good soldiers, and very kind to me when I was wounded." Captain Parker was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

Captain Parker was appointed collector of excise for Franklin county by the Supreme Executive Council, Nov. 17, 1787. He built for himself in the village of Mercersburg a fine mansion for that period, which is still standing. In the east wall is a tablet containing his initials, R. P., almost obliterated by exposure to the elements. Captain Parker married May 10, 1787, Mary Smith, (born in 1764—died at Mercersburg, Pa., Dec 1, 1848), daughter

of William and Mary (Smith) Smith; they had issue:

1. ELIZABETH TODD, married John McFarland, (c).
2. MARY SMITH, married Peter W. Little, (ci).

XXIX. MARGARET McFARLAND, daughter of Arthur and Elizabeth (Todd-Parker) McFarland, married March 17, 1789, Stephen Porter,* son of Robert Porter, and brother of Gen. Andrew Porter, who married Stephen's wife's half-sister, Elizabeth Parker. Mr. Porter was a farmer in Norriton twp., Montgomery Co., and in his later years was an ardent Hiester Democrat. Stephen and Margaret (McFarland) Porter had issue:

1. FRANCIS, died in childhood.
2. ELIZABETH, married Robert Stinson, (cii).
3. WILLIAMINA, married William Hamill, (ciii).
4. MARGARETTA, born in 1796—died unm., Nov. 20, 1880.
5. MARY, born in 1799—died in 1819.

XXX. JOHN McFARLAND. (born Dec. 1, 1767—died March 16, 1835), son of Arthur and Elizabeth (Todd-Parker) McFarland, inherited the McFarland homestead in Norriton twp., Montgomery Co., Pa. In his later years he was an ardent Hiester Democrat. It is said of him that his mental endowments were of a high order and his independence of thought and action a marked trait in his character. He married May 10, 1796, Rebecca Shannon, (born Dec. 30, 1773—died May 29, 1838), and they had issue:

1. ELIZABETH, married Andrew Crawford, (civ).
2. MYRA, married Hugh Crawford, (cv).
3. JAMES, (cvi).
4. JOHN S., was a lawyer. He married Hannah Chain; they had issue one child that died in infancy.
5. ARTHUR, (cvii).
6. REBECCA JOANNA, married Z. Mattheys, (cviii).
7. MARY, married John S. King, (cix).

XXXI. JAMES McFARLAND. (born in 1770—died

*Whether Stephen Porter was married twice and served in the Revolution are questions to which the editor seeks answers. Was he the Stephen Porter who married Mary Hart, June 14, 1774, and was a first-lieutenant in Col. Robert Lewis' regiment of Philadelphia Co. militia, in the "Flying Camp," in 1776?

in 1820), son of Arthur and Elizabeth (Todd-Parker) McFarland, was graduated M. D. at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and practiced his profession at Morgantown, Berks Co., Pa. Dr. McFarland married March 3, 1803, Mary Neily, (born in 1783—died in 1817), and they had issue:

1. JOHN, d. s. p.
2. ARTHUR, d. s. p.
3. JAMES B., (cx).
4. MARGARET, married Harry K. Day, of Camden, N. J.
5. EMMA.
6. GEORGE, (cxi).

XXXII. JOHN TODD, (born in 1757—died June 3, 1838), son of Robert and Ellinor (McFarland) Todd lived within the bounds of Neshaminy Presbyterian Church, Warwick, in which he was a pewholder and of which he was chosen a trustee in 1749. As a young man he lived with his parents in the Great Valley, Chester Co., Pa., and enlisted June 21, 1777, in Capt. William Scott's company, of Col. John Hannum's Regiment of Foot, Chester Co. Militia, in service at Chester in the summer of 1777. Late in life he kept the toll-gate between The Trappe and Collegeville. He was a large, fine looking man. Mr. Todd married Jane Snodgrass. (born in 1762—died Sept. 18, 1821), daughter of James and Ann Snodgrass, of Neshaminy; they had issue:

1. ROBERT.
2. ANN (Nancy). married John Jenkins, (cxii).
3. NAOMI, married ——— Hanor, (cxiii).
4. JAMES SNODGRASS, born Dec. 28, 1789; died unm., Aug. 19, 1807.
5. ARCTURUS, born June 29, 1792; died Dec. 19, 1814.
6. ELLINOR, married (1) ——— Matthias; (2). Joshua Woodward, (cxiv).
7. JANE, born Jan. 16, 1796; died unm., in 1878.
8. JOHN, born March 20, 1798.
9. DAVID, born Nov. 22, 1800.
10. SILAS, born Oct. 5, 1802; died Dec. 4, 1824.
11. ISABELLA, married John Evans, (cxv).

XXXIII. ROBERT TODD, (died about 1791), son of Robert and Ellinor (McFarland) Todd, went to Kentucky when he was 21 years old, and was killed by the In-

dians, near Frankfort. He married Jane Lytle, of Williamsburg, Ohio; they had issue:

1. WILLIAM L., (cxvi).
2. ROBERT, (cxvii).

XXXIV. DAVID TODD, (born March 23, 1765—died Dec. 7, 1814), son of Robert and Ellinor (McFarland) Todd, inherited his father's homestead in the Great Valley, Chester Co., Pa., on which his life was spent. He married (1) March 8, 1792, his cousin, Mary McFarland, (born in 1764—died Nov. 8, 1802), daughter of Arthur and Elizabeth (Todd-Parker) McFarland; they had issue:

1. ISABELLA, born Aug., 1795; died Nov. 20, 1796.
2. ELIZABETH, married Thomas Jones, (cxviii).

Mr. Todd married (2), Margaret Barber, a lady of Welsh descent; they had issue:

1. ROBERT, born Oct., 1805; died Dec. 22, 1810.
2. ELLINOR, born Aug., 1807; died Dec. 13, 1810.
3. JOHN, (cxix).
4. CHARLOTTE, died in infancy.
5. MARY, born May 3, 1813; died unmi., in 1863.

XXXV. MARY TODD, (born in 1768—died at Gettysburg, Pa., March 17, 1815), daughter of Robert and Ellinor (McFarland) Todd, married James Gettys, (born in 1760—died March 15, 1815), son of Samuel and Isabella Gettys, who lived where the town of Gettysburg now stands. James Gettys laid out the town in 1790, in anticipation that it would become the county seat of a new county. His expectations were realized in 1800, when Adams County was created out of the western part of York. He built the first house in the new town; it was used as a tavern for many years but was accidentally destroyed by fire in 1880. He was sheriff, 1803-06, and represented the county in the Pennsylvania Legislature, 1807-08-09. He was a brigadier-general of the State Militia in 1812. He was a man of sound judgment and great business activity. Gen. James and Mary (Todd) Gettys had issue:

1. JAMES, (cxx).
2. ROBERT TODD, died young.

SAMUEL GETTYS, (died March 15, 1790), settled on the site of Gettysburg as early as 1767, and perhaps earlier. His name was variously spelled by his contemporaries as Gettes, Gattus, and Gltys. He became a man of large wealth for his period, but he lost

heavily by dealing in continental money during the Revolution. Mr. Gettys married and had issue:

1. JAMES, (xxxv).

2. MARY, married Rev. John Linn, a native of Adams Co.; they were the ancestors of Samuel M. Linn, president of the National Bank of Chambersburg. ✓

XXXVI. ROBERT PORTER PARKER, (died March, 1800), son of James and Mary (Todd) Parker, settled in Kentucky, where he died in the prime of life. He married March 16, 1789, Elizabeth Porter, (born Sept. 27, 1769—died at Lexington, Ky., in 1851), daughter of Gen. Andrew and Elizabeth (McDowell) Porter; they had issue:

1. MARY ANN, married John C. Richardson, (cxxi).

2. ANN ELIZA, married Robert S. Todd, (lxxiv).

3. JAMES PORTER, (cxxii).

4. ANDREW WILLIAM, (cxiii). —

5. JOHN TODD, (cxxiv).

6. ROBERT, died unm., at Cincinnati.

XXXVII. JOHN PARKER, son of James and Mary (Todd) Parker, removed to Kentucky in 1784. He represented Fayette county in the Kentucky Legislature in 1795, 1798, 1808, 1816, 1817 and 1819. He married his cousin, Isabella Todd, daughter of Robert and Ellinor (McFarland) Todd; they had issue:

1. ROBERT, died in infancy.

2. JOHN, (died in 1875), lived on the old Parker homestead of 1784, in Woodford Co., Ky. He was married three times; his last wife, Patty (McGowan) Parker, survived him. He had no children.

3. MARGARET, married David Bryan, (cxxv).

4. ELIZABETH, married William Edge; they had no issue.

5. MARY, married Joseph Craig, (cxxvi).

6. NELLIE, married William L. Todd, (cxvi).

7. NANCY, married William Bowman, (cxxvii).

XXXVIII. ELIZABETH PARKER, (died at Walnut Hills, near Lexington, Ky.), daughter of James and Mary (Todd) Parker, married Jacob Todhunter, and removed to Kentucky with the Parker family; they had issue:

1. PARKER E., (cxxviii).

The Todhunters were an early Chester Co., Pa. family. John Todhunter, of Westtown township, who died in 1715, married Margaret Beaks, a widow; they had one son, John. The second John, probably, was the father of Jacob Todhunter.

XXXIX. ISABELLA PARKER, daughter of James and Mary (Todd) Parker, married William Bodley, (born in 1747—died Dec. 4, 1780), son of Thomas and Eliza (McIntosh-Knox) Bodley, of Co. Donegal, Ireland. He was captain of the 6th company in Lieut.-Col. Bartholomew's battalion of Chester Co. Associators, 1777-78; became major of the 5th battalion, May 17, 1779; served as major of the 2nd battalion of Chester Co. Militia, in active service in 1779; and was commissioned major of the 4th battalion, May 10, 1780. His death was due to exposure while in the service. William and Isabella Bodley had issue:

1. JAMES, (cxxxix).
2. THOMAS, (cxxx).
3. JOHN, died in Philadelphia.
4. WILLIAM, died young.
5. ELIZABETH, married (1), David David; (2), John Simrall, (cxxi).

Mrs. Bodley married (2), ——— Bartholomew.

In Article IX in the January number of this magazine, it is said that Isabella Parker married Thomas Bodley. This statement is made in Mrs. Helm's Ms. Thomas was probably a brother of Major William Bodley. He was enrolled in Lieut.-Col. John Bartholomew's battalion of Chester Co. Associators. In 1780 he was detached for service in Capt. Alexander Johnston's Troop of Light Horse. There is every reason, however, to believe that it was Major William Bodley who married Isabella Parker. He died in 1780. In his will, dated July 22, 1780, the name of his wife is given as Isabella and his children were James, Thomas, John, William and Elizabeth.

It is probable that Mrs. Isabella Bodley married (2), Lieut.-Col. John Bartholomew, who commanded the Chester Co. battalions of which William Bodley was major. Colonel Bartholomew died in 1814.

XL. MARY PARKER, (died at Lexington, Ky., in 1840), daughter of James and Mary (Todd) Parker, married Robert McGowan (born in Ireland—died at Lexington, Ky., in 1808), emigrated to Pennsylvania before the Revolution, and was a quarter-master at Valley Forge, 1777-78. He was living at Valley Forge at the close of the war, but afterwards removed to Baltimore, Md., from Baltimore to Carlisle, Pa., and from Carlisle to Kentucky. In 1785, he kept a tavern at Lexington, at the sign of the "Sheaf of Wheat;" it was a two story log-house on Main St., between Upper and Limestone Sts. There are preserved in the family two tumblers and a bottle that he

brought with him from Ireland. Robert McGowan and his wife were buried in their own private burying ground: they had issue:

1. STEWART, (cxxi).
2. DAVID, (cxxxii).
3. ROBERT, (born about 1789—died at Lexington. Ky.), married Julia Ornas; they had issue: Jessica and Mary, both deceased.
4. JAMES M., (born in 1791), married Louise Ornas, sister of his brother Robert's wife; they had a daughter, Julia, m. Percival Gough, living in Kansas.
5. THOMAS B., (cxxxiii).
6. JOSEPH, (born in 1796—died in 1832), married Sallie Cassell; they had a son, Robert, who was clerk of a court in Missouri.

It is inferred that Robert McGowan was a brother of Daniel McGowan, the grandfather of Dr. Daniel Stewart McGowan, who for many years practiced medicine at Fayetteville, Franklin Co., Pa.

XLI. JOHN TODD, (born in 1776—died in 1863), son of Andrew and Hannah (Boyer) Todd, lived at the Trappe. He was appointed a Justice of the Peace for Montgomery Co., Pa., in 1833, and was Sheriff of the county. He married (1), Rachel Campbell; they had issue:

1. HANNAH, married Caleb Harrison, (cxxxiv).
2. ROBERT, married and had two children, Sallie, dec'd., and Rachel.
3. ANDREW, married ——— Hartenstein; they had three children that died young.
4. MARY, married Samuel Schenck, (cxxxv).
5. ELIZA, married Seth Roberts. (cxxxvi).

Mr. Todd married (2), Mrs. Christiana Frank, born Boughman; they had issue:

1. JOHN, (cxxxvii).
2. WILLIAM, (cxxxviii).
3. CHRISTIANA, married (1). ——— Townsend;
- (2), Horace Royer, (cxxxix).
4. SAMUEL M., (cxl).
5. CHARLES W. B., (cxli).
6. EMILY, unm., inherited the family piano under her father's will.

XLII. WILLIAM TENNENT TODD, (born near the Trappe, Montgomery Co., Pa.—died in Indiana), son of Andrew and Hannah (Boyer) Todd, removed to Fort

Wayne, Ind., in 1847. He married his cousin, Hannah Gettys, daughter of James and Hannah (Dickson) Gettys; they had issue:

1. DAVID, died in childhood.
2. HANNAH, died in childhood.
3. HANNAH GETTYS, married ——— Achison; they live in Montana.
4. ANDREW, (cxlii).
5. WILLIAM TENNENT, was wounded in Mexico in 1847, and died at Louisville on his way home.
6. ROBERT, lived at Fort Wayne, Ind.; he married and had one son, John William, dec'd.
7. JAMES, living near Fort Wayne, Ind., in 1886.
8. R. JEANNE, living near Fort Wayne, Ind., in 1886.
9. ISABELLA, married Streaper Onslow, of Iowa; they had eight children.
10. ANNA, married 'Squire Strouder, of Fort Wayne, Ind. *M. Strouder*

XLIII. HANNAH TODD, (born Dec., 1787—died at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Nov. 8, 1865), daughter of Andrew and Hannah (Boyer) Todd, married July 5, 1805, Samuel McClintock, (died at Northumberland, Aug., 1812), and had issue:

1. JEAN, died aged 17.
2. JAMES, (died unm., aged 22), a lawyer.
3. ANDREW TODD, (cxliii).

XLIV. ISABELLA TODD, (died Dec. 27, 1850), daughter of Andrew and Hannah (Boyer) Todd, married June 26, 1802, Robert Hamill, (born at Bushmills Co. Antrim, Ireland, in 1758—died June 27, 1838), son of Hugh and Letitia (Hamill) Hamill. In consequence of the troubles of 1798, Robert Hamill emigrated to Pennsylvania, converting his patrimony into Irish linen, which he sold in Philadelphia at a profit. With the proceeds he engaged in business as a merchant at Norristown in partnership with John Patterson, under the firm name of Hamill & Patterson. Patterson and Hamill were fellow countrymen; they emigrated to Pennsylvania on the same ship. After two years the partnership was dissolved; Mr. Patterson removed to Philadelphia, while Mr. Hamill conducted the business with great success until 1835, when he retired. His place of business was opposite of the site on which the Central Presbyterian Church was built, and his residence adjoined his store. In his social relations

and his business transactions he was noted for uprightness and scrupulous integrity. Mr. Hamill was always active in promoting the welfare and growth of Norristown. He assisted in organizing the first fire company in the borough, and was one of the organizers and promoters of the old Norristown Academy, in Airy street, of which he was chosen a trustee in 1804, and became president of the board. He served in the Norristown Town Council for many years, and was at one time its president; he was also chosen Chief Burgess. In religion he was a zealous Presbyterian. When he settled at Norristown he became a member of the old Lower Providence Presbyterian Church, of which he became a ruling elder in 1826. He had previously, in 1819, been chosen the first leading elder of the First Presbyterian Church of Norristown, of which he was one of the founders and most liberal supporter. There had been a ruling elder in the Hamill family in Ireland for more than a century before Robert came to America. Robert and Isabella Hamill had issue:

1. LETITIA, married Rev. James C. Howe. (cxliv).
2. ANDREW, drowned in Stony Creek, aged nine years.
3. HANNAH, married Rev. Charles W. Nassau, (cxlv).
4. HUGH, (cxlvi).
5. ELIZABETH NICHOLSON, married Benjamin Davis, (cxlvii).
6. WILLIAM, born in 1811: died in infancy.
7. SAMUEL McCLINTOCK, (cxlviii).
8. ROBERT, born in 1814: died in infancy.
9. ROBERT, (cxlix).

For three generations the ancestors of Robert Hamill were Presbyterian elders in the North of Ireland. As early as 1704, Neill Hamill was a delegate to the General Synod of Ulster with his pastor, the Rev. Robert Neilson. In 1732, John Hamill was a delegate with his pastor, the Rev. John Porter, and in 1743, Robert Hamill went with his pastor, the Rev. John Orr. All of these represented congregations in the Presbytery of Colerain. Elder Robert Hamill was the great-grandfather of Robert Hamill, of Norristown. Robert Hamill, the elder, had a son, John.

II. JOHN HAMILL, son of Robert Hamill, married Annis Dinsmore; they had a son, Hugh.

III. HUGH HAMILL, son of John and Annis (Dinsmore) Hamill, married his cousin, Letitia Hamill; they had issue:

1. MARGARET, married J. Martin.
2. JOHN, (iv).

3. HUGH, died in Ireland.
4. LETITIA, died in Ireland.
5. RACHEL, died in Ireland.
6. MARTHA, died in Ireland.
7. ROBERT, (xliv).
8. DANIEL, married ——— Getty.
9. ANN, married in 1773, William Faries from whom came Robert Faries the distinguished civil engineer.

IV. JOHN HAMILL, son of Hugh and Letitia (Hamill) Hamill, emigrated to Pennsylvania. He married Elizabeth Reynolds; they had five children, the eldest being:

1. WILLIAM, (ciii).

XLV. MARY TODD, daughter of Dr. Andrew and Mary (Todd) Todd, married John Edgar, (born in Sussex Co., Del., April 13, 1792—died at Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 13, 1860), who was taken to Kentucky by his parents in 1795. He studied at the Transylvania University at Lexington, Ky., and was graduated at the Princeton Theological Seminary in 1816. He was licensed by the New Brunswick Presbytery, and became pastor of the Presbyterian church at Flemingsburg, Ky., in 1817. Later he was pastor at Maysville, Ky., and from 1827 to 1833 at Frankford, Ky. In the latter year he accepted a call from Nashville, Tenn., where the rest of his life was spent. He was accounted one of the first orators of his day, and was distinguished for intellectual powers that were remarkable for their admirable balance. When he died the mayor issued a proclamation requesting a general suspension of business, and the Chancery Court, then in session, adjourned. The Rev. Dr. John and Mary (Todd) Edgar had issue:

1. ANDREW HENRY, (cl).
2. LOUISA, married C. M. McClelland, (cli).
3. MARY, married Thomas J. Wharton, (clii).
4. SAMUEL MILLER, (died unm., in 1846), was a lawyer at Nashville, Tenn.
5. MARGARET ANN, (died in 1848), married C. A. Thompson, of Nashville; they had no children.
6. JOHN TODD, (cliii).

XLVI. ANDREW TODD, born in 1790—died at Cava Branca, Sept. 2, 1850), son of Dr. Andrew and Mary (Todd) Todd, was graduated at Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pa., in 1817, and became a Presbyterian minister. In 1850 he went to Florida for his health and died at the residence of Dr. Beatty. He married in 1824, Catharine

Wilson, (died in 1877), of Washington, Pa.; they had issue:

1. ISABELLA, married Rev. Joseph Waugh, (cliv).
2. ALEXANDER, (clv).

XLVII. JOHN TODD, (born in 1792—died in 1861), son of Dr. Andrew and Mary (Todd) Todd, married Mary Rannells, daughter of Rev. Samuel Rannells, pastor of the united churches of Paris and Stony Mouth, Ky.; they had issue:

1. MARGARET G., married James McClintock, (clvi).
2. MARY ELIZA, died Jan. 20, 1855.
3. DAVID AUGUSTUS, died Aug. 26, 1854.
4. JOHN JAMES, died June 19, 1862.
5. SARAH JANE, died June 20, 1843.
6. SUSAN G., married Dr. Levi L. Todd, (lxviii).

XLVIII. ROBERT TODD, son of Robert and Jane (Yates) Todd, married ——— Burks; they had issue, besides two sons who died young:

1. WILLIAM, (clvii).

XLIX. WILLIAM TODD, son of Robert and Jane (Yates) Todd, married ——— Bradshaw; they had issue:

1. ALBAN, lives near Columbia, Ky.

L. SAMUEL TODD, (died in 1849), son of Robert and Jane (Yates) Todd, was a physician, and removed to Mississippi. He married Martha Reed; they had issue:

1. MARY, married ——— Charlton.
2. ROBERT, died during the War.

LI. ELIZABETH TODD, (died at Nashville, on her way to Kentucky), daughter of Robert and Jane (Yates) Todd, married ——— Murrell; they had issue.

LII. ELIZABETH TODD, (born March 23, 1818—died July 28, 1868), daughter of John Todd, married James Coe, a Presbyterian minister. He was graduated at Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pa., in 1812, and was at one time pastor of the Presbyterian church at Blue Ball, Ohio. He received the degree of D. D. Rev. Dr. James and Elizabeth (Todd) Coe had issue:

1. MARY ANN, married William Culbertson, (clviii).

LIII. MARY TODD, daughter of John Todd, married William Hodge; they had issue:

1. ELIZA, married ——— ———, (clix).

LIV. ELIZABETH TODD, (born in 1777), daughter of William and Hannah (Davis) Todd, married Nona Taylor; they had issue:

1. DAVID, born Jan. 4, 1779.
2. HANNAH, born Sept. 27, 1801.

LV. HANNAH TODD, (born in 1782—died Nov. 18, 1835), daughter of William and Hannah (Davis) Todd, married Richard Ewalt, and removed to Boone Co., Ky.; they had issue:

1. ANN, died Jan. 23, 1845. -
2. ELIZA.
3. SARAH.
4. MARY.
5. CAMILLA.
6. REBECCA.
7. WILLIAM, dec'd.
8. HENRY.
9. RICHARD.
10. SAMUEL.

LVI. ANN TODD, (born June 2, 1785), daughter of William and Hannah (Davis) Todd, married John Ewalt and removed to Ohio.

LVII. WILLIAM TODD, (born Dec. 26, 1788—died Jan. 11, 1873), son of William and Hannah (Davis) Todd, inherited one of the two farms owned by his father, near Wolfsburg, Bedford twp., Bedford Co., Pa. For many years he kept a tavern near the old place, and was widely known as a good host and an upright and honorable man. He married Elizabeth Sill, (born in 1806), daughter of Michael Sill, a member of a German family that was among the early settlers in "Dutch Corner," in Bedford Co., Pa. William and Elizabeth Todd had issue:

1. ANN, married Thomas Hughes, (clx).
2. JOHN, (clxi).
3. WILLIAM, born in 1802; died in 1825.

(To be continued)

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CELEBRITIES OF THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY.

WILLIAM SMITH, ESQ., OF SMITH'S-TOWN, NOW
MERCERSBURG.

William Smith, (born in Ireland, ———, died at Mercersburg, Pa., March 27, 1775), emigrated to Pennsylvania and settled in the Cumberland Valley. He came to the neighborhood of Mercersburg soon after 1751. The site of the mountain town, afterward known as Smith's or Smith's-Town, was then a frontier trading post. The first settler was James Black, who built a mill there, and gave the incipient village the name of Black's-Town. Black's name is not on the list of taxables for 1751, but it may be assumed that Ann Black, who was a taxable, was his widow. Within a year or two the mill and trading post had passed into the possession of Smith, who soon became the most prominent and active man on the frontier. As early as 1748, he was lieutenant of Capt. Richard O'Caine's company, in Col. Benjamin Chambers' regiment.

In 1755 Mr. Smith was appointed one of the commissioners to build the road from McDowell's Mill to the Three Forks of Youghigheny, intended to enable General Braddock to obtain supplies for his army. In this work he was very zealous. In 1757 the dissatisfaction of the magistrates of Cumberland county with the provincial authorities was so great that the justices resigned. Among the new justices appointed July 13, 1757, was William Smith. He held office until January 15, 1766, when he was superseded for participation in the affair at Fort Loudon. The story is told in detail in the Narrative of Col. James Smith, in "Border Life," who was the brother-in-law of Justice Smith.

As soon as it was known in the east that the expedition of 1764 under Colonel Bouquet had been successful, the Indian traders in Philadelphia began to send stores to Conococheague, to be carried over the mountains on pack horses to Fort Pitt. The first party of traders with Indian goods reached Henry Pawling's tavern, near Greencastle, March 1, 1765. A Conococheague versifier,

George Campbell, an Irish gentlemen, educated at Dublin, wrote these lines on the traders and their wares:

“To Pollin’s, in the Spring, they sent
Much warlike store, with an intent
To carry them to our barbarous foes,
Expecting that nobody dare oppose
A present to their Indian friends.”

The coming of the traders alarmed the country, and

Astonished at their wild design,
Frontier inhabitants combin’d,
With brave souls, to stop their career;
Although some men apostatiz’d
Who first the grand attempt advis’d
The bold frontiers they bravely stood,
To act for their king and country’s good,
In joint league, and strangers to fear.

At Pawling’s the goods were transferred from wagons to pack horses and the more laborious part of the journey was begun. At Smith’s the traders were met by William Duffield, a man of prominence in the neighborhood, who tried to dissuade them from carrying out their purpose at that time. Failing in his effort he followed the traders to the Big Cove, with about fifty of his neighbors, but met with no better success. The traders made game of his entreaties, and “would only answer him by ludicrous burlesque.”

Among those who witnessed Duffield’s discomfiture was Capt. James Smith, brother-in-law of Justice Smith, Captain Smith was a typical frontiersman, with a wider knowledge of Indian and frontier life than was possessed by the average settler. In 1755, at the age of sixteen, he accompanied the roadmakers under his relation, and was captured by the savages. He was at Fort Du Quesne a prisoner, when the French and Indians returned after the defeat of Braddock. For five years he remained a captive among the Caughnawagas, and became like an Indian in gait and gesture. He returned to Conococheague in 1760. On the breaking out of Pontiac’s war, in 1763, the settlers in the Conococheague determined not to be driven from their homes a second time. Money was raised to support a company of riflemen of which James Smith was made captain. His subalterns were two young men, who

like himself had learned the Indian ways in captivity. These rangers were dressed in the Indian manner and painted their faces red and black like Indian warriors. They soon became widely known on the frontier as the "Black Boys." It was the commander of these wild riflemen who determined to deal with the traders in his own way, after Duffield's failure.

The exploits of Captain Smith's "Black Boys" belong to the unwritten history of the Conococheague Valley, and the Kittocthinny frontiers. When Duffield failed they not only brought the traders to terms and destroyed their goods, but they proved more than a match for the garrison at Fort Loudon and the Highlandman, who was in command at that post.

Besides the warlike operations of Captain Smith's "Black Boys," the Conococheague settlers organized what at a later period would have been called a Vigilance Committee, and enforced a rigorous inspection of all goods destined for Fort Pitt. It does not appear that Justice Smith took any part in the measures of the frontiersmen in dealing with Lieutenant Grant, but he was in full sympathy with the movement to suppress the Indian trade. The following "pass" will show the part he had in these proceedings:

CUMBERLAND COUNTY, SS.

By William Smith, Esq., One of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace of Sa'd County.

Permit the Bearer, Thos. McCommis, to pass to Fort Bedford with nine Kegs of Rum, Eight Kegs of Wine, One Keg of Molasses, Three Kegs of brown Sugar, Four Kegs packed with Loaf Sugar and Coffee and Chockolate, in all Twenty-six Kegs, and One bag of Shoes, provided always, that this permit shall not Extend to Carry any Warlike Stores, or any Article not herein mentioned.

Given under my Hand and Seal, 15th May, 1765.

WM. SMITH.

Even the soldiers were required to obtain a pass from Justice Smith, as the following permit shows:

CUMBERSLAND, SS.

Permit the Bearers, Alex'r McKinney and Lacklan, to pass unmolested to and from Antietam, they behaving themselves Soberly and inoffensively, as becomes loyal Subjects, they being Soldiers Carry- ing a Letter to Daniel McCoy, and as they say, is going to purchase two Cows. Given under my Hand, this 20th of May, 1765.

WM. SMITH.

It was not unusual for Justices at that period to grant passes, but their issue by Justice Smith was regarded by the provincial authorities as "pernicious activity" on his part, and resulted in his removal from office. No serious efforts appears to have been made to punish the "Black Boys," but four years later there was an attempt to convict Capt. James Smith of murder. In 1769 Captain Smith and eighteen of his company captured Fort Bedford and released a number of prisoners who were in irons in the fort. For this it was determined to arrest him when he was on his way westward not long afterward, and a party pursued him from Bedford to make the arrest. In the altercation that resulted from this attempt one of Smith's travelling companions was killed. Captain Smith was charged with the killing and taken to Carlisle to be tried for murder. While James Smith was in jail awaiting trial, William Smith wrote a manly and convincing letter to the Pennsylvania Gazette, detailing the circumstances attending the shooting and showing that the fatal shot could not have been fired by Captain Smith. This letter was printed in the Gazette, November 2, 1769, and is reprinted in full in Captain James Smith's Narrative in "Border Life."

Mr. Smith was a ruling elder of the Upper West Conococheague Presbyterian church from December 19, 1767, when he was ordained, until his death.

FRAGMENTA GENEALOGIAE.

THE GERMAN POES.

GEORGE JACOB POE, (died in Frederick Co., Md., in 1766), emigrated from Germany before 1742, and settled on the Antietam in Frederick, now Washington county, Md. He owned a plantation on the west side of the creek in what is now the Leitersburg district before 1748-49. He obtained an order for the survey of the adjoining tract of 100 acres, Feb. 10, 1848, which was named "Well Taught," and patented July 4, 1749. Mr. Poe obtained warrants for a resurvey of "Well Taught" in 1752, the patent for which, dated March 14, 1754, embraced 1300 acres, and included the site of Leitersburg. Much of the survey was on the east side of the Antietam. He sold all his land except 362 acres in 1755. Poe obtained another warrant for a survey of other lands on the west side of the Antietam in 1761, but the next year he sold the site of Leitersburg and assigned his interest in the resurvey of "Well Taught" to Jacob Leiter. Later he purchased land on Fishing Creek, Frederick Co., Md. He was murdered by one of his teamsters on the road to Baltimore. The name of his wife, (born in Germany—died on the Antietam), has not been ascertained; they had issue:

1. GEORGE, (ii).
2. ANDREW, (iii).
3. KATE, went West with her brother, Adam.
4. ADAM, (iv).

II. GEORGE POE, (born in Germany, about 1737), son of George Jacob Poe, was brought to Maryland by his parents, and after the death of his father he inherited the Poe homestead, near Jefferson, in Frederick Co. In the Revolution he remained loyal to the crown. The name of his wife was Willard; they had issue:

1. GEORGE, (v).

III. ANDREW POE, (born in Frederick Co., Md., Sept. 30, 1742, died in Greene twp., Beaver Co., Pa.; July 15, 1823), son of George Jacob Poe, went to Pittsburgh, Pa., soon after attaining his majority, working in the neighborhood until he acquired a little property, when he

settled on Harmon's Creek in what is now Washington Co., Pa., then claimed by Virginia. There he was joined by his brother, Adam. Both took up lands and made improvements. The Poe farms were about twelve miles from the Ohio River. Soon after the Poe brothers settled on their lands the Indians became very troublesome, small parties crossing the river and killing the settlers. To be prepared for these incursions of the savages small scouting parties were sent on foot into the Indian country in search of information. As he was of a daring spirit and inured to all the perils of the woods, Andrew Poe often went with the scouts on these excursions. In the spring of 1781, while Andrew Poe, Robert Wallace and Robert Kennedy were on a scout in the Indian country, a party of Indians penetrated their settlement, and killed the wife and child of Wallace, who was Poe's nearest neighbor. In June of the same year seven Wyandots led by Big Foot, a noted warrior, broke into the house of William Jackson about midnight. As Jackson was alone in the house he was easily captured. The Indians then attempted to get into a house where there was a number of men, but they were driven off, taking their prisoner with them. The men who had repulsed the savages gave the alarm when the Indians were gone, and a party of twelve hardy frontiersmen on horseback started in pursuit as soon as it was light enough to see the trail, which was very distinct because of the heavy growth of herbage. Making all possible speed the pursuing party reached the top of the hill overlooking the river, but as the cliffs were very steep the men were compelled to tether their horses and continue the pursuit on foot.

At the bottom of the hill, near the river, the trail turned down the stream. In crossing a little rivulet that entered the Ohio, Andrew Poe observed that the water was still muddy where the Indians had stepped into it, and he cautioned his companions to keep quiet as the Indians were very near and might kill their prisoner if they heard their pursuers. The noise of which Poe complained was that made by the men's feet in running. Failing in his efforts to quiet his companions he left them, and turning to the right he went to the river bank, which at that place was about twelve feet high. Below him he saw two Indians standing in a stooping position, with their guns in their hands, and looking down the stream in the direction of the noise. One was a very large man. Poe determined

to shoot the big Indian and capture the other one. Squatting down in the weeds, he crept to the brow of the bank, and then taking deliberate aim he fired at the big one, who was about three feet in advance of the other one. Unfortunately his rifle missed fire. When the Indians heard the snap of the gun they both cried, "Woh! Woh!" but Poe drew back his head so quickly that neither of them saw him. By this time the pursuing party had overtaken the other five Indians, with the prisoner, who were about one hundred yards down the river. Their fire attracted the attention of Big Foot and his companion. Thereupon, Poe again crept to the edge of the bank and once more attempted to shoot the big Indian, but his rifle missed fire for a second time. Dropping his weapon he sprang over the bank upon the Indians, both of whom had wheeled about at the snap of the gun and were side by side. They had not time to raise their guns before Poe was upon them. He threw his weight upon the big Indian, catching each of them around the neck. This movement was executed so quickly that both of the Indians went down. Big Foot fell on his back, Poe falling with his left side on top of the chief, and his left arm around the big Indian's neck. Poe's right arm was around the neck of the little Indian. In this position the life and death struggle began.

At the instant of the impact after the leap the Indians both dropped their guns, one of which fell within Poe's reach had his arm been disengaged, and he saw that it was cocked ready for use. The Indians had a raft fastened to the shore nearby, the river being high at the time. On the raft were their tomahawks, shot pouches and knives. Poe's knife was in the scabbard attached to his shot-pouch which was pressed between him and Big Foot. He succeeded in getting a slight hold of the handle, but Big Foot seeing this caught his hand, and at the same time spoke in his own tongue very vehemently to the other Indian, who was struggling very hard to get free. Poe made a number of efforts to get out his knife, but failed because of the big Indian's grasp upon his hand. At last he tried to get the knife by a violent jerk, exerting all his strength. Big Foot instantly let go his hold upon Poe's hand; the result was that the knife came out with unexpected ease, and Poe, not having a firm grasp of the handle, it flew out of his hand. At the same time the little Indian succeeded in drawing his head from under Poe's arm, and Big Foot instantly threw his long arm around Poe's body and gave

him a violent hug. The little Indian being free sprang to the raft, about six feet away, and obtained a tomahawk returned and struck at Poe's head. Poe was still lying on his side on Big Foot and holding the big Indian fast. As the little Indian was delivering his blow Poe threw up his foot, and hitting his foe on the wrist with the toe of his shoe, sent the tomahawk hurtling into the river. Big Foot yelled furiously at the little Indian, who again sprang upon the raft and got the other tomahawk. With this, after making several motions, he succeeded in striking at Poe's head. Poe threw up his right arm and received the blow in his wrist. It severed one of his wrist bones, and the cords of three of his fingers. All the fingers of his right hand were disabled, except his forefinger. Poe inadvertently threw his arm over his head when the blow was struck, and the tomahawk, becoming fastened in the sinews of his arm, it was drawn out of the Indian's hand, and flew over his head.

Big Foot, when the blow was struck, let go his hold upon Poe, who immediately sprang up, and seizing the gun, that lay cocked at his head, with his left hand, as he rose he shot the little Indian through the body. Scarcely had Poe succeeded in shooting the lesser of the Indians when the big one was on his feet, and placing one hand on Poe's collar and the other on his hip, threw him into the river, but in the meantime Poe threw back his left hand, and catching the Indian by the "breech-clout," which was of buckskin, he drew the savage with him into the stream. The water being deep both went under when the plunge was made. A desperate struggle ensued. Sometimes the one, sometimes the other, and sometimes both were under the water. In the struggle they were carried about thirty yards into the river. Poe, at length, seized the Indian's tuft of hair, with which he held the head of the savage under the water until he supposed that Big Foot was drowned. The wily Indian, however, was only "possuming," while Poe himself was sinking. Not being able to do much with his right hand, he placed it on Big Foot's neck to keep the Indian's head under, swimming with his left hand to recruit his strength, but the cunning savage, whom he believed to be dead, suddenly escaped under the feeble hand on his neck, and began to swim for the shore. Poe followed Big Foot as fast as he was able, but having only one hand to swim with, he could not overtake his fleeing enemy.

When Big Foot reached the shore he grasped one of the two guns that had fallen to the ground at the time of Poe's leap, but not observing that it was already cocked, he attempted to cock it. By this means he disabled the lock. Throwing it down he picked up the gun with which Poe had killed the little Indian. As it was empty he went to the raft for the shot-pouch and powder-horn and began loading. In the meantime Poe swam back into the river and called for his brother Adam, who was with the party that Andrew had left. Adam Poe at once started along the bank to the rescue of his brother. When he reached the place on the bank where Andrew had jumped off, he stopped and began loading his gun, which he had discharged firing at the other Indians. While Adam Poe and Big Foot were loading their guns simultaneously Andrew continued to swim away from them with only his face out of the water, but he kept urging his brother to load quickly. Fortunately a slight mishap that befell the Indian gave Adam Poe the advantage in time. Big Foot drew out his ramrod too hastily; it slipped from his hand and fell at a little distance from him. He quickly caught it up and rammed down his bullet, but this slight delay gave Adam Poe the opportunity to shoot Big Foot at the moment that the Indian raised his gun to kill Andrew. Adam's ball entered the chief's breast. Big Foot fell forward on his face at the brink of the stream. Assured that the Indian was mortally wounded and alarmed for the safety of his brother, who was scarcely able to swim, Adam jumped into the river to assist Andrew to the shore, but Andrew, thinking more of securing the big Indian's scalp as a trophy than of his own safety, urged Adam to go back and scalp Big Foot before trying to give him brotherly assistance. Adam, however, insisted on caring for the living before scalping the dead. In the meantime Big Foot succeeded in reaching deep water before he expired, and his body was carried away by the stream without being stripped of the ornament and pride of an Indian warrior.

An unfortunate occurrence took place at the close of this conflict. Just as Adam Poe arrived at the bank for the rescue of his brother, the rest of his party, hearing Andrew's calls, came running up the bank. Three of them, seeing Andrew Poe in the river, and mistaking him for a wounded Indian, fired at him, one of them seriously wounding him. The ball entered his right shoulder, near

the collar bone, and came out at his left side, between the first rib and the hench bone. To cleanse the wound from the bullet a silk handkerchief was inserted in the orifice and pulled through Poe's body. The tomahawk with which Poe was wounded by the "little" Indian is still in the possession of one of his descendants. This "little" Indian was over six feet in height and Big Foot was a giant. Poe never forgot the hug that the big Indian gave him. The scene of the struggle was near the mouth of Tomlinson's run, now in Hancock Co., West Va.

Mr. Poe's later life was spent in Green township, Beaver Co., Pa. He is known among his descendants as Capt. Andrew Poe. He married Jan. 15, 1780, Elizabeth Rutan, (born in Essex Co., N. J., Sept. 25, 1758—died in Green twp., Beaver Co., Pa.), and they had issue:

1. CATHARINE, married ——— Harris.
2. SARAH, (Sally), married ——— Niswanger.
3. ELIZABETH, (Betsy), married ——— Cross.
4. RACHEL.
5. MARY, (Polly), married ——— Hartle.
6. ADAM, (vi).
7. GEORGE.
8. ESTHER, married ——— Wisman.
9. SUSAN, married ——— Frazer.
10. REBECCA, married ——— McKinley.
11. RUTH, married ——— Dalby.

IV. ADAM POE, (born at sea in 1745—died in Stark Co., O., Sept. 23, 1838), son of George Jacob Poe, was reared on the Poe plantation at the site of Leitersburg, Md. With his sister Kate, he followed his brother, Andrew, to Washington Co., Pa. He was with his brother in the fight with Big Foot in 1781, but in the printed accounts Adam is generally given credit for the part taken by Andrew. After the Revolution he settled in Wayne twp., Columbia Co., O., and in 1812 removed to Stark Co. Mr. Poe married Mrs Elizabeth Cochran, (born in Ireland, Feb., 1756—died Dec. 27, 1844), widow of ——— Cochran, killed by the Indians on the Ohio river, opposite the present town of East Liverpool; they had issue:

1. THOMAS.
2. DAVID.
3. ANDREW, (vii).

V. GEORGE POE, (born near Jefferson, Frederick Co., Md., Oct. 7, 1791—died near Leitersburg, Feb. 11,

1869), presumed to be a son of George and —— (Willard) Poe, was left an orphan early in life, and was reared in the family of H. B. Heckman, on Antietam creek, near Leitersburg, Md. He was a blacksmith, and became the partner of Andrew Leiter in the blacksmithing business. Late in life he was a farmer. He was a Whig and a Republican, and was a County Commissioner of Washington Co., Md. In religion he was a German Baptist. Mr. Poe married May 7, 1818, Catharine Ziegler, (born Aug. 5, 1797—died Jan. 11, 1861), daughter of George and Barbara (Beck) Ziegler; they had issue:

1. BARBARA, married John Lambert, (viii).
2. MARY, married Peter K. Harter, (ix).
3. JAMES R.,
4. ELIZABETH, married Ephraim Harter.
5. SOPHIA.
6. OLIVER, (x).
7. MARTHA.
8. ISAIAH.
9. HELEN, married John W. Bell.
10. SAMUEL, died in infancy.
11. MARK Z., (xi).
12. DAVID A., (xii).

VI. ADAM POE, (born in Green township, Beaver Co., Pa., April 4, 1791—died Jan. 5, 1859), son of Capt. Andrew and Elizabeth (Rutan) Poe, removed to Ravenna, O., about 1827, where he remained until his death. He was popularly known as Deacon Adam Poe. Mr. Poe married Jan. 27, 1825, Eliza Laughlin, (born Jan. 29, 1803—died at Ravenna, O., Aug. 21, 1876), daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Simpson) Laughlin, of Beaver Co., Pa.; they had issue:

1. THOMAS LAUGHLIN, (born in Green twp., Beaver Co., Pa., Dec. 25, 1825—died at Toledo, O., Oct. 23, 1853), married Jan. 15, 1852, Charlotte Wilcox, (born Sept. 15, 1833), of Toledo, Ohio.
2. ANDREW, (xiii).
3. GEORGE, (xiv).
4. SIMPSON RUTAN (xv).
5. WILLIAM LAUGHLIN, (xvi).
6. ALVIN NASH, (xvii).
7. ELIZA ANN, born Oct. 16, 1837; died April 19, 1856.
8. CHARLES EDGAR, (xviii).

VII. ANDREW POE, (born in Washington Co., Pa., Nov. 12, 1780—died in Stark Co., O., Aug 12, 1851), son of Adam and Elizabeth Poe, went with his parents to Columbiana Co., O., and about 1812-13, removed to Stark Co. He married Sept. 8, 1803, Nancy Hoy, (born in York Co., Pa., June 6, 1779—died March 29, 1865), daughter of Charles Hoy; they had issue:

1. SARAH, (born July 12, 1804), married John Montgomery; they had issue.

2. ADAM, (xix).

3. ELIZABETH, (born March 20, 1806), married John Garver, of Columbia Co., O.; and removed to the south-west; they had issue.

4. CHARLES, (xx).

5. DANIEL, (xxi).

6. GEORGE J., (xxii).

7. ANDREW, (born Oct. 24, 1811), married Mary Sweeny, of Stark Co., O.; and had issue, all of whom died in infancy.

8. ELEANOR, (born Sept. 10, 1813), married Nathan Lash, of Stark Co., O., and now deceased; they had issue.

9. JOHN, (born June 14, 1815—dec'd.), was twice married, and had children.

10. JAMES McLEAN, born July 21, 1818—died

11. CATHARINE, (born July 10, 1820), married John Emerson; they had issue.

12. JOSEPH ROBB, (born April 11, 1824), married, but had no children.

VIII. BARBARA POE, daughter of George and Catharine (Ziegler) Poe, married John J. Lambert, (born in Leitersburg district, Washington Co., Md., March 3, 1812—died Jan. 10, 1888), son of George H. and Jane (Johnson) Lambert, who was a farmer, and a Justice of the Peace at the time of his death. John J. and Barbara Lambert had issue:

1. GEORGE, (born Feb. 19, 1847), was a teacher in early life, and has been engaged in the grocery trade in Hagerstown, Md., for many years. He married (1), in 1871, Ida V. Newcomer, (died in 1877), daughter of Simon Newcomer; they had issue: Blanche, Mary and David O. He married (2), in 1881, Mary Schock, daughter of Frederick and Margaret (Cross) Schock; they had issue: Carrie S., Frederick, dec'd., and George P.

2. SOPHIA J., married in 1870. Alexander M. Wolfinger, (born June 8, 1844), son of Daniel G. and Susanna (Alexander) Wolfinger, who was a teacher for many years: they had issue: James S., dec'd., John L., Albert M., Mary H., Frank S., Samuel, dec'd., Barbara E., George P., Daniel W., Marshall A. and Lawson H.

3. MARY, dec'd.

4. MARK F.

5. JOHN D.

6. MARTHA A.

IX. MARY POE, (born in 1820—died May 30, 1890), daughter of George and Catharine (Ziegler) Poe, married Peter K. Harter, (born near Chewsville, Md., June 26, 1826, died Dec. 30, 1894), son of David and ——— (Kootz) Harter, who was a farmer. Peter K. and Mary Harter had issue:

1. GEORGE A., (born Nov. 7, 1853), was a teacher in early life, and was graduated at St. John's College, Annapolis in 1877. He was teacher of Latin and mathematics in his Alma Mater, 1879-81; principal of the Hagerstown High School, 1881-85; and professor of mathematics and modern languages in Delaware College, 1885-88; and of mathematics and physics, 1888-96. Since 1896 he has been president of Delaware College. Dr. Harter married in 1882, Ellen S. Graff, daughter of the Rev. James J. and Catharine B. (Simpsøn) Graff, of Annapolis, Md.; they have one daughter, Ellinor T.

2. JAMES POE, (born Oct. 27, 1856), was a teacher in early life; he was assistant postmaster at Hagerstown, Md., 1881-91, and postmaster, 1891-95. He was editor of the Hagerstown Herald and Torch-Light, 1895-97, and then became Secretary of the National Building and Loan Association. He married in 1888, Alice Heyser, daughter of Jacob and Amelia (Smith) Heyser, of Chambersburg, Pa.; they have issue: Mary Amelia, James Poe and Alice Heyser.

3. DAVID, dec'd.

4. ANNA E., dec'd.

5. MARY CATHARINE, married in 1889. Edward M. White, (born in Antrim twp., Franklin Co., Pa., May 16, 1855), son of John and Mary (Beall) White, of Greencastle, Pa.

6. HARVEY, dec'd.

X. OLIVER POE, (born in Leitersburg district,

Washington Co., Md., Nov. 9, 1827), son of George and Barbara (Ziegler) Poe, was a farmer and dealer in Washington Co., Md., until 1892, when he removed to Washington twp., Franklin Co., Pa. He married in 1860, Susan McAlfee, daughter of Archibald and Isabel (Gower) McAlfee; they had issue:

1. GEORGE A.
2. MINNIE M., married Albert C. Martin, son of Samuel and Letha Ann (Snyder) Martin.
3. RALPH G., a miner in British Columbia.
4. CHARLES E., (born May 3, 1868), is a veterinary surgeon at Leitersburg, Md. He married in 1893, Elizabeth Freed; they have issue: Howard R.
5. MARY, married George Kreps.
6. ANNIE, married Harry Wishard.
7. EDITH.
8. DAVID.

XI. MARK Z. POE, (born in Leitersburg district, Washington Co., Md., April 22, 1840), son of George and Catharine (Ziegler) Poe, was reared a farmer. He was in the U. S. Internal Revenue service as storekeeper and guager for the Western Maryland district, 1873-87. Mr. Poe married in 1878, Clara Virginia Martin, daughter of David G. and Elizabeth (Ziegler) Martin; they had issue:

1. RUTH.
2. MARY.

XII. DAVID A. POE, (born in Leitersburg district, Washington Co., Md., Oct. 14, 1842), son of George and Catharine (Ziegler) Poe, went to Galesburg, Ill., in 1864, and removed in 1875, to Essex, Iowa, where he engaged in the coal and lumber business. He married in 1877, Bessie Ferguson Soutar, a native of Dundee, Scotland; they had issue:

1. JAMES FERGUSON.
2. DAVID GEORGE.
3. ROBERT BURNS.

XIII. ANDREW POE, (born in Green twp., Beaver Co., Pa., May 25, 1827—died at Minneapolis, Minn., April 2, 1901), son of Adam and Eliza (Laughlin) Poe, married Aug. 28, 1851, Cassy Ann Reed, (born March 25, 1834—died Aug. 10, 1855), of Franklin Mills, O.; they had issue:

1. ERNEST, born May 19, 1855; died Sept. 9, 1855. Mr. Poe married (2), Feb. 19, 1857, Elizabeth E. Whit-

ney, (born near Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 3, 1836), of Kent Co., O.; they had issue:

1. HELEN LOUISE, (born Feb. 8, 1858), married June 27, 1888, Rev. Matthew Rutherford, (born in England, in 1856), who was graduated at Washington and Jefferson College, in 1884, and at the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny City, Pa., in 1887, and has served as pastor of Presbyterian churches at Monaca, Avalon and Washington, Pa.; they have issue: Helen Day, Charlotte, Anna Marie, Elizabeth Dorothy and Janet.

2. CHARLOTTE, (born Aug. 7, 1860), married Nov. 5, 1884, Charles Edward Beaver, (born May 20, 1859—died Dec. 24, 1885), of Newton Falls, O.

3. JOHN, born April 13, 1870; died July 6, 1870.

4. INEZ LINDA, born July, 1871.

XIV. GEORGE POE, (born at Ravenna, Ohio, April 18, 1829), son of Adam and Eliza (Laughlin) Poe, married Dec. 5, 1861, Elizabeth H. Carnahan, daughter of William Carnahan; they had issue:

1. JENNIE ELIZA, (born Nov. 15, 1862), married March, 1881, Joseph Scheels, (died March, 1882), and had one son, Robert, b. Jan. 26, 1882. Mrs. Scheels married (2), March 19, 1890, Evan Hovey Patrick, of Urbana, Ohio.

2. MARY OLIVE, born Jan. 25, 1869; died June 15, 1869.

XV. SIMPSON RUTAN POE, (born at Ravenna, O., March 14, 1831—died Sept. 27, 1887), son of Adam and Eliza (Laughlin) Poe, married (1), Nov. 21, 1860, Letitia M. Wheeler, (born Dec. 22, 1837—died June 29, 1869), daughter of D. K. Wheeler, of Ravenna, O.; they had issue:

1. EDGAR WHEELER, born April 22, 1866.

Mr. Poe married (2), July 30, 1872, Julia Horton, daughter of S. D. Horton, of Ravenna, O.; they had issue:

1. ESTELLA RUTAN, married Sept. 11, 1895, John Wesley Williams; they have issue: Audrey, b. Aug. 17, 1896, and John, b. March 6, 1900.

XVI. WILLIAM LAUGHLIN POE, (born at Ravenna, O., July 7, 1833), son of Adam and Eliza (Laughlin) Poe, is in business at Ravenna, Ohio; he has in his possession the hatchet with which the "little" Indian attempted to kill his grandfather. Mr. Poe married (1), June 1,

1865, Lois E. Hotchkiss, (born March 9, 1845—died Jan. 15, 1877), and they had issue:

1. ARTHUR HOTCHKISS, born Sept. 3, 1867.
2. SARAH LOUISE, born Sept. 21, 1869.
3. ELLA CORINTHA, born Oct. 22, 1871; died Jan. 9, 1879.
4. ADA ESTELLA, born Dec. 21, 1875.

Mr. Poe married (2), Jan. 12, 1884, E. Le Myra Clark, daughter of Theodore Clark, of Cleveland, Ohio.

XVII. ALVIN NASH POE, (born at Ravenna, O., June 16, 1835), son of Adam and Eliza (Laughlin) Poe, married Nov. 7, 1866, Laurette M. Weatherby, (born Nov. 16, 1843), daughter of A. H. Weatherby, of Streetsboro, Ohio; they had issue:

1. DAISY ELIZA, (born Nov. 23, 1867), married Jan. 11, 1869, Norman C. Pratt, of Cleveland, Ohio.
2. ALVIN DUKE, born Oct. 16, 1869.
3. WILLIAM ALFRED, (born July 7, 1872), married Jan. 1, 1903, Jenne I. Paul, (born at Crawfordsville, Ind., June 25, 1881), of Painesville, Ohio; they have a daughter: Elizabeth Evalyn, b. Jan. 25, 1905.

XVIII. CHARLES EDGAR POE, (born at Ravenna, O., Jan. 27, 1840), son of Adam and Eliza (Laughlin) Poe, married Feb. 21, 1867, Mary Louise Spencer, (born at Granville, N. Y., June 5, 1846), and they had issue:

1. ANNADELLE, born June 6, 1872; died Feb. 4, 1874.
2. MABELLE EDNA, (born Dec. 17, 1874), married April 15, 1896, Leopold Dautel, Jr., (born April 10, 1874), of Cleveland, Ohio; they have issue: Leopold b. Nov. 9, 1900, and Robert, b. Dec. 28, 1902.
3. (Son), died in infancy.

XIX. ADAM POE, (born in Columbiana Co., O., July 12, 1804—died in Cincinnati), son of Andrew and Nancy (Hoy) Poe, was a well known Methodist preacher in Ohio. He served the Madisonville M. E. Church, in Columbia twp., Hamilton Co., in 1832. He married and had issue:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

XX. CHARLES POE, (born in Columbiana Co., Sept. 26, 1807—died in Coshocton Co., O., Dec. 14, 1852), son of Andrew and Nancy (Hoy) Poe, was a farmer. He married May 1, 1831, Susanna Warner, (born at Loudon.

Franklin Co., Pa., Nov. 5, 1813—died in Stark Co., O., March 21, 1881), daughter of John Warner; they had issue:

1. ORLANDO METCALFE, (xxiii).
2. ANDREW WARNER, born Nov. 25, 1834; died June, 1853.
3. WILLIAM CHARLES, (born Aug. 8, 1841), married, and had three children. (Masillon).
4. REBECCA ANNA, (born Dec. 14, 1843). married Reuben Z. Wise, of Middle Branch, Stark Co., O. They had no issue.
5. MARGARET MARIA, died in infancy.

XXI. DANIEL POE, (born in Columbiana Co., O., Oct. 12, 1809—died at Matagorda, Texas), son of Andrew and Nancy (Hoy) Poe, became a Methodist preacher, and went to Texas as a missionary previous to the Mexican War. He was married and had issue:

1. ANDREW.
2. (Dau.)
3. (Dau.)

XXII. GEORGE JACOB POE, (born in Columbiana Co., O., Oct. 19, 1809), son of Andrew and Nancy (Hoy) Poe, lived at Bowling Green, O. He married ——— Bowman, a native of Franklin Co., Pa.; they had issue:

1. HIRAM, married and had a son, Arthur.
2. ANNA, married ——— Higgins.

XXIII. ORLANDO METCALFE POE, (born at Naverre, Stark Co., O., March 7, 1832—died at Washington, D. C.), son of Charles and Susanna (Warner) Poe, was graduated at the Military Academy at West Point in 1856, and was assigned to the topographical engineers. He became 1st lieutenant in 1860, and was on lake survey duty at the beginning of the civil war. He assisted in the organization of the Ohio volunteers, and served on the staff of Gen. George B. McClellan at Rich Mountain. He became colonel of the 2nd Reg't., Mich. Vols., Sept., 1861, with which he assisted in the defence of Washington, and participated in the Peninsular campaign. He was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, Nov. 29, 1862, and was in the battle of Fredericksburg. He was in command of a division of the 9th army corps in March, 1863, when he became captain of engineers. He became chief engineer of the Army of the Ohio, and occupied a similar post under Gen. W. T. Sherman in the invasion of

Georgia and the march to the sea. He was brevetted major, July 6, 1864, for gallant service at the siege of Knoxville; lieutenant-colonel, Sept. 1, 1864, for the capture of Atlanta; colonel, Dec. 1, 1864, for the capture of Savannah; and brigadier-general, March, 1865, for "gallant and meritorious service in the campaign terminating in the capture of the insurgent army under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston." He was commissioned major, in 1870; lieutenant-colonel of engineers, in 1882, and colonel in 1888. He was engineer secretary of the light-house board, 1865-70; constructed the light-house on Spectacle reef, 1870-73; became a member of the light-house board in 1874, and was aide-de-camp to General Sherman, 1873-84.

General Poe married at Detroit, Mich., June 17, 1861, Eleanor Carroll Brent, daughter of Thomas Lee Brent, of Va., captain U. S. A.; they had issue:

1. CHARLES CARROLL, born Dec. 14, 1863.
2. WINIFRED LEE, (born Dec. 9, 1866—died), married Henry Fitzhugh, son of Charles Lane and Emma (Shoenberger) Fitzhugh; they had one son, Charles Carroll.
3. ELIZABETH COMSTOCK, born July 22, 1873.
4. ORLANDO WARNER, born Dec. 10, 1876.

THE EDITOR'S TABLE.

NOTES AND COMMENT

The first number of "The Kittocthinny Magazine" has answered its purpose admirably as a "finding out" medium for those interested in the local history and genealogy of the Cumberland and adjacent valleys. Besides the important contribution from William S. Wallace, Esq., in regard to the Bairds and Finleys of Bucks county, the January number brought an interesting letter from the Rev. Samuel J. Niccolls, D. D., of St. Louis, formerly pastor of Falling Spring Presbyterian Church, touching the descendants of William Todd, of Westmoreland county. "I remember very well the farm on which he lived about three miles from Mount Pleasant," Dr. Niccolls writes. "He had a number of children but I can give you only a brief statement with reference to two daughters. One of them married a Baldrige, and I remember of being at their house in my boyhood. The other daughter, who was my grandmother, I think her name was Margaret, married my grandfather, James Niccolls. The issue of this marriage was one son: William Todd Niccolls, born in 1792, at the Todd farm, Westmoreland Co., and died April 14, 1845, at Greenfield farm, Westmoreland Co. He was my father. My grandfather, James Niccolls, died about 1800. After his death my grandmother, the daughter of William Todd, married a Mr. Sloan, living in Westmoreland county and by him she had four sons: James, Joseph, Samuel and David, and one daughter Margaret, who subsequently married a Mr. Wallace. Some descendants of the Todd family are living in this state. There was a prominent member of the family living at Columbia, Mo. I stopped at his home some years ago and he showed me in his possession a Confession of Faith which belonged to some members of the Todd family since 1700. My father bore the name of William Todd Niccolls, and he has four children living, (all married), as follows: Samuel J. Niccolls, St. Louis, Mo.; William Todd Niccolls, De Soto, Mo.; Martha Niccolls McMillan, Chicago, and Margaret Niccolls Hillis, Bates Centre, Kansas. William Todd Niccolls, my father, was twice married, first to Elizabeth Jack, a descendant of the Jack family of the Cumberland Valley, and second to Margaret Braden."

AN HISTORICAL BENEFACTION.

Under the above caption Mr. C. W. Cremer, managing editor of the Waynesboro Zephyr, writes:

There has just been issued from the press the first number of the Kittocthinny Magazine, "a tentative record of local history and genealogy west of the Susquehanna," which is worth more than the customary brief reference, because it, in the first place, promises to preserve genealogical records and the incidents which

helped make up the more important early history of this portion of Pennsylvania, and, in the second place, because it is edited and published by Geo. O. Seilhamer, Chambersburg.

Mr. Seilhamer is easily the best informed historian as to this section of the state. He has been gathering his data here and there and everywhere for years and he has used it with rare skill and discernment. He is recognized as the highest authority and he has corrected and, in some cases, utterly disproved many erroneous statements that by force of long telling have acquired the appearance of accuracy.

In his papers, read before the Kittochtinny historical society, Mr. Seilhamer has put in permanent form much of the history of this county and his magazine, which, will be published quarterly, will continue this work on a larger scale.

The contents of the first number consist of an article on the "Captivity of Richard Bard, Esq.," an ancestor of Senator Bard of California, a native of this section, in which some prevailing inaccuracies are corrected; the first part of an elaborate sketch of the "vain-glorious" General Braddock, his army and his troubles with the bush-fighters; several studies of the Poe and Potter surveys in this county before the revolutionary war; an interesting story of James Smith, captain of "The Black Boys" and one of the celebrities of the Cumberland Valley; a list of marriages by Rev. David Denny in Path valley between 1794 and 1800; an extensive genealogical record of the Todd family of Pennsylvania and Kentucky, to which Mrs. Abraham Lincoln belonged; brief genealogical records of the Bard, Baird and Beard families and a most interesting "Editor's Table."

Franklin county's early history has been but illy told and preserved. It is rich in incidents and rich in men. (As this paper has told, no county in the union has given so many men to accomplish great things in high places). The Kittochtinny historical society inaugurated the good work and Mr. Seilhamer is amplifying it. He will receive the thanks and ought to have the assistance of all the people who venerate their ancestry and have a pride in their accomplishments.

No more important historical work has ever been undertaken in this valley and from none could more valuable and much-needed results be obtained.

THE MIDDLE SPRING MONUMENT.

A remarkable specimen of Pennsylvania legislation is "An act making an appropriation for the erection of a suitable monument in the graveyard of the Presbyterian Church at Middle Spring, Cumberland County, to the memory of soldiers buried therein," approved May 15, 1903. The appropriation was for the sum of four thousand dollars. The body of the act provided that the monument to be erected should be "to the memory of soldiers who participated in the French and Indian War, the Revolutionary War,

the War of 1812, and the Mexican War, and whose graves are unmarked." The title of the act, it will be observed, limits the monument to the memory of soldiers buried in Middle Spring graveyard, and the act itself still further limits the mural shaft to soldiers of four wars whose grave are unmarked. This, probably, is the first time that the State of Pennsylvania provided for a monument that is strictly limited to Presbyterian soldiers whose descendants neglected to place a marker on their graves. When the monument appropriation bill was before the Legislature it was the intention of those behind the measure to place the names of all Middle Spring soldiers in the four wars named in the Act on the shaft. This purpose has been abandoned, and the monument now stands ready to be unveiled without any names upon it. Everybody should rejoice that this crowning misfortune has been avoided. Any list of Middle Spring soldiers must necessarily be incomplete and full of errors. It would be lamentable to put these errors upon a monumental shaft to be perpetuated for all time. But let us suppose the un-supposable, namely, that a perfect list could be prepared. It would not be available because many of the names could not be placed upon the monument without violating the law. Not even the pastor of the Revolutionary epoch, who went out with his flock in some of their tours of militia duty, is entitled to mortuary honors under the Act of 1903, because there is already in Middle Spring graveyard a modest monument to the Rev. Robert Cooper, D. D.

CLAIMS TO CHAMBERS DESCENT.

The desire of many ambitious Americans to become Colonial Dames, or Sons or Daughters of the Revolution, leads people unskilled in the difficult art of constructive genealogy into the most egregious blunders. This is especially true of persons with Scotch or English surnames that were once common in the Cumberland Valley. A young woman desirous of becoming a Colonial Dame, whose family name is Chambers, would be eligible if she could trace her descent from Col. Benjamin Chambers. His descendants constitute a family in which there are no missing branches, and there ought to be no difficulty for one bearing the Chambers name to settle the question of eligibility in any of the patriotic societies. In spite of its genealogical certainty many persons connected in no way with the Chambers family of Chambersburg persist in believing that they are descended from that Benjamin Chambers who was the founder of our fair city. The reasons for this are not far to seek. Col. Benjamin Chambers was only one of the Benjamins of the Conococheague to whom persons of Chambers descent vaguely trace their ancestry. At the time of the Revolution the Chambers family of the Conococheague Valley contained no fewer than five Benjamins:—Col. Benjamin Chambers; Capt. Benjamin Chambers, his son; Lieut. Benjamin Chambers, his grandson, son of Col. James Chambers; Benjamin Chambers, enrolled in Captain McKinnie's company; and Benjamin Chambers, his son. Eligibility for member-

ship in the Society of Colonial Dames can come from only one of these—Col. Benjamin Chambers, of Chambersburg. It is not surprising, therefore, that ladies ambitious of Colonial Dameship, who are of Chambers lineage, should believe themselves blossoms of the family tree of Col. Benjamin Chambers.

REVOLUTIONARY ANCESTORS.

Every American has a pain in his heart who does not know the ties of blood that bind him to the Revolution. There are few citizens of American birth who lack kinship with the Revolution. The trouble with most of us is that we are unable to trace the Revolutionary strain from generation to generation—we do not know how. The only way for a man without skill to learn the story of his ancestors is to strengthen the hand that is cunning in uncovering the past. It is because so many unskillful amateurs turn themselves loose in the field of genealogy, making our ancestors awkward scare-crows, mocked by the genial idiots, their descendants, that there is so much that is grotesque and so much that is dull in American Family History. At the present time our genealogical literature is as dull and uninteresting as it is possible for it to be, as an examination of the books in a great library like that of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, will show. Most printed genealogies are mere collections of dates and names, badly arranged, every date and every name being as hard to find as the proverbial needle in a haystack. The Year Books of the Revolutionary societies are equally defective for similar reasons. They contain names and dates, but lack the recreative power that would bring us into something like personal touch with the Continentals in their ragged regimentals from which we sprang. In themselves the four Revolutionary societies have accomplished very little. They have made a few pilgrimage to historic fields and set up a few tablets, but they have done almost nothing toward illuminating the muster rolls of Washington's army.

DUTIES OF LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETIES.

In a paper read before the Kittochtinny Historical Society, Feb. 2, 1905, the editor of this magazine said:

This writing begins in the middle of the achievements of our local historians and genealogists. In preparing my paper my purpose was to urge you through your society to finish the work that you in common with others have begun. The Kittochtinny Historical Society, this evening completes the first seven years of its existence. In these seven years some important work has been accomplished. I think we can all agree upon that, without quite going to the lengths of the newspapers, that have always proclaimed that the latest paper read before the society was the best. If their philosophy is correct this paper ought to be so good as to make you dizzy. The entertainments without a single exception have been excellent, and I can testify from the viewpoint of an expert

that the cigars have been satisfactory. The social hour has always been delightful. But can any one of us conscientiously say that the society has accomplished what it set out to do,—what it ought to have done? I believe that you all will join me in the answer,—“Far from it.”

I am not disposed to gainsay the work actually accomplished. Without any illusion to my share in it, it is worthy, and bound together it makes a book. What it ought to have done but has not begun doing would fill a hundred volumes. Among other things that the society has failed to do for want of effort are the following:

1. No effort has been made to collect a library of local history and genealogy.

2. Nothing has been attempted in the way of research,—that is to say no effort has been made to gather the material for local and family history that exists, and much of which will be lost with another century of neglect.

3. The society has no home.

4. Fully one half of the members have done nothing whatsoever towards extending the society's work and promoting its usefulness. In saying this I do not mean to blame any one for not having contributed papers to its archives. I confess that I do not expect to be taken seriously by posterity for what I have been able to do in this respect. Of one thing, I am sure; however imperfect my papers have been they have not failed to turn many eyes back to the Conococheague where the ancestral seed from Ulster of the Palatinate first took root in America.

Now let us consider these four points, making the last first and the first last.

4. With all due modesty and reserve I suggest that the Kit-tochtinny Society be reorganized on a basis and with a view to greater usefulness. Its membership should be largely increased, taking in every intelligent man in the county that is willing to promote its work, if only by the payment of the annual dues. With a largely increased membership and the \$200 from the county to which the society would then be entitled, its revenues would be ample to support a curator who would give his time and labor to gathering data wherever it is to be found, and to arranging it for preservation and reference. You may think that I am speaking for myself. I certainly am not aiming at becoming an expensive luxury.

3. The Society needs a modest office where everybody can go to as to a bureau of information, and Mr. Nelson in bringing us here this evening has shown us where to find a banqueting room when we wish to enjoy a flow of soul as well as a feast of reason. Seven years of monthly entertaining from house to house have shown a remarkable hospitality on the part of its members, but even a historical society may wear out its welcome.

2. The work of gathering and preserving data and records, that are the source of information in all matters relating to local and family history, is the real mission of a society like this. The opinion prevails even among intelligent men that this community,

in comparison with other communities, is singularly lacking in historical data. Not only is the Cumberland Valley as rich in material for history as any other part of the country, but the Conococheague is peculiarly rich in family annals and frontier romance. The data exists, but it has never been brought together and tabulated, and consequently the history has not been written. No writer has thus far attempted to trace the early settlements west of the Susquehanna with adequate knowledge of the settlers, their forebears and environment in the land from which they came, and their posterity in the land of their adoption. No writer has so far attempted to tell the sanguinary story of the French and Indian War on the Kittocthinny frontier. Except in the imperfect and blundering records of the later series of the "Pennsylvania Archives," we have no means of learning the history of our Revolutionary ancestors. The soldiers of all our subsequent wars seem to be doomed to a like forgetfulness. There are no easily accessible lists of the baptismal and marriage records of our churches, or their pastors; none of the officers of the boroughs or townships; even the tax lists of the county are in one of the arched departments in the courthouse cellar, covered with dust and going to decay. Everywhere there is data for history and genealogy, but heretofore it has been practically non-existent, because there was no one to gather it and put it in shape for preservation and reference.

1. Coming back to the need of a library, I may as well say that in my view of it the matter is at once very simple and exceedingly complicated. As regards a collection of books, it is a mere question of buying them if you have the money as fast as you can find them. Finding them will not be easy. Still in a few years at a moderate outlay, and with such gifts as would come your way, you would find yourselves in possession of a very fair collection. No library, however,—not even the best, or two or three of the best—would be satisfactory, for, say a study of the Conococheague. Printed books, especially county, town and township histories, wherever placed, are almost certain to contain data concerning Cumberland Valley people and families. I often go down to the State Library at Harrisburg, and taking possession of an alcove, spend the day in making notes of the places and persons that I am interested in. I am frequently astonished at what I get. Even the most unpromising volumes, with few exceptions, yield a nugget or two. The history books and the biographical annals of distant counties, whether of Pennsylvania or the West, seldom fail to contain something relating to descendants of early settlers of the Kittocthinny valleys. Unfortunately these books are not indexed, and this renders them almost useless. As for myself, I am slowly making an index of the few books in my possession that brings within my reach all that I see and that I may want to see again. If this society had an index to all the references to Franklin county people in books that could be made by one man in a year, it would have the key to a history of the Conococheague and its people that would surprise us all by its interest and completeness. In my hum-

ble opinion the work of the federated historical societies of Pennsylvania for the next quarter of a century ought to be devoted to two objects:—

1. The indexing of all references in printed books to men and events that effect every county in the State.

2. The unearthing of neglected and perishing materials for local history and genealogy and its publication in such form as will render it accessible to all who may have need of it.

QUERIES.

Joseph Grubb, died at McConnellsburg, Pa., in 1826, and his wife, Hannah Fraley, at Fort Loudon, several years before the death of her husband. At the time of her marriage to Mr. Grubb she was widow Harris, with one daughter, Sarah Harris, who married John Austin. It is believed that Joseph Grubb and his wife lived in Washington Co., Md. as their children were born at a forge on Antietam Creek. Can any one give the date and place of birth of Joseph Grubb and his wife and their parentage? Who was Mr. Harris, the first husband of Hannah Fraley, and John Austin, who married Sarah Harris?

ANSWERS.

William S. Wallace, Esq., of the law firm of Gazzam, Wallace & Lukens, Philadelphia, sends to the editor of "The Kittochinny Magazine" some valuable and interesting information in regard to the Bairds of Bucks county. John Baird, of Neshaminy, married Hannah Stewart, mentioned in the will of her brother John Stewart, proved Nov. 11, 1761. John and Hannah (Stewart) Baird had a daughter, Hannah, (died in 1817), who married April 28, 1761, Robert Jamison, (born in 1739—died Sept. 13, 1811), son of Robert and Jean (Blackburn) Jamison. Robert Jamison, the younger, was a Revolutionary soldier; he removed to the Cumberland Valley. Robert and Hannah (Baird) Jamison had issue:

1. ROBERT, (born in 1768), removed to Delaware, Ohio, where he died. He married his cousin, Esther Baird.

2. JEAN, (born Feb., 1770—died Nov. 16, 1858), married Feb., 1794, Daniel Craig.

3. WILLIAM, (ii).

4. MARGARET, married Sept. 23, 1794, James Means.

5. JOHN, (born June, 1777—died Sept. 20, 1837), married Jane Flack.

6. JAMES, (born in 1779—died in 1837), married ———.

II. WILLIAM JAMISON, (born Aug. 6, 1772—died in 1849), son of Robert and Hannah (Baird) Jamison, settled within the bounds of Rocky Spring Presbyterian church, but returned to Bucks Co., in 1818. He married (1), his cousin, Jane Baird, (born in 1775—died Dec. 9, 1799), daughter of John and Martha (Baird) Baird.

John Baird, (born in 1675—died Feb. 21, 1748), the first of the name in Bucks Co., Pa., and a member of the Neshaminy Presbyterian Church was probably one of the Bairds of Strabane, or

Graſge, Co. Tyrone, Ireland, but could ſcarcely have been identical with John Baird, who was living in Chriſtiana Hundred, Newcastle Co., Del., in 1729. (See I, P. 95), becauſe the wife of the latter was named Rebecca, while John, of Neſhaminy, married Hannah Stewart. Whether he was John Baird, one of the ſquatters on the Manor of Maſque, (See II, p. 95), remains to be answered. John and Hannah (Stewart) Baird, of Neſhaminy, or John and Hannah Baird, of the Manor of Maſque, were the anceſtors of the Bairds of the Cumberland Valley, but ſo far it has been impoſſible to differentiate them.

The following account of the Baird interments in Rocky Spring graveyard is from "Churches of the Valley:" .

Near the centre of the yard are two monuments, which we will next deſcribe. The firſt is compoſed of a marble ſlab which reſts upon a brick wall, part of which has ſunk into the ground, and the whole of which appears to be in a decaying condition. On the ſlab we are informed that it was erected

"In memory of Hugh Beard, who departed this life, Dec. 3, 1771, aged 14 years; alſo Sarah Beard, who departed this life, March 16, 1794, aged 20 years."

Adjoining this tomb ſtands one which was originally much handsomer, but is now much impaired by time. The ſides are formed of broad ſtones, of a yellowiſh color, faſtened at the angles by iron claps, and ſupporting a ſlab, which is moved partly from its poſition, on which we find the following inſcription:

"In memory of Martha Beard, wife of John Beard, Junr., who departed this life, Dec. 17, 1795, aged 40 years; alſo Agnes Beard, mother of the above, departed this life, Feb. 20, 1810, aged 80 years."

Besides theſe two graves is another, marked by a head and foot of blue ſlate, which was erected

"In memory of Jane Jamison, daughter of John and Agnes Baird, Senr's., departed this life December 9, 1799, aged 24 years."

Around theſe graves a paling fence once ſtood. This has now partially fallen down, and parts of it lie ſcattered about the tomb. Two ſides yet remain, which meet at a right angle. The whole appearance of fence and graves, indicates expoſure to the deſtroying hand of time for many years.

This ſeems to indicate that John Baird, Jr., was a ſon of John and Agnes (McFall) Baird, (See VII, p. 99), and Martha, his wife, a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Douglaſs) Baird.

WHO WAS JOHN FINLEY?

The Todds though Montgomery Co. folk ſeem to have had cloſe aſſociations with the Scotch-Iriſh of the Neſhaminy ſettlement in Bucks, (this colony through centered in Warwick twp., where the church was, included alſo Warrington, Warminſter, Northampton and New Britian townſhips adjoining), for inſtance: Eliza Todd (XIX) to Daniel McCalla, of Neſhaminy, (p. 81); Elizabeth Todd (VI) to Arthur McFarland, ſon of James of New Britian, (p. 76); Robert Todd (VII), brother of Eliza and Elizabeth to Elinor Mc

Farland, sister of Arthur, (p. 76).

Archibald Finley, (died March, 1750), of New Britain, left a nuncupative will, which names as his eldest son, John, also as next in age, Henry. He had two other sons not named in will—Alexander and Archibald—and a daughter who married a Kelso. Harry married Elizabeth, daughter of William Walling, of Warrington. Alexander married Mary ———, (died in New Britain in 1779), who left an only son James, who died in 1836. The latest as to Archibald, Jr. is 1766. Henry removed to Loudon Co., Va., from there to Kentucky, about or just after the close of the Revolution. Archibald may have gone with him. It does not appear who John married.

Query. Is John, the son of Archibald, also named, the John in question?

It has been stated that this John is the John Finley, companion of Boone, who married Elizabeth, daughter of John Harris, of Harris' Ferry. I think this open to serious doubt. The Finley-Harris marriage it is said was in 1744. That John Finley was an Indian trader—a roving character. It is hardly likely if a son of Archibald the latter would have named him as one of his executors.

"Tentatively" speaking it would not seem unlikely that John, son of Archibald, might be the John Finley in question, or a son of said John or Henry if they could have had a son old enough to marry in 1762. I have nothing to show the latter supposition. However in view of the marriages of Sarah's brother and sister to New Britain folk it is not improbable that John was of this stock.

Note also that Archibald, Sr. is said to have been a brother of Michael Finley, from Co. Armagh, whence came the Todds. Michael was the father of the Rev. Samuel Finley, the noted divine, President of Princeton. Finley was a graduate of Log College.

Further,—a daughter of Henry, son of Archibald, married Lieut. John Wallace, of Warrington, who after the Revolution went with his family and others from Bucks (likely with his father-in-law, Henry Finley) to Virginia, thence to Kentucky to or near Lexington. His (Lieut. John Wallace's) grandson, the Rev. J. W. Wallace, some years ago, (then a very old man) wrote me that the McCallas were in some way mixed up with the family. He thought it might be on the Wallace side. I looked into the matter carefully, but could find no connection in Bucks between the two. The fact now appears in this Todd article that an Eliza Todd married a McCalla; if her sister Sarah married a son or grandson of Archibald Finley, who was also the grandfather of this Lieut. John Wallace's wife,—the cousinship would account for the Rev. J. W. Wallace's statement of the McCalla connections and would help confirm the above theory as to John Finley's identity. I don't think the fact that Sarah and John were married at a Baptist church in Philadelphia indicates much if anything, except the marriage. It was not at all uncommon for young people in Bucks to go to Philadelphia to get married. I know of several such instances in early days—they evidently eloped then as now.

W. S. W.

March 13, 1905.

Vol. 1.

JULY, 1905.

No. 3.

...The...
Kittochtinny
Magazine====



...A...

Tentative Record

of

Local History and Genealogy

West of the Susquehanna

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PUBLISHED QUARTERLY

====
Chambersburg, Pa.

G. O. SEILHAMER, Editor and Publisher

1905

THE

Kitchener Magazine



JOHN MCDOWELL, LL.D.

THE
Kittochtinny Magazine.

VOL. I.

JULY, 1905.

NO. 3.

CELEBRITIES OF THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY.

JOHN M'DOWELL, LL. D., SCHOLAR AND TEACHER.

John McDowell (born in the Conococheague Valley, February 11, 1751—died at the home of his sister, Mrs. Maris, near Mercersburg, Pa., December 22, 1820), was graduated at the College of Philadelphia (University of Pennsylvania) in 1771. He spoke the English oration at Commencement. He was a tutor in the college, 1769-82. After leaving the university Mr. McDowell went to Cambridge, Dorchester county, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland where he engaged in teaching and studied law. Among his pupils was Charles Goldsborough, afterward a Representative in Congress, 1805-17, and Governor of Maryland, 1818-19. The teacher inspired his pupil with sentiments of esteem and affection so marked and so lasting that a life-long friendship resulted, and found expression in an interchange of letters covering a period of thirty-five years. Indeed, the ties of friendship and the epistolary communication embraced the entire Goldsborough family and their connections, that were among the most noteworthy in Maryland.

Many of the Goldsborough letters were preserved by their recipient and are still in existence. They afford an insight into Dr. McDowell's life and character that otherwise would have been lost to posterity. The earliest of these letters, covering a period of ten years, were all written by Charles Goldsborough. Mr. Goldsborough's first letter was written from Philadelphia, January 19, 1784.

where he was a greatly dissatisfied student in the University of Pennsylvania, although about to receive his degree.

"Believe me, Mr. McDowell," the pupil wrote to his former instructor, "the kindness and attention which you have shown me ever since I first had the happiness to be under your tuition, and the regard which I have always supposed you to have for me have excited in me a mutual attachment which time itself shall not eradicate: a friendship which must be firm and sincere, as it took its rise in esteem and gratitude, and has been continually nourished and kept warm by repeated instances of kindness and affection."

When this letter was written Mr. McDowell had just come to the Bar of Dorchester county, Md., a fact that drew some lively questions from his young correspondent. "I suppose you have before this spoken in court," Goldsborough wrote, and then continued,—*"Did your modesty receive a severe shock? Did your tongue falter in its first attempt? I shall be glad to know whether you intend to settle in Cambridge. I really feel myself concerned in your welfare and wish you may prosper, that you may succeed to the utmost of your wishes."*

It is evident that Mr. McDowell had not made up his mind to begin the practice of the law in Dorchester. "I am sorry you speak with so much uncertainty about settling in Cambridge," his ardent young friend wrote on the last day of February, "yet will I please myself with the thoughts that it will be the place of your habitation. As I have some attachment for my native place, I wish it to retain as worthy a member, one who, without a compliment. I may say will do it much honor. Besides, I can't bear the idea of not spending many more happy days with you; more, perhaps, than we have ever spent together. Often do I hope to take with you our usual walk, and to receive from you many lessons of good instructions, as we tread together that same way we have so often worn,—you, with my book in your hand, and I with my Basket of Viaticum on my arm; this, you know, used to be our travelling equipage."

That Mr. McDowell did not immediately settle at Cambridge is not only clear from the fact that there was after this a lapse of three years in the correspondence of the two friends, but it seems that for a time the young lawyer contemplated beginning his practice in his native val-

ley; for he was among the attorneys admitted to the Bar of the new county of Franklin at the first trial term, in December, 1784. From Goldsborough's next letter, which was dated at Philadelphia, September 26, 1787, it is apparent that he had met McDowell at George-Town in the intervening three years, and that McDowell's settlement in Cambridge was still undecided, so far as Goldsborough knew. Goldsborough was in doubt whether his friend had gone "back to enjoy the flowery meads and pure air of Dorset," or was still "clambering over the precipices of the Allegheny," and so wrote on a venture in care of Mr. McDowell's relation, Dr. Martin, of Easton, in Talbot Co. It is evident that McDowell was then in Dorchester, or Talbot, for this and other letters reached him through Dr. Martin, one dated as late as October 17, 1789. It is probable the last letter was sent by an arrangement between the writer and the recipient, as McDowell was then looking after the interests of his friend professionally.

The old barrel in which the Goldsborough letters were preserved contained a number of legal papers, or rather fragments, that show that Mr. McDowell was in full practice in Dorchester in 1789. Among his clients, besides his friend Charles Goldsborough, was John Henry, one of the first senators in Congress from Maryland. About this time Mr. McDowell was on the verge of going into Maryland politics. "Mr. McCulloch gave me great pleasure," young Goldsborough wrote in a letter that is without date, "by telling me that your name is on the ticket proposed to be carried for the convention in April, and that he believes you would not refuse to serve, if elected." This was the Maryland Convention of 1788 to ratify the Federal Constitution.

The next letter in the Charles Goldsborough series was written from Shoal Creek, the patrimonial estate of the writer. It was dated November 22, 1790, and marks an epoch in the career of the young lawyer, who had at last found his life work.

"Permit me," says Mr. McDowell's correspondent, "to present you my sincerest congratulations on your appointment to the presidency of St. John's College, an event which W. G.* informed me of, and which gave me

*William Goldsborough, son of Robert, the member of the Continental Congress.

the most heart-felt satisfaction that I have experienced this long time. From the great independency, in point of finance, which this appointment will give you, happiness will be in your power, as your mind is so much under your own control, that you can always say—*Aquum mihi animum ipse parabo*. The circumstance of the vote being unanimous was not a little flattering. I was always sure that the delay which took place in making this appointment would, by extending your acquaintance among the trustees, insure it to you. It will now be in your power to alter many of those inconsistent collegiate regulations that now exist, and so remove several drawbacks upon your comfort, which you have complained of. I hope you soon will have everything arranged to your satisfaction."

Mr. McDowell had previously filled the chair of professor of mathematics in the college.

Intercourse between Shoal Creek and Annapolis was slow and uncertain in those days, but in March, 1792, Goldsborough writes,—“Once more, *grata vice veris et favore*, communication is opened between our respective shores, and an opportunity is again afforded for what is among the greatest pleasures my present situation allows—that of writing to and hearing from you.”

This letter shows Goldsborough as a borrower and McDowell as a lender. The young patrician confesses that his long residence in Philadelphia had occasioned a very rapid consumption of his cash. The disease of his finances, he said, was so violent that it would not yield to small remedies; but at the same time he begged his friend not to impose any degree of restraint upon himself. “If you can think of any more eligible way of applying your money,” he wrote, “I would, as your friend, anxious for the improvement of your estate, which in Fortune’s distribution of things is not as ample as she ought to have made it, wish you to adopt it.” The relation of borrower and lender between the two friends was continued during the next twenty-eight years, and the accounts were finally adjusted by Mr. Goldsborough with Dr. McDowell’s executors.

Principal McDowell became a frequent visitor at Shoal Creek, the home of young Charles Goldsborough, and at Myrtle Grove, the seat of his uncle, Robert Goldsborough, whose daughter Eliza Charles married in 1793. This

period marked the beginning of a correspondence between Robert Goldsborough and Mr. McDowell. This Robert Goldsborough was the son of that Robert who was a member of the Continental Congress from Maryland, in 1776, and voted for Richard Henry Lee's resolutions, July 2, and the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776, but died before that immortal instrument was engrossed, in consequence of which Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, his successor, became one of the Signers in his stead. The grandson of the patriot, Robert H., son of Robert, of Myrtle Grove, was then a student of St. John's College, and was graduated in 1796. Robert H. Goldsborough was United States Senator from Maryland, 1813-19, and 1835-37.

The first of the letters from Robert Goldsborough, of Myrtle Grove, to Principal McDowell was dated January 18, 1794, and gives us a glimpse of college life at St. John's. "He informed me in his last letter," Mr. Goldsborough wrote to Mr. McDowell, speaking of his son Robert, "that his class was not to enter college till they had read Juvenal: that, as I recollect, was the rule when I was at college, and I was glad to hear you had adopted the same, as a boy ought, in a great measure, to have finished his classical education before he begins with the sciences. I hope, as I often tell you, that he behaves himself well, and is doing well. My first wish is to make him a good man; my next, a wise one: if I can do that, happy shall I think myself."

In the next letter from Robert Goldsborough to Mr. McDowell, dated March 27, 1795, the Goldsboroughs were looking forward to a visit from the Principal of St. John's. A year later, February 8, 1796, Robert Goldsborough expressed the solicitude of the entire Goldsborough family for the well-being of their friend. "Let me beg you to write as often as you can." Mr. Goldsborough wrote from Myrtle Grove: "let me also most earnestly beg you to attend to your health, and in every instance to observe the directions of your physicians, who are also your friends. Your life is of consequence to yourself; it certainly is of great consequence to the community. I wish you would think as I do on this subject—that you have no right to risk or throw it away."

Similar admonitions run like a thread through nearly all the Goldsborough letters.

Dr. McDowell seems to have preserved only those of Charles Goldsborough's letters that were links in the chain of their long and close friendship. One dated December 20, 1796, tells the grave Principal of John's that his "little god-daughter is as round as an apple and as red as a cherry, and Mrs. Goldsborough thinks shows signs of uncommon genius. She had already learnt most of her letters." This was Eliza, the elder. "The baby," Mr. Goldsborough continued,—“Anna Maria after my mother, is I assure you a fine child, but unhappily, they say, in temper too much like her papa. She will have her own way, and already knows the efficacy of crying in accomplishing her wishes. God grant they may both live to deserve and enjoy the highest degree of happiness that can be found in this sublunary world.”

Subsequent letters, written long after the first Mrs. Goldsborough's death, and after Mr. Goldsborough's second marriage, reveal the intimate relations between the father and god-father. In these letters Dr. McDowell's advice is asked in regard to the education of Mr. Goldsborough's daughters, and in one of them the assistance of the bachelor Provost of the University of Pennsylvania is sought in procuring a governess for the girls. But, perhaps, the most characteristic of these communications was dated, Washington, January 22, 1817,—in the last weeks of Dolly Madison's reign as Queen of the Republican Court. "Recollecting that I owe you a letter," Mr. Goldsborough wrote, "I will avail myself of a leisure moment while Eliza is preparing for the drawing-room, to which as a good father I must attend her to pay my debt. * * * The moment for my visit to the palace having arrived I must break off abruptly, hoping that I shall have the pleasure to hear from you as often as your engagements will allow; and promising on my part to be duly observant of my obligations as a correspondent."

When Charles Goldsborough's young wife died Mr. McDowell shared in his friend's grief. The Principal of St. John's wrote a touching letter, exhorting the bereaved husband to fortitude and Christian resignation, and Goldsborough sent a heart-broken answer, promising compliance so far as it was in the power of one deprived of the only source from which his felicity flowed. With this letter was preserved some specimens of elegiac verse, both in English and Latin, in the handwriting of Mr. Mc-

Dowell, which were probably prepared with a view to a choice for a tombstone inscription. The best of these was as follows:—

Eliza Goldsborough
Wife
of Charles Goldsborough, Esq.,
and only Daughter
of the Hon'ble Robert Goldsborough;
Died Aug't 13th, 1798, aged 23 years,
leaving two daughters,
Eliza and Maria.

If female charms and innocence could save
One favored mortal from the hungry grave,
The fair Eliza, thus in early bloom,
Had not untimely filled the silent tomb;
The parents' tears had not been forc'd to flow,
Nor husband feel the sharpest pangs of woe;
Two helpless infants had not ceas'd to share
A mother's anxious love and nursing care;
Nor all her fond acquaintance now deplore
The friend polite, sincere, alas! no more.
Her form was lovely, and her heavenly mind,
Each female grace, with female softness join'd;
Her easy manners free from pride or art,
With sweet simplicity, engaged the heart;
Sprightly, yet modest, thro' her blameless life,
The tenderest daughter, sister, mother, wife;
Her lovely frame to sickness long a prey,
Meekly resign'd, she bore the slow decay;
And now her soul, at length, to heaven remov'd,
Enjoys that goodness, which on earth she lov'd.

Better than the monumental verse were two prose epitaphs—one in English and one in Latin. The transcripts show that their author gave much time and thought to the preparation of a fitting tribute to his friend's young wife. After the death of his wife there is a hiatus of ten years in the letters of Charles Goldsborough. In the interval, early in 1807, Mr. McDowell was chosen professor of natural philosophy in the University of Pennsylvania, and soon afterward he was elected Provost as the successor of Dr. Ewing. By accident a letter to his father written as he was about to assume the provostship has been preserved, and as it shows the reluctance with which he accepted this important office, owing to the impaired condition of his health, it is printed herewith:

Philad. May 11th, 1807.

My dear Father,

It is now a very long time since I have had any accounts from my Friends in Franklin, and I am extremely anxious to know what state of health you have enjoyed this cold and uncomfortable spring, for it appears to me the most so I ever experienced. The last letters I received were in March; and that I have had none since I impute entirely to the uncertainty you all were in with respect to the place of my residence, as I had signified to my friends my expectation of leaving Annapolis about the first of April. I was, however, by a severe attack of the cold, prevented from setting off before the middle of the month. Immediately upon my arrival here I informed Andrew of it, and have for some time been waiting with much impatience to hear from him. I hope this long silence on the part of my friends will shortly be recompensed by agreeable information, and that I shall have the pleasure of hearing that they are all well, and particularly that your health is at least as good as when I last heard from Thomas. In my present state of mind I know nothing that would be more welcome to me or give me more heartfelt satisfaction than such an account of you all, and I hope my correspondents, at least those to whom I have written, will not neglect me.

You will naturally wish to know how I like my new situation, and whether it is probable I have rendered it better by the change. But though I have been here almost three weeks I am not as yet qualified to judge of it. Since my coming to the city I have been much indisposed, and have only within a few days past been able to attend to business. I am still a good deal unwell and am not yet comfortably settled. From this account you will see that my time since I came to this place has not been spent agreeably, and that the beginning has been rather unpromising. Indeed, I cannot sometimes help regretting that I gave up my favorite plan of becoming a farmer on a small scale, and have engaged again in a business which I find will be more troublesome and laborious than I had first apprehended. Should, however, my health and constitution prove unequal to it I have still the prospect of having it in my power to retire, which in the gloomy moments of despondency affords me some comfort. But with better health I flatter myself I shall see things in a more favorable light, and still have reason to believe I have acted prudently and for the best. I once was much pleased with Philadelphia, and though I ought not to expect to enjoy it or any other place as much now as in the opening time of life, yet I do not altogether despair of living here usefully and comfortably, and if I can do this I ought to be satisfied. The town I find is much enlarged and improved during the long time I have been absent from it. There appears, too, a considerable change in the manners of the inhabitants, but I fear not for the better. But perhaps it is to be lamented that this is the case everywhere.

I am sorry to find that our vacation is not as long as I expected it was. But we have the month of August, when I purpose to

visit my friends and shall be very happy to find you all well.

Please to present my love to the family in all its different branches with my best wishes for the health and happiness of them all.

That Heaven may strengthen and support you and graciously afford you every comfort that can alleviate the burden of advanced age is the constant and sincere prayer of, dear sir,

Your dutiful and affectionate son,

John McDowell.

On the same day that in a desponding mood he addressed the foregoing letter to his father, he indited the following note to Edward Burd, one of the trustees of the University:

Sir,

It will be convenient to the Vice-Provost, Mr. Patterson and myself to meet the committee at five o'clock in the afternoon of Tuesday, or Wednesday, or at the same time any other day, that may be agreeable to the committee.

With much respect,

I am, sir,

Your very H^{ble} Serv.,

John McDowell.

Of Dr. McDowell's life while he was Provost of the University of Pennsylvania almost nothing is known, but we catch a glimpse of his way of living at that time from some of the bills preserved among his papers. He boarded with Rebecca Stuart, the earliest of his receipted board bills being as follows:

July 31, 1807.	Dr.
John McDowell to Mrs. Stuart To 14 weeks boarding at \$9.50 per week.....	\$133.00
By cash at different times.....	\$ 90.00
Rec'd. the above amount in full. (signed)	Rebekah Stuart.

The next statement was the following:

Dec. 19, 1807.	Dr.
John McDowell to Mrs. Stuart To 15 weeks & 4 days board of self and servant at \$9.50 per week.....	\$144.92
To 5 days board of servant.....	\$ 2.14
	<hr/>
	\$147.06
By cash at sundry times.....	145.00
	<hr/>
	2.06

Then follows a statement of Mrs. Isabella Neill for three months in the autumn of 1808:

1808.	Dr.
John McDowell to Mrs. Neil To boarding from Sept. 15 to Dec. 15, 13 weeks.....	
One week at \$6 per week.....	\$ 6
Twelve weeks at \$4 per week.....	\$48
To amount making shirts &c.....	\$10.
	<hr/>
	\$64.

Cr.	
Sept. 17 By cash	\$ 5
26 By cash	\$10
Oct. 11 By cash	\$ 5
20 By cash	\$10
Nov. 4 By cash	\$10
14 By cash	\$10
Dec. 5 By cash	\$10
Rec'd. (Jan. 10, 1809), the above amt. in full.	\$60
(signed)	Isabella Neill.

This series closed with the following dinner bill:

July 29, 1809

Doctor McDowell to Miss Stuart For seventeen weeks Dining at \$3 a week.....	\$51.
Rec'd. the above amount in full.	
(signed)	S. Stuart.

The servant in whose behalf Dr. McDowell paid board in Philadelphia was Joseph Williams, a negro slave, whom he owned in Maryland, but manumitted at Annapolis previous to his removal to become Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, under conditions named in the following indenture:

This indenture made this eighth day of April in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and seven, between John McDowell of the City of Annapolis in the State of Maryland of the one part and Joseph Williams of the other, Witnesseth, that whereas the said Joseph Williams, the Negro slave of the said John McDowell hath been manumitted and enfranchised by the said John McDowell, he the said Joseph Williams for and in consideration of his being thus manumitted and enfranchised, doth agree to indent and bind himself to the said John McDowell for and during the term of seven years from the date hereof, and the said Joseph Williams doth covenant and promise to live with and faithfully and honorably to serve the said John McDowell in the condition and capacity of an indentured servant for the aforesaid term, and the said John McDowell doth covenant and promise on his part to furnish the said Joseph Williams with necessary and proper food and clothing, and likewise at

the end of his servitude to give a good suit of clothing, suitable to his condition, and also the sum of twenty pounds. In witness whereof the aforesaid parties have signed their names and affixed their seals the day and year aforesaid.

(signed) John McDowell,, (Legal Seal).

(signed) Jos. Williams, (Legal Seal).'

Test.

John Hyde,

Joseph Sands.

In spite of his impaired health Dr. McDowell entered upon his work as head of the University of Pennsylvania with great energy. Among his papers are many proofs of his activity and learning. At the first Commencement under his administration, that of 1808, the lists of candidates for degrees, couched in college Latin, were found in his own handwriting. This announcement of the degrees conferred by the university in 1808 was as follows:

Candidates for the degree of Bachelors of Arts, Benjamin G. Bostock, Jacobus Gratz, Jacobus Green, Josephus Hall, David H. Shaeffer, Johannus Sommer, Samuelis H. Turner, Thomas I. Wharton.

Ego eadem auctoritate, qua constituta fuit hoc academia, vos ad primum gradum in artibus admitto, et ad omnia jura, honores et privilegia ad istum gradum inter nos pertinentia; in Testimonium cujus, has membranas solenniter habeo.

MASTER OF ARTS

Ego eadem auctoritate, qua constituta fuit hoc academia, Johannum M. Hanchel, Robertum M. Patterson, Edwardum Tilghman tertium, Edwardum Lowbur, Johannum Lowbur, Johannum C. Lowber, Georgium Andrews, et Mattheum Matthews, ad gradum magistri in artibus admitto, et ad omnia jura, honores et privilegia ad istum gradum pertinentia.

DOCTORS OF D. & L. L.

Ego eadem auctoritate, qua constituta fuit hoc academia, viros reverendos, Henricum Waddal, Pastorem Episcopalis Ecclesiae Trenton in Nova Caesarea, Jacobum P. Wilson, Pastorem primae Presbyteriae Ecclesiae in Philadelphia, et Josephum Pilmore, pastorem Ecclesiae Sancti Pauli ad gradum Theologiae Doctorum, itenque honorandum virum Gulielmum Tighman, summum Pennsylvaniae Judicum, ad gradum legum Doctoris admitto, ad omnia jura, honores et privilegia ad istum gradum pertinentia

What is more like a summary by Dr. McDowell of the Commencement exercises in 1810, after the event, is the following:

University of Pennsylvania.

June 2, 1810.

On Friday the 1st inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., the ministers, pro-

fessors and students formed a procession from the University, in Ninth street, to that elegant and commodious building, the Independent Tabernacle, in Fourth street, the use of which, on this occasion, was again politely afforded by the trustees of that church, where a Commencement for conferring degrees in the arts and sciences was held before a numerous, splendid and polite audience. The company being seated, the business of the day was opened with prayer to the Supreme Being, after which the exercises proceeded in the following manner.

MUSIC.

1. A Latin salutatory oration, by Mr. Bishop, of Maryland.
2. An oration on Astronomy, by Mr. Coxe, of Philadelphia.
3. An oration on Freedom, by Mr. B. Chew, of Philadelphia.

MUSIC.

4. An oration on the Tyranny of Custom, by Mr. Cohen, of Philadelphia.
5. An oration on the Character of a Patriot, by Mr. S. Chew, of Philadelphia.
6. An Humorous Oration, by Mr. Heberton, of Philadelphia.

MUSIC.

7. An oration on Slavery, by Mr. Hanckel, of Philadelphia.
8. An oration on the Love of Fame, by Mr. Shippen, of Philadelphia.
9. An oration on the Prospect before Us, by Mr. Lofland, of the State of Delaware.

MUSIC.

- The degree of Bachelor of Arts was then conferred by the Provost on Messrs. Franklin Bache, Charles G. Bishop, Benjamin Chew, Samuel Chew, Joseph H. Cohen, Edward D. Coke, George W. Gray, Christian Hanckel, William Hay John C. Heberton, James P. Lofland and William Shippen. The degree of Masters of Arts was conferred on Messrs. Benjamin I. Bostock, Jacob Green, Samuel Gratz, Joseph Hall, David Schaeffer, John Summer, Samuel H. Turner and Thomas I. Wharton, Alumni of the University.
10. An English valedictory oration, by Mr. Bache, of Philadelphia.

MUSIC.

After the charge by the Provost, the business of the day was closed with prayer by the Rev. Dr. William Rogers, Professor of the Belles Lettres in the University.

It is but justice to the young gentlemen to observe, that in their public exercises, they acquitted themselves in such a manner, as to merit and obtain the approbation of the polite audience, that honoured them with their presence on the occasion.

After three years service as provost of the University of Pennsylvania Dr. McDowell's health had become so much impaired that he was compelled to resign his office, and

return to his boyhood's home to seek recuperation. Our only sources of information concerning his whereabouts after his retirement are the addresses on the Goldsborough letters. The first of these, dated Oct. 16, 1811, was to "John McDowell, Esq., at Mr. Maris's, near Chambersburg, Pa., to the care of Dr. A. McDowell, Chambersburgh." On the 2nd of December Charles Goldsborough sent him a letter in Dr. A. McDowell's care, that was forwarded to him in Philadelphia, "to the care of Mr. Patterson, professor in the university." This letter was marked "Free, C. Goldsborough, M. C." and across the address was written the suggestive word: "examined." In the summer and autumn of 1812, Dr. McDowell's friend Goldsborough addressed him at Mercersburg; in April, 1813, in care of Dr. Andrew McDowell, Chambersburg, and May 5, 1813, as "now at the University, Philadelphia." These visits to Philadelphia were to resume his place temporarily at the head of the university because of the failing health of Dr. Andrew, his successor in the provostship. In the summer of 1813 and to the spring and summer of 1815 the Goldsborough letters were again addressed to Dr. McDowell at Mercersburg, but in the winter of 1815-16 his address was at Annapolis, where he seems to have been acting president of St. John's College for a brief period. He spent the summer and autumn of 1816 at Mercersburg, and was again at Annapolis in the winter of 1816-17, and at Mercersburg in the summer and autumn of 1818 and again in 1819. In one of these letters Mr. Goldsborough upbraided his friend, Dr. McDowell, for choosing such a severe method of travel to visit his relations in Franklin county as horse-back. Nearly all the Goldsborough letters contained appeals to Dr. McDowell to make visits and prolonged stays at Shoal Creek, the home of Charles Goldsborough, and Myrtle Grove, the home of Robert H. Goldsborough.

Dr. McDowell's monument as the first president of St. John's College, Annapolis, is the venerable McDowell Hall of which Nicholas Brewer, of the class of 1846, sung in the Centennial Ode, in 1889:

There 'neath its pillar'd dome,
Framed in their student-home,
Sons of our Sires;
Here plodded side by side,
In sports and studies vied,
Worshipped in love and pride
At thy altar fires.

In his will Dr. McDowell left his Greek, Latin and mathematical books to the University of Pennsylvania, the receipt of which on behalf of the university, was signed by William Tilghman. Dr. McDowell certainly was the most eminent scholar that ever went out from the Conococheague. He was methodical in business, and he left behind him in stocks and bonds alone a fortune that aggregated thirty thousand dollars. Until the discovery of the Goldsborough letters, beyond the two important positions that he filled little was known concerning him. Even the archives of the University of Pennsylvania and of the Pennsylvania Historical Society have scarcely any material for a biography of this Cumberland Valley worthy. It is certainly a remarkable fact, revealed by the Goldsborough correspondence, that the teacher and pupil through life retained the closest intimacy and friendship. These letters will be printed in future numbers of this magazine.

FROM BRADDOCK TO BOUQUET.

V.

THE SNAP OF THE TRAP.

(Continued from page 135)

The name of the victor on Braddock's Field has never been commemorated in any way—not even in history. Indeed, the credit of the victory has generally been accorded to M. de Contrecoeur rather than to Sieur de Beaujeu.

Contrecoeur had been commandant at Fort Duquesne but Beaujeu was sent to succeed him. In anticipation of Braddock's expedition it was ordered, however, that the former should remain at the fort until the result of the movement was determined. It thus happened that Contrecoeur was still at Fort Duquesne at the time of the battle, and resumed the command after Beaujeu's death.

The outlook for the new commandant was a gloomy one. The fort was in no condition long to resist Braddock's guns. Captain de Beaujeu's force was utterly inadequate to cope with the well appointed and splendidly equipped army that was coming to attack it. But Beaujeu could not bring himself to a hasty abandonment of the work without first attempting to strike a blow in its defence. The intrepid commandant accordingly determined to make an ambuscade at the crossing of the Monongahela nearest to the fort.

Braddock's two Indian scouts, when they returned to the army on the 6th of July, reported that there were few men, and few tracks if any, about the fort: and that none of the passes was occupied. On the heels of the Indians, and of Gist, went the Chevalier de la Perade on a reconnoitering expedition, returning to the fort the next day with the news of the proximity of Braddock and the strength of his army.

There was no time to be lost if the English were to be met by an ambuscade. If it was made it must be by the few soldiers in the fort and the motley collection of Indians encamped around it. The entire available French force consisted of 72 regulars and 146 Canadians. When the Indians were asked to join this little band in the undertaking, they answered:

"What, Father, do you wish to die and sacrifice us? The English are more than four thousand men. You see, at once, that you have no sense."

The whole day of the 8th of July was given to preparing the meagre battalion for the coming battle. In the fort was the little "chapel of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin at the Beautiful River," at the altar of which the Recollect Father Denys Baron, the chaplain, officiated. In this chapel the officers and soldiers gathered at day-break on the morning of the march. The commandant knelt in the confessional before the gray-robed priest, asking for the offices of the Church as for one who goes on a dangerous journey. When the mass was said, the chaplain gave the communion to the commandant and his little band of devout followers. Then the entire force marched gayly to the wigwams of the Indians to ask their company in the daring enterprise.

"We cannot march," was the sullen response.

"Will you let your Father go alone? I am sure to beat them," Beaujeu said confidently, and departed. Determined as the Indians had been not to share in an expedition that they regarded as little short of madness, they were shamed by the intrepid spirit of the French and reluctantly followed under the leadership of Athanase of Lorotte, a Huron, and Pontiac, an Ottawa. The Indians numbered 637, making 855 in all. Beaujeu's plan to form the ambuscade at the river failed because the van of the English army was already ascending the second slope from the river-side when the French and Indians had their first sight of Braddock's gay cavalcade.

In England the Duke of Brunswick was watching the progress of Braddock's campaign with impatient interest. "The Duke," Horace Walpole wrote, "is much dissatisfied with the slowness of General Braddock, who does not march as if he was impatient to be scalped."

If Braddock had no other object than a desire to be scalped in making his long march into the wilderness, he could not have prepared for it with more certainty for himself and his men when his hour had come. And if he had been going to a review in St. James's Park, he could not have been more scrupulous in arranging his line of march on Frazier's after he had crossed the river the second time. Gage was still in the advance, preceded by the engineers, the guides and six light horsemen. Sir John followed with the working party, the wagons and

the six-pounders, protected by four flanking parties on each side. The General was to come next with the main body, the baggage and the artillery, preceded and flanked by light horse and squads of infantry. As a sort of impedimenta the provincials were as usual given the rear.

The road from the level ground on the bank of the river passed between two ravines, concealed by trees and thickets, to a range of hills, covered with long grass, low bushes and scattered trees. It was an ideal spot for a meagre party of bush-fighters to engage an army.

Suddenly Beaujeu, rifle in hand, and with his hunting shirt relieved only by the silver gorget that bespoke his rank, came bounding upon the scene, to the complete surprise of the pioneers. Gordon, the English engineer, was the first to see the French. The pioneers fell back upon Gage's command, which was immediately startled by the quick fire of the French and Canadians. The Indians, in the meantime, had glided into the woods on both flanks of the English pickets, and while Beaujeu, hat in hand, cheered on his men, the savages opened fire, accompanied with demoniac yells that did more to dismay the English regulars than the rifles of the unseen foe.

Gage returned the fire without much effect, although Beaujeu was shot down at the third volley, pierced through the head with a musket ball. When the commandant fell, Captain Dumas assumed the command and kept up the murderous fire upon the English. It was Gage's purpose to sweep the hill with the bayonet, but his orders were obeyed with trepidation, and when the command to scale the high ground was given not a platoon would quit the line of march.

General Braddock had not yet moved when the attack began. He ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Burton to Gage's assistance, with the vanguard of the army, and sent an aide-de-camp forward to learn the nature of the assault, but without waiting for the officer's return he went himself, leaving Sir Peter Halkett in command of the baggage.

Before Burton reached Gage the advance was in confusion, and fell back in disorder upon the reinforcements. All orders were unheeded, the soldiers shooting at random, and killing some of their own flanking parties, and of the vanguard, as they came running in. Many of the officers and men were killed or wounded by the covert fire of the enemy. Among the wounded were Lieutenant

Colonel Gage, Sir John St. Clair, and the deputy assistant quartermaster general, Matthew Leslie. The dismay of the grenadiers was communicated to the roadmakers and their guards, and the two six-pounders were abandoned. Burton endeavored to form in line of battle facing the hill, but his platoons were thrown into disorder by the wild rush of the panic stricken companies that were already defeated, and his men were shot down by the deadly fire of the hidden foe.

At this moment Braddock came up. He tried to rally the men in vain. The officers seconded his efforts with great courage, but all their attempts were fruitless. Every man on horseback was a target for the almost unerring rifles of the Indians. Some fell by the random shots of their own men. The shooting was without aim, and many of the soldiers in the front ranks were killed by those in the rear. By this time the whole army was bunched for the fire of the enemy from three sides. Many of the Virginians took to the trees and bushes, and, while saving themselves from the certain fire of the concealed foe, were riddled by the uncertain musketry of the regulars.

Even in this extremity Braddock would allow no irregular fighting. He persisted in forming his men in platoons, only to see them shot down where they stood. A few of the regulars took to the bushes, but he stormed at them, calling them cowards and even striking them with the flat of his sword. Although four horses were killed under him, he kept his ground, vainly seeking to check the flight of the men. As the slaughter went on, those upon whom he was accustomed to depend were unable to render him assistance. His secretary, Shirley, was killed at his side. His aides, Orme and Morris, were wounded and disabled. Only Washington was unhurt. He was a shining mark for the rifles of the Indians, but he was preserved as if by a miracle, for other battles on other fields. Two horses were shot under him and four bullets passed through his coat. Not equally fortunate, Braddock was struck at last. A bullet passed through his arm and lodged in his lungs. He fell from his horse and was caught in the arms of Captain Stewart, of the Virginia light horse, who placed him in a tumbril, assisted by another American and a servant.

The battle was lost—indeed, Braddock's defeat was not a battle but a rout.

"We have been most scandalously beaten by a trifling

body of men," Washington wrote to Mount Vernon, when on his return.

The retreat was a flight as cowardly as the advance had been an exhibition of reckless bravado. Baggage, artillery, stores, everything was abandoned. The wagoners unhitched their horses and fled. The few officers that survived the conflict were swept off the field with the men. The shattered army was pursued to the river, but eagerness for the scalps of the dead and dying, and for the spoils of the battlefield, checked the ardor of the pursuers. Such a triumph and such booty had never been gained before by a handful of men over an army that saw the sun rise in full confidence in its strength, and at sunset was panic stricken, beaten and disgraced.

The assertion was made at the time, and it has been often repeated since, that Braddock was shot by one of his own men. It is even a tradition in western Pennsylvania that Tom Fausett, a wild hermit of half civilized propensities, who lived for many years in the mountains of Fayette county, was the man that did the shooting. Fausett, it was said, avowed the shot as his own, saying that his brother Joseph was one of the men prostrated by Braddock's sword. The story is an unlikely one, especially as Fausett claimed a more creditable motive for the act than the impulse of revenge—a desire to save what remained of the army by releasing it from the control of its commander. An army that "ran as sheep pursued by dogs," as Washington said, had no need of Tom Fausett's avenging rifle; and, as for Braddock in his despair, he asked to be left to die on the field where he fell.

Out of fourteen hundred and sixty officers and men. British and Provincials, four hundred and fifty-six were killed and four hundred and twenty-one were wounded. Of eighty-six officers, twenty-six were killed and thirty-six wounded. One colonel was killed and the two lieutenant colonels and the only major were wounded. Of twenty-one captains seven were killed and seven wounded; of thirty-eight lieutenants, eleven were killed and fifteen wounded; and of fourteen ensigns, three were killed and five wounded. Of six surgeons, one was killed and the other five were wounded. The army chaplain was wounded and the midshipman of the seamen's detachment was killed. Among the rank and file the loss was correspondingly severe. Of fifty-eight sergeants, seventeen were killed and twenty wounded; of sixty-one corporals and

bombardiers, eighteen were killed and twenty-two wounded; of eighteen gunners, six were killed and eight wounded; the boatswain's mate was killed; of thirty-two drummers, two were killed and six wounded; and of twelve hundred matrosses and private soldiers, three hundred and eighty-six were killed and three hundred and twenty-eight were wounded.

General Braddock was mortally wounded, and died four days after his defeat. Among the dead officers left on the field were young Shirley, the General's secretary; Sir Peter Halkett, colonel of the Forty-Fourth Regiment; Captains Tallon and Getkins, Lieutenants Halkett and Allen, and Ensigns Townsend and Nartlow, of Halkett's regiment; Captain Cholmley, and Subalterns Grimbale, Wideman, Hansard, Brerston and Hart, of Dunbar's regiment; Captain Smith, of the artillery; Lieutenant Spendlow and Midshipman Talbot, of the seamen's detachment; Captain Stone, a volunteer, in General Lascelles's regiment; Lieutenant Sumain, of one of the independent companies of New York; and Captains Polson and Peyrounie, and Subalterns Hamilton, Wright, Splitchorff and Wagner, of the Virginia troops.

The loss of the French and Indians did not exceed seventy, but it included Captain de Beaujeu, Lieutenant de Carqueville and Ensign de la Perade. The dead bodies were carried back to the fort, where they were committed to the earth, but all trace of the cemetery disappeared when Fort Pitt was built.

A recent writer denies that there was an ambushade. "Each side was surprised," he says, "and one was as much ambuscaded as the other." The snap of the trap tells a different story.

VI.

DUNBAR'S FLIGHT.

"It was, perhaps, the most extraordinary victory that ever was obtained," Smollett wrote, "and the most extraordinary flight that was ever made."

The news of Braddock's defeat was brought to Dunbar's camp forty miles from the battlefield, by the waggoners, who were the first to mount their horses and flee, with the yells of the Indians ringing in their ears.

"All is lost!" they cried. "Braddock is dead! The troops are all cut to pieces!"

A panic ensued. When Washington reached the camp on the evening of the day after the battle, with orders from the General to Dunbar to hurry forward provisions, hospital stores and wagons for the wounded, under the protection of the grenadier companies, he found the soldiers still agitated by the news of the disaster. If Washington had been a day later he would probably have found the camp deserted.

In the meantime the fugitives, with the wounded, made a rapid march after the messenger. Before the start, Braddock attempted to remount his horse, but found himself too weak to ride, and was carried by the men. Orme and Morris were placed on litters borne by horses. Gage had managed to rally about eighty of the soldiers, who served as an escort for the wounded. On the second day what was left of the shattered army reached Gist's plantation, about thirteen miles from Dunbar's camp, where Braddock's escort was joined by Washington with the convoy of supplies. Here Braddock was sheltered for the night at the house of the resolute pioneer, who had served as a guide and scout for the advancing expedition. On the 12th there was a halt of a day at Dunbar's camp, and then the retreat was continued to Great Meadows, the scene of Washington's discomfiture in 1754, where Braddock died on the night of the 13th. "We shall know better how to deal with them another time," he gasped as he expired.

The funeral was a pathetic ending to a misguided campaign. It took place in the early morning. Braddock was buried in his military cloak, and Washington read the service for the dead by the light of a torch. The grave was made in the road, and the wagons were driven over it, that the Indians might not be able to find it, and mutilate the body. When the hasty burial was over, Dunbar, who had already burned his heavy baggage and destroyed his artillery, continued the retreat, leaving the frontier exposed to the French and Indians.

"Had his favorites been men of more experience and judgment," an American contemporary wrote of Braddock, "he might have gathered laurels where he and his men were cruelly butchered." If the command of the second division had been given to Sir Peter Halkett, instead of to Dunbar, it is not likely that the massacre would have been followed by a footrace. Sir Peter was

shot down with his men on the Monongahela, while Dunbar was earning his nickname of "the Tardy." The one was left dead on the battlefield to be scalped by the enemy. The other was soon to show such fleetness in retreat that he could not be stopped until he reached Philadelphia.

In nine days Dunbar retreated over a road that it had taken his division of the army a month to pass on the advance. He left Fort Necessity behind him on the 14th of July. On the 16th he was at Great Crossings, announcing his purpose to Governor Morris of quartering his troops in Philadelphia for the winter. "You'll be so good," he wrote, "as to provide quarters for a hundred officers and twelve hundred men. I can't say when I shall have an opportunity of kissing your hand, but it shall be as soon as my situation will permit." Six days later he was at Fort Cumberland.

Swift as was Colonel Dunbar's flight, the flight of the evil tidings was much swifter. The news of Braddock's defeat reached Colonel Innes at noon on the 11th, not two full days after the battle. "This dismal news," Innes said, "was brought to his ears by wagoners and such people." Dunbar did not take the trouble to send messengers to Fort Cumberland and Innes was without authentic news until the 18th when Sir John St. Clair, Captain Orme and other wounded officers reached the fort. In the meantime three of the wagoners, Matthew Laird and Michael and Jacob Hoover, had reached Carlisle, spreading the alarm throughout the Cumberland Valley.

Burd, with his roadmakers, was at the top of the Alleghenies, sixty-five miles from Anthony Thompson's, when he received word from Colonel Innes of the defeat of Braddock. He started on his return on the 18th, going to Fort Cumberland where he arrived on the 20th. At the fort he met Sir John St. Clair. Sir John, no longer fuming over the delays of Pennsylvania in making a road that events had rendered useless in his eyes, declined to give any orders, telling Burd to await the arrival of Colonel Dunbar. When Dunbar arrived on the 22d he at once sent for Burd, whom he asked to dine with him that he might give an account of the collapse of the expedition to be sent to Governor Morris. Although he had about fifteen hundred men, the thought that was uppermost in Dunbar's mind was the speediest way by which he could get to Philadelphia.

Burd had an expectation that a fort of some kind would be built at Raystown to shut up the other road to save the inhabitants of Big Cove and Conococheague.

"I can open a road from our road at Raystown to Fort Cumberland in a fortnight, or three weeks at furthest," he said to Dunbar.

"There is some sort of a road to the mouth of Conococheague," Dunbar answered. "It is better to make use of that for the march of the troops than to wait for the new road. The wagons can go round by Winchester and thence to Philadelphia."

The protection of the frontier had no share in the thoughts of this valorous soldier. But he was eager for whatever assistance in his flight he could obtain, and at his request Burd agreed to meet him at the mouth of Conococheague to aid him as much as possible. Dunbar remained ten days at Fort Cumberland, but he paused only long enough to rest his troops and disencumber himself of his wounded. Such was his indifference, not only to the safety of the frontier but to Braddock's wounded soldiers, that the only protection he left behind him was two Maryland and Virginia companies. He even carried away with him the three independent companies from New York, when he marched on the 2d of August. He thought better, however, of his plan to march the troops over what he considered a sort of road from Oldtown to Conococheague, and brought them as well as the wagons by way of Winchester.

Dunbar reached the Widow Berringer's on the 6th of August. There he was met by the protest of Governor Morris against leaving the frontier exposed by his precipitate flight.

Morris wrote a very manly letter to the craven. In this letter he told Dunbar that as soon as he learned of Braddock's defeat he summoned his Assembly to take steps to retrieve the loss sustained in that action. Vigorous measures, in which he had no doubt the neighboring provinces would join, would yet make the reduction of the French fort on the Ohio possible before the close of the year. This measure, so necessary to humble the pride and insolence of the French, to prevent the cruel assassinations of the Indians, and to retrieve the glory of his Majesty's arms, he said, could not be executed unless the army remained on the frontier. "Should you march your

troops to this city," he continued, appealing to Dunbar, "you must be sensible that the grain of a plentiful harvest may be destroyed by the savages, the inhabitants driven from their farms, and all that extensive and rich country which lies west of the river Susquehanna abandoned and laid waste." Morris suggested that a part of the troops should be posted on the great road leading from the Potomac—some at McDowell's Mill, some at Shippensburg, and some at Carlisle, adding that these places were in a very plentiful part of the province where the troops could be well supplied.

Upon the receipt of the letter from Morris, Colonel Dunbar called a council of his field officers, consisting of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Gage, of the Forty-Fourth Regiment, Major Russ Chapman, of the Engineers, and Major William Sparke, of the Forty-Eighth Regiment, and it was unanimously determined that the request to cover the frontier should be complied with. On the same day that this determination was reached, Shirley wrote from his camp on the Mohawk, demanding all the troops for his expedition against Niagara. Dunbar greedily accepted this order as absolving him from the duty of protecting the frontier against the consequences of Braddock's disastrous campaign. A week later the order was revoked and Dunbar was directed to march against Fort Duquesne. The latter order was deliberately disobeyed.

There is no itinerary of Dunbar's flight after he left the Widow Berringer's, but he was at Shippensburg on the 17th and at Pine Ford on the 21st of August. It was at the latter place that he received Shirley's order for the second campaign to the Ohio. How distasteful the idea of meeting the French and Indians was to him he had already indicated to Governor Morris in a letter dated at Shippensburg.

"The condition both officers and men are in," he said, "makes it absolutely necessary to repair deficiencies before we proceed on such a march and voyage. We have not half the tents we should have. Shoes, shirts, stockings, camp kettles, and flasks, very few. Everything taken to the field of action is absolutely lost; neither officers nor soldiers saved more than was on their backs; more than half the arms are lost."

When Dunbar received Shirley's specific orders for the "march and voyage," he called another council which in-

cluded five captains—J. Mercer, John Rutherford, Robert Dobson, J. Kennedy and Samuel Hobson—as well as Majors Chapman and Sparke and Lieutenant-Colonel Gage. These officers joined him in bewailing their condition and representing the obstacles to the expedition in the worst possible light. Finally, to avoid the appearance of downright disobedience, they announced their intention to await Shirley's further orders in Philadelphia.

At Winchester the seamen left the column to return to their ships and with them disappeared the "log" that became an important part of the story of the expedition. The only glimpse we have of the passage through the Cumberland Valley, apart from Dunbar's representations of the condition of his soldiers and of his eagerness to leave the frontier behind him, is contained in a letter from William Johnston, an officer of the commissary department, dated at Philadelphia, September 23, 1755. "The first town of note we came to in this province," he said, "was Carlisle, which from a wilderness about eight years ago is now become a flourishing town, a number of good plantations round it, and well supplied with all kinds of provisions. There are about two hundred houses in it, and some very good ones built in a genteel taste."

While Dunbar was on the march down the Cumberland Valley, many of his men deserted and it was alleged that they were sheltered and concealed by the inhabitants of this and the neighboring provinces. A reward was offered for their apprehension, and Governor Morris issued a proclamation, under the Mutiny and Desertion Act, declaring a penalty of £5 sterling for harboring or assisting them. It may be assumed that most of these deserters were provincials who had enlisted in the defense of their own borders and were now being carried away as regulars in the English service.

The remnants of the two regiments of Halkett and Dunbar and the three independent companies crossed the Schuylkill on the 29th of August and found shelter in Philadelphia. Dunbar lodged with Mrs. Howell in the old Slate-Rock House, but left it without paying his landlady. Two years afterward the City Council voted her \$25 for his board and lodging. One of his officers, Captain Terence Mulloy, of whom we have no other account, went to lodge with Robert Strettell, September 2, and remained with the Councillor until the departure of the dis-

credited army for New York, Oct. 1. Thus came to an end a campaign that will always have a painful and pathetic interest, because it was the most remarkable example in history of an army of brave men uselessly sacrificed by the persistent folly of a martinet, and then shamed by the imbecility and cowardice of his successor.

"If Colonel Dunbar," Governor Dinwiddie wrote to Governor Morris, when Dunbar's army was only four days march from Philadelphia, "had entrenched himself in the Meadows and sent in to the different Governors for a reinforcement, it would have been a wise step; for Colonel Innes writes me the day after the engagement the French destroyed all our artillery, except the six-pounders, which they carried to their fort, being apprehensive that the main body of our army would have made a second attack; and afraid the artillery would have fallen into their hands. It appears to me that an infatuation attended all the motions of our forces."

An infatuation indeed.

"I was very much surprised," Morris answered, "at the first accounts I had of Colonel Dunbar's marching to this town with intention of taking up winter quarters, and immediately represented to him and to General Shirley the consequences that would attend his leaving the western frontiers of these provinces in a naked and defenceless state: since which General Shirley ordered him to proceed to the westward, and with the assistance that he should receive from these provinces to make a second attempt upon Fort Duquesne. But he and the officers have given reasons to General Shirley why the thing, in their opinion, is impracticable, and continued their march to this town, where they arrived on the 20th of August: and I am in expectation of Shirley's orders to them to proceed to Albany, which will be as disagreeable to the colonel as a western march: however, as they may be useful there for some months to come and can be of none here, I hope they will be hurried thither."

A good riddance, indeed.

(To be continued)

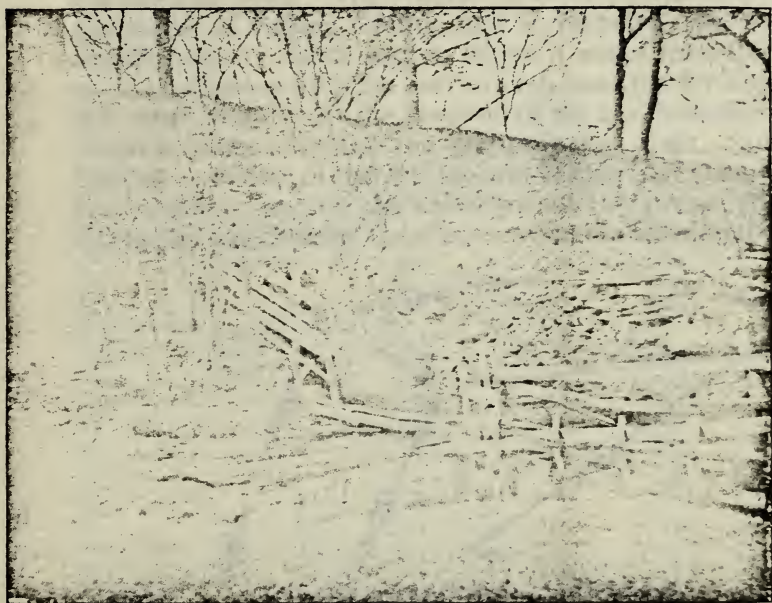
SOME STUDIES OF EARLY SURVEYS.

I.

ALONG THE FALLING SPRING.

The country through which the Falling Spring winds its course is singularly beautiful. There are ranges of hills on both sides of the stream that afford a series of picturesque views. Those east of the old brick mill, near the head of the spring, and the succession of declivities east of Willow Grove, are especially noteworthy, and the eminence on A. S. Lehman's farm west of the Reformed Mennonite meeting house, almost deserves to be classed as a mountain. The neighborhood would have been an ideal spot for Meade to have halted Lee in 1863, if the Army of the Potomac could have got there in time. The luxuriant willows that line the banks of the spring at many places add greatly to the natural beauties of its winding course. It is to be regretted that so few efforts have been made to beautify the fertile meadows through which the stream flows. In the pioneer days, with its crystal waters, it must have been a flowing spring of remarkable beauty. There is only one stream in the Cumberland Valley that rivals the Falling Spring in volume and beauty at its head,—the Big Spring at Newville. The two streams at their starting point bear a striking resemblance to each other. The natural surroundings of each, without being bold or rugged, are very attractive. The surrounding scenery at the head of the Big Spring was doubtless more picturesque at the time the pioneers began to penetrate the valley, but the course of the Falling Spring had the more varied beauties and it ended in a cascade at its mouth, where it enters the Conococheague, that was one of the prettiest waterfalls to be found anywhere. The waterfall has almost completely disappeared, but half a century ago it still retained many of its natural features. The original course of the stream reveals a few traces of the cascade, even now, but the needs of the Chambersburg Woolen Mill and the Chambersburg Flouring Mill have caused the stream to be diverted from its natural channel, and the great natural beauty of the waterfall, that attracted young Benjamin Chambers to the mouth of the Falling Spring on the Conococheague, in advance of the wave of emigration that had begun to flow across the

Susquehanna, has almost suffered effacement. At the head of the spring the destroying hand of man has also been felt in a manner even less excusable. As nature formed its visible source where it issues from under the hill it was until recent years a broad and beautiful sheet of water. Now, owing to the work of some prospectors for lead, one half of the exit is closed by fallen rock and earth and its former symmetry destroyed.

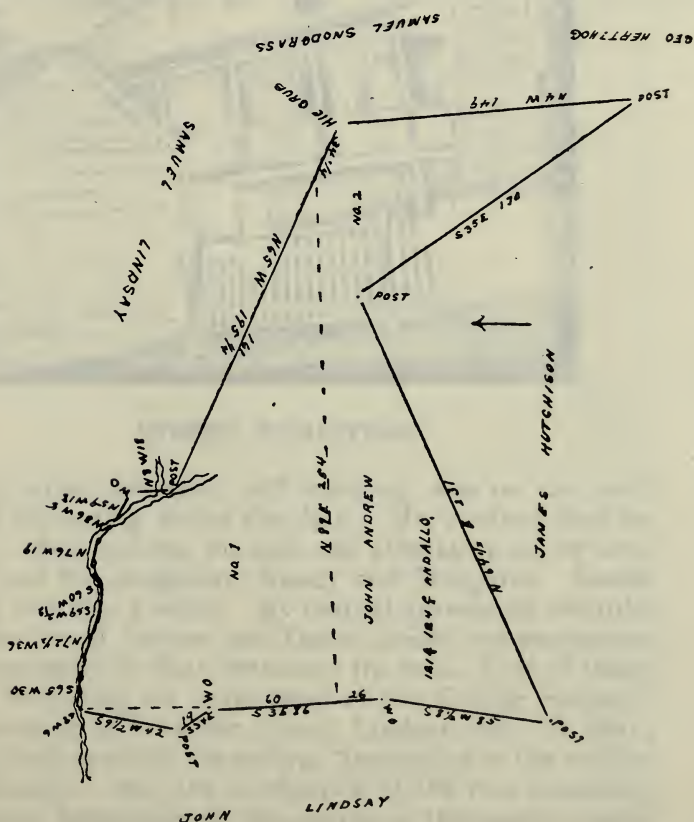


HEAD OF THE FALLING SPRING.

The first land owner at the head of the Falling Spring was William Dunlop, for whom a survey was made by Zachariah Butcher before 1750. The pioneer on the east side, including the East Branch, was Alexander Stuart, whose warrant was dated June 29, 1750. William Adams and William Nugent settled side by side where the Willow Grove mill is now situated, the former living west and the latter east of the Falling Spring. Below the Nugent tract was a plantation originally granted to the Rev. Samuel Caven on a warrant dated May 31, 1743. Caven was the first pastor of the Falling Spring Church, but was driven away because of his opposition to the Whitefield revival. Then came the Gass lands which included the site of the Stoufferstown mill. Benjamin Gass was the original settler of this part of the Falling Spring. Between the Gass

lands and Col. Benjamin Chambers' plantation on the Conococheague at the Falling Spring's mouth were two tracts granted to Thomas and John Baird before 1750.

When John Andrew succeeded William Dunlop at the head of the Falling Spring has not been ascertained, but his title to the stream and the land adjacent was perfected before the Revolution, his patent bearing date Nov. 4, 1774. The Dunlop survey is marked No. 1 on the accompanying draft. The Andrew plantation was west and southwest of Falling Spring, and it included the south branch from its visible source, where it issues from the hill to its confluence with the east branch near the fording on the "great road." At the junction of the two branches the Andrew lands adjoined the plantation of Capt. Samuel Lindsay, a soldier of the French and Indian War. The eastern boundary was on the east bank of the stream, as indicated by the courses and distances on the accompanying



ANDREW PLANTATION AT THE HEAD OF THE SPRING.

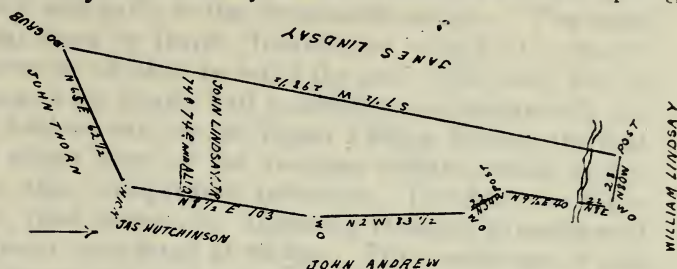
draft. On the stream near the northern boundary of the plantation Mr. Andrew built a grist mill, the mill-dam being about midway between the mill and the confluence of the two branches of the Falling Spring. His dwelling



ANDREW HOMESTEAD.

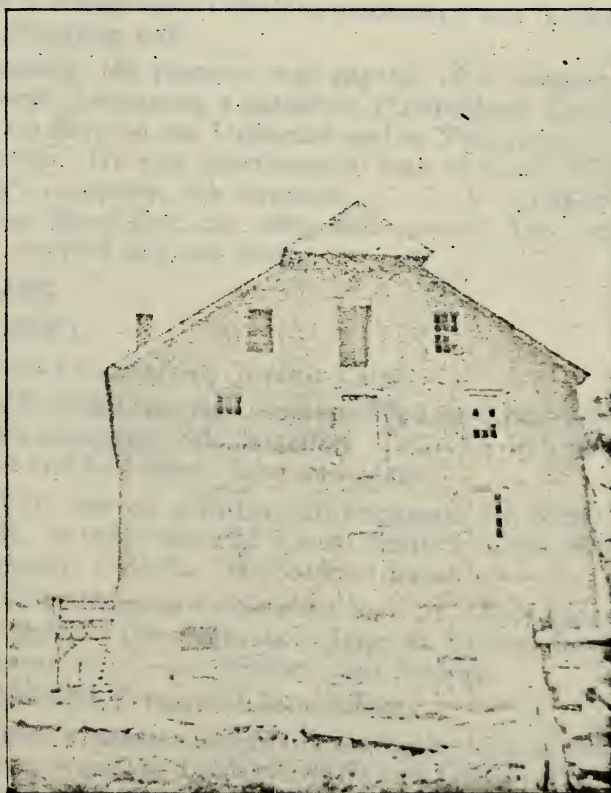
house, a stone structure, still standing, was on the west bank of the spring above the dam. Mr. Andrew died in January, 1804, leaving the mill and plantation to his son, David, and his daughters, Nancy and Margaret. David Andrew was also a miller. By mutual agreement the title passed to David Andrew and David divided the plantation into three parts in 1821, retaining the mill. One of these tracts, "including the main head of the Falling Spring," he reconveyed to his sister, Nancy Lindsay, May 28, 1821, and the land south of the spring, "beginning in the middle of the fording, near the confluence of the two branches, and thence extending up the centre of the south branch to its source, he conveyed to Andrew Oyler, June 4, 1821.

The former tract contained 120 acres and the latter 104 acres. The mill lands were in two pieces of about 15 acres each, one adjoining the Nancy Lindsay tract, beginning south of the mill dam, and the other contiguous to the lands of John Lindsay, whose line crossed the spring a



LAND OF JOHN LINDSAY, JR.

short distance below the Andrew mill. David Andrew sold the mill properties to Peter Eberly, April 3, 1822, and



OLD DUNCAN MILL

Eberly's executors conveyed to Dr. John Duncan, March 31, 1838. Dr. Duncan came from Adams county, and lived in the stone house, still standing, at the intersection of the New Franklin road. The house was probably built by David Andrew soon after the Revolution and the present brick mill early in the nineteenth century. The brick work was done by Jacob Houndstone, who said it required a barrel of whiskey to build the mill. The mill, known as Duncan's for nearly half a century, was apparently the second Andrew mill on the upper Falling Spring, the first one, of which some of the vestiges remain, being nearer the dam than the present structure. In 1852, the Duncan mill, then owned by Augustus Duncan, a nephew of Dr. Duncan, was rated at \$6,500. Fifty years ago it was one of the second best flouring mills on the stream, outside of Chambersburg, and the second best in Guilford township as well. In more recent years it was called Smith's mill, and is now the property of Peter Hassler. At present it is deficient in modern machinery, and is used only as a chopping mill.

John Andrew, the pioneer, was captain of a company in Col. Joseph Armstrong's battalion, Cumberland County militia, on duty on the Delaware and in New Jersey in January, 1777. He was court-martial man of Capt. William Long's company, 8th battalion, C. C. A., 1779-80. His will was dated Dec. 22, 1803, and proved Jan. 27, 1804. He married and had issue:

1. JAMES.

2. ROBERT.

3. HANNAH, married Joseph Lamb.

4. JOHN, (died in 1797), was enrolled in Capt. William Long's company, 8th battalion, C. C. A., in 1780. He married and had issue: John and Mary.

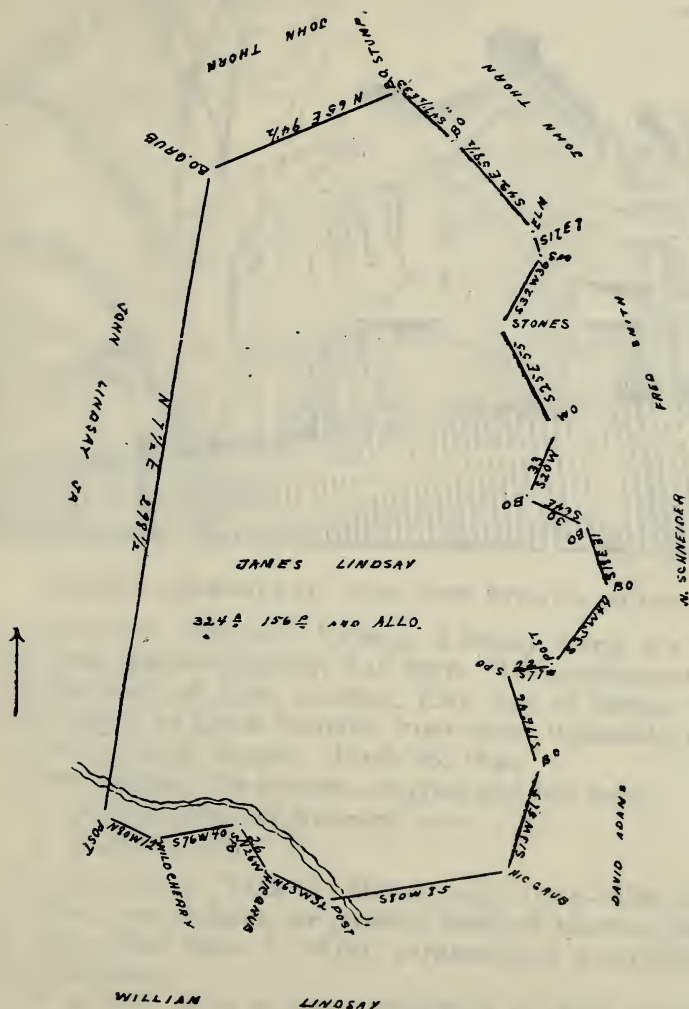
5. DAVID, served with the 4th company, 5th battalion, C. C. M., in 1781, and with Lieut. Beatty's (Capt. McCoy's) company, 1781-82. He married Sarah ———.

6. NANCY, (born in 1766—died Nov. 21, 1830), married John Lindsay; they had issue: Jane, m. Samuel Renfrew, Margaret, m. ——— Ritchey, and Andrew.

7. MARGARET, married John Dickey.

Mr. Andrew's nearest neighbors on both sides of the Falling Spring were the Lindsays, John and James. They were brothers and were both taxables in Guilford township in 1751. John took up a tract of 400 acres of land

on the Falling Spring, north of the Andrew tract, on a warrant dated July 10, 1752. John Lindsay, the pioneer, died in 1799. He was tax collector of Antrim township, which then included Guilford, in 1746. He conveyed



JAMES LINDSAY'S PLANTATION.

324 acres, 156 perches, of this land to his son, James, Dec. 13, 1783, and a narrow strip adjoining the Andrew tract, which contained only 74 acres, 74 perches to his son, John March 5, 1784. The two tracts are indicated on the accompanying plot. James Lindsay's land touched the Falling Spring at the bend in the stream where Jacob S.

Stoner's farm buildings are situated. Mr. Lindsay built the older part of the stone dwelling house, still standing.



LINDSAY HOMESTEAD, NOW THE STONER HOUSE.

in which the venerable Rebecca Lindsay Reed, his last surviving grand-daughter, was born. This plantation after the death of John Lindsay, Esq., son of James, was sold in 1841, to Jacob Stouffer, from whom it passed to his son-in-law, Isaac Stoner, March 28, 1844.

John Lindsay, the pioneer, married and had issue :

1. JOHN, married Rebecca ———.
2. JAMES, (ii).

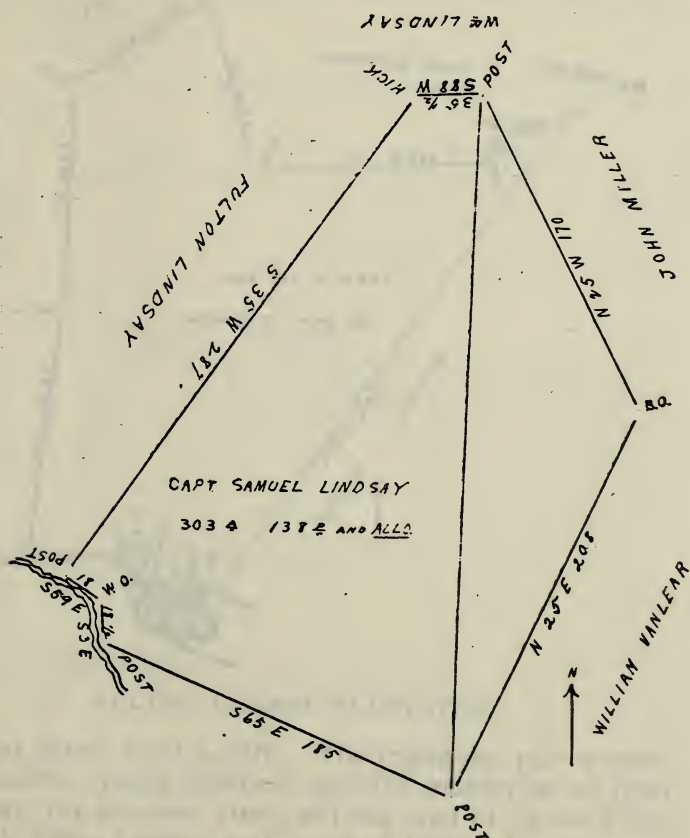
II. JAMES LINDSAY, (born Aug., 1743—died Oct. 12, 1804), son of John, the pioneer, married Martha, (born in 1751—died Sept. 7, 1838), surname not ascertained: they had issue :

1. JOHN, (born in 1770—died Sept. 6, 1825), married Frances W. Crawford, (born in 1780—died April 11, 1868), daughter of Edward Crawford: they had issue: James, John Vance, Edward C., Martha, m. James L. Thompson; Elizabeth, m. Samuel Bigham; Sarah, m. J. Smith Grier; Jane, m. Frederick Byers; Mary, m. John D. Grier; and Rebecca, m. William G. Reed.

2. JAMES.

3. ELIZABETH, married Andrew McCuily; they had issue: James and John.
4. MARTHA.
5. JANE.
6. AGNES.
7. SARAH, died unmar., in 1808.
8. MARY, married ——— Davidson.

The Lindsay lands on the east side of the Falling Spring, including those of Capt. Samuel Lindsay, on the



CAPT. SAMUEL LINDSAY'S SURVEY.

East Branch, were patented in the name of the sons of James Lindsay, the pioneer. The first grantee of a part of these lands was Alexander Stuart. Captain Lindsay's lands were surveyed April 14, 1772, on a warrant dated Sept. 10, 1766. He afterward lived on the site of the court house in Chambersburg. His plantation extended

April 1, 1831. Mr. Brotherton built the fine stone mansion, long the residence of John Stouffer, of Willow Grove mills, now the home of John S. Lehman. This house was built of hewn stones, and it is the finest of the old stone mansions on the Falling Spring—Brotherton failed through the cost of its erection.

James Lindsay, the pioneer, married and had issue:

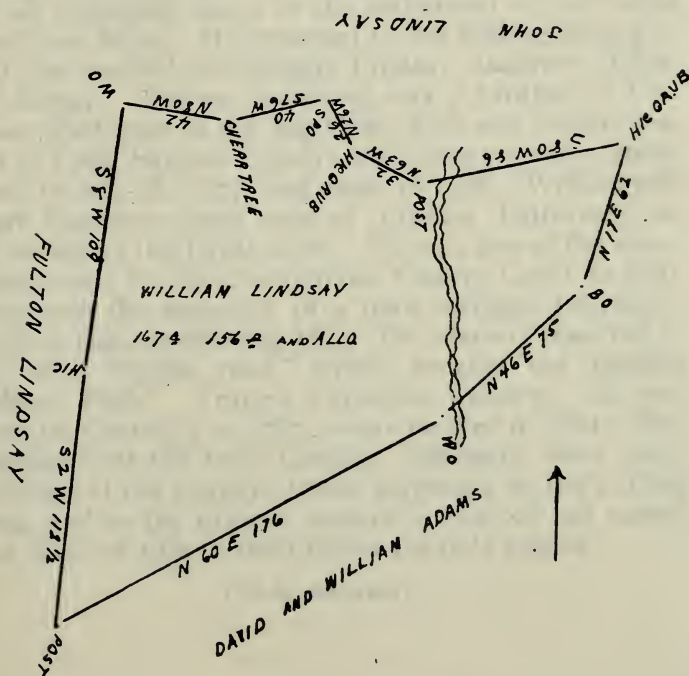
1. FULTON, (died in 1789), married Jane Fulton: they had issue: Fulton, William, Elizabeth, m. Robert Patterson; Margaret, m. ——— McKean; Jane, Martha and Susanna.

2. SAMUEL.

3. ALEXANDER, married and had a daughter, Elizabeth.

4. MARTHA, married ——— Thompson.

5. JAMES, born April 8, 1736; died unm., Dec. 22, 1823.



WILLIAM LINDSAY FARM.

The Andrew and Lindsay families have no longer any representatives on the Falling Spring, and there is no one of the Andrew name in the township or county. The only descendants of John Lindsay, the pioneer, of the Lindsay

name, now living in the county, are John B. and Frank Lindsay, of Chambersburg, who are sons of John Vance Lindsay.—grandsons of John Lindsay, Esq., great-grandsons of James Lindsay, and great-great-grandsons of John Lindsay, the pioneer. The old Lindsay plantation is now divided into a number of farms, owned by Jacob S. Stoner, Jacob S. and Charles Lehman and others. The only vestige of this Lindsay family that remains on the land is the old Lindsay farmhouse, a picture of which is given with this article. The descendants of James Lindsay, the pioneer, on the east side of the Falling Spring, have entirely disappeared from the stream and apparently from the valley. The only representative of this family known to the writer of this article is J. H. Patterson, president of the National Cash Register Company, Dayton, Ohio. His ancestor, Robert Patterson, was born in the Conococheague Valley, but went to Kentucky in 1775, and became an important factor in the settlement of both sides of the Ohio River. He returned to the Falling Spring in 1780 to be married to Elizabeth Lindsay, daughter of Fulton Lindsay. Robert Patterson was a brother of Col. William Patterson of the Big Cove, who was orderly sergeant of Capt. Samuel Patton's marching company under the call of July 28, 1777, and again in 1778. William and Robert Patterson were sons of Francis Patterson, an early settler in the Great Cove. He was one of the viewers appointed by the Cumberland County Court in 1761 to ascertain the necessity of a road through Larraby's, now Cove Gap, to Sideling Hill. The viewers reported in favor of a "bridle road," which became the famous "Packers' Path." Francis Patterson followed his son Robert to Kentucky in 1787, where he died in 1801. The descendants of the two Lindsay pioneers have little knowledge of the history of their forebears on the Falling Spring, and to the present owners of the soil the names in the chain of title to their farms are only names.

(To be continued)

TODD FAMILY.

BASED ON THE MS. OF MRS EMILY TODD HELM.

(Continued from page 187)

LVIII. JANE THOMPSON TODD, (died at Indianapolis, Ind., in 1830), daughter of Rev. John and Sarah (Todd) Todd, married James Morrison, (born in Cumberland Co., Pa., in 1755—died April 23, 1823), a soldier of the Revolution. He enlisted in the Eighth Reg't., Pa. Line, and was promoted to be an ensign, Dec. 21, 1778. Previous to his promotion he was detached with Capt. Van Swearingen for the Northern campaign, in Morgan's famous Rifle Battalion, with which he fought against Burgoyne at Saratoga and Stillwater. When he became an ensign he rejoined his regiment under Colonel Brodhead and served in Western Pennsylvania. How long he remained in the service the records fail to show, but from a letter written by him to Gen. Callender Irvine, dated at Lexington, Ky., he was still in the service in 1781. In the letter he says that "when Gen. Wm. Irvine took command of the Western Department, in the fall of 1781, he there found the 8th Pa. and 7th Virginia, or rather skeletons, for they both were unable to make the number requisite for one efficient regiment. The old fort, particularly the picketing on three sides, was in a complete state of decay. Gen. Irvine had new pickets immediately prepared; and to encourage the completion of the work helped with his own hands: this had the effect no doubt intended, as every officer followed so good an example, and in a few days the fort was put in good order and made capable of resisting an attack from the combined forces of the British and Indians from the Lakes under the direction of Col. John Connelly, who was well acquainted with the fort and country,—and in the immediate neighborhood were many persons attached to the British cause. Gen. Irvine had information of this premeditated attack from Gen. Washington, and adopted the means of making it too hazardous, as there remained no doubt that the preparations were suspended by Connelly's correspondents informing him of the arrangements adopted by the Commanding General to preclude retreat in case of discomfi-

ture." He removed to Kentucky in 1792, and was a judge in Fayette Co., and extensively engaged in business at Lexington. In his letter concerning General Irvine he complained that he was much afflicted with heart disease. James and Jane T. (Todd) Morrison had issue:

1. JOHN, died unm.
2. WILLIAM, lived unm., at Indianapolis.
3. ELIZABETH, died unm.

LIX. DAVID TODD, (died near Indianapolis, Ind., in 1858), son of John and Sarah (Todd) Todd, was a physician. He married (1), his cousin, Elizabeth Moore, (died at Lexington, Ky.), daughter of Rev. James and Margaret (Todd) Moore: they had issue:

1. JANE J., married (1), Dr. J. C. Gordan, of Southport, Ind.: (2), her cousin, Joseph Moore, son of John and Martha T. (Elliott) Moore, and lives at Ghent, Ky. She has no children.

Mr. Todd married (2), Mary A. Todd, daughter of Levi L. and Sallie (Ashby) Todd, of Indiana: they had no issue.

LX. ANDREW TODD, son of John and Sarah (Todd) Todd, lived in Nebraska. He married Mary Bare; they had issue:

1. JOHN.
2. WILLIAM.
3. BAXTER.
4. McPHERSON.
5. ROBERT.
6. SAMUEL.

7. HARRIET, married ————. (Des Moines, Iowa).

LXI. HENRY TODD, (born in 1811), son of John and Sarah (Todd) Todd, lived at Danville, Ind. He married Serina Heuton; they had issue:

1. MINERVA, married Rev. William N. Steel, (clxii).
2. WILLIAM ADDISON.
3. MARSHALL.
4. HENRIETTA.

LXII. WILLIAM TODD, son of John and Sarah (Todd) Todd, lived at Franklin, Ind. He married Cynthia Brody: they had issue:

1. SARAH, married.
2. (Son).

LXIII. ——— McCALLA, daughter of Rev. Dr. Daniel and Elizabeth (Todd) McCalla, married Rev. John B. Witherspoon, who lived near Mobile, Ala.; they had issue:

1. McCALLA.

LXIV. MARGARET MOORE, (died in 1853), daughter of Rev. James and Margaret (Todd) Moore, married James Davis, (died at Austin, Texas, in 1848), of Mercer Co., Ky. They had issue:

1. MARY E., married in 1839, Charles Randall, (died in 1849), but had no issue.

2. JANETTA, married ——— Finney.

3. JAMES M., unm., lives at Iberville, La.

4. HENRY C., (dec'd), married Rebecca James, of Philadelphia, but then of Lexington, Ky.; they had issue: James H., dec'd.

5. JOSEPH A., (died in California), married Miss Harris.

6. JOHN TODD, died unm., in California.

LXV. NANCY MOORE, daughter of Rev. James and Margaret (Todd) Moore, married John Howard Randolph, of Lexington, Ky.; they had issue:

1. MARGARET, married ——— Moore.

LXVI. JOHN MOORE, son of Rev. James and Margaret (Todd) Moore, married Martha Temple Elliott, daughter of Rev. James Elliott, of Woodford Co., Ky.; they had issue:

1. MARGARET, married Dudley David, of Scott Co., Ky.

2. JAMES, married; has five children.

4. JOHN TODD, married; has three children.

5. JOSEPH, married his cousin, Jennie Todd, daughter of David and Elizabeth (Moore) Todd, (lix).

LXVII. JOHN TODD, (born Oct. 15, 1783—died at Owensboro, Ky., in 1859), son of Gen. Robert and Anne Todd), was a physician, and practiced his profession in Fayette Co., Ky. He served as a surgeon with the Kentucky troops in the War of 1812, and was in the battle at the River Raisin. He was noted for his piety, purity and gentleness. Late in life he lived with his sons at Owensboro, Ky. Dr. Todd married in 1807, his cousin.

Nancy Todd, daughter of Gen. Levi and Jane (Briggs) Todd; they had issue:

1. ANNA MARIA, died unm.
2. THOMAS, (died unm.), was a physician.
3. DAVID, (clxiii).

LXVIII. LEVI LUTHER TODD, (born at Lexington, Ky., July 26, 1791—died at Southport, Ind., Jan. 10, 1867), son of Gen. Robert and Anne (Todd) Todd, was educated at Transylvania University, and studied law. He began the practice of his profession in his native state, and was a member of the Kentucky Legislature in 1815. Later he removed to Lafayette Co., Ind., and was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for many years. He served in the war of 1812. In 1857, Judge Todd presented to the Grand Lodge of Masons in Kentucky the sword worn by Gen. Joseph Hamilton Daviess when he was killed in the battle of Tippecanoe, Sept. 17, 1811. General Daviess was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky at the time of his death. Judge Todd married in 1813, Sallie Ashby, daughter of Capt. Nathaniel Ashby, who served as ensign of the 3rd Reg't., Va. Line, 1776-77; they had issue:

1. MARY ANN, married Dr. David Todd. (lix).
2. MARGARETTA, married I. A. Liston.
3. ELIZA ASHBY, was raised by her aunt, Mrs. William O. Butler, of Carrollton, Ky., and married Dr. Thompson Taylor, (died in 1816), but had no issue.
4. ANN DUKE, (died in 1855), married Dr. ——— Thompson of Pittsburgh; they had no issue.
5. SALLIE ASHBY, (dec'd), married Dr. R. G. Graydon, of Southport, Ind.; they had no issue.
6. ROBERT N., (clxiv).
7. LEVI L., is a physician at Indianapolis, Ind. He married his cousin, Susan G. Todd, daughter of John and Mary (Rannells) Todd, of Paris, Ky.

LXIX. THOMAS J. TODD, (died in 1864), son of Gen. Robert and Anne (Todd) Todd, was a lawyer in Marion Co., Ind. He married (1), his cousin, Margaretta Todd, daughter of Rev. John and Sarah (Todd) Todd; they had issue:

1. (Son), (clxv).
- Mr. Todd married (2), Elizabeth I. Duke, daughter of Thomas M. Duke, of Texas; they had issue:
 1. BARBARA.
 2. MARY ANN.

3. MARGARETTA.
4. WILLIAM O. BUTLER.
5. LEVI LUTHER.
6. HELEN C., married Dr. ——— McCain, of Johnson Co., Ind.
7. CHARLOTTE, married Rev. Tom Harding. (clxvi).

LXX. HANNAH TODD, (born at Logan's Fort, Ky., in 1780—died of cholera, in 1832), daughter of Gen. Levi and Jane (Briggs) Todd, married early in life. Rev. Robert Stuart, (died at Nicholasville, Ky., Aug., 1858), a Presbyterian missionary, who went to Kentucky from Virginia soon after being graduated at Liberty Hall, now Washington and Lee University. He became a professor in Transylvania University, and was pastor at Walnut Hills and Salem. He lived on a farm, near Lexington, until the death of his wife, but died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Price. The Rev. Dr. Robert and Hannah Stuart had issue:

1. MARY, married Daniel B. Price. (clxvii).
2. ELIZA A., married Rev. Samuel Steel, (born near Londonderry, Ireland, May 29, 1796—died at Hillsborough, Ohio, Nov. 22, 1869), who came to America in 1816. He entered the Princeton Theological Seminary in 1822, remaining two years, when he accepted a position as tutor in the family of James Caldwell, proprietor of White Sulphur Springs, Va. He was licensed by the Presbytery of Lexington in 1824, and was graduated at Princeton in 1825. He served as a missionary in Rockingham Co., Va., 1825-26, and pastor at Winchester and Richmond, Ky., 1826-33. He was agent of the Presbyterian Board of Education, 1833-34, and then became pastor of the church at Hillsborough, O., where he remained until his death. Rev. Samuel and Eliza A. (Todd) Steel had no issue; she was his second wife.
3. JOHN TODD, (clxviii).
4. ROBERT TODD, (clxix).
5. DAVID TODD, (clxx).
6. SAMUEL D., (clxxi).

Rev. Samuel Steel married (1), Ann Jane Russell, a native of Philadelphia, whose father, Capt. Russell, commanded a merchant ship and was lost at sea. One of their sons, Samuel F. Steel, (b. July 5, 1837), became Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, 5th Judicial District, Ohio, in 1871.

7. MARGARET, married ——— Woodrow, of Hillsborough, O.; they had one son, Robert.

LXXI. ELIZABETH TODD, (born in 1782—died Oct., 1865), daughter of Gen. Levi and Jane (Briggs) Todd, married in 1803. Charles Carr, (born in 1772—died in 1868), son of Dabney Carr, the famous Virginia patriot. He was a wealthy farmer of Fayette Co., Ky., and was in the battle of the River Raisin. Charles and Elizabeth Carr had issue:

1. THOMAS, (clxxii).
2. DAVID TODD, (clxxiii).
3. ALFRED, (clxxiv).
4. DABNEY. (died unm., in 1830), studied medicine and gave promise of a very successful career.
5. ELIZABETH JANE, married Henry Chiles, of Clarke Co., Ky., but removed to St. Louis, Mo.; they had no issue.
6. WALTER, (clxxv).
7. ANN MARIA, married Thomas C. Davis, (clxxvi).
8. LEVI, (clxxvii).
9. SUSAN F., married (1), John Kerr, of St. Louis; (2) Gen. Hugh Dunlap, of Louisiana; and (3), John Craig, of Arkansas. She had no children.
10. CHARLES D., (clxxviii).
11. MARY ELLEN, married Col. Alfred Young, (clxxix).
12. ROBERT E., (clxxx).

Dabney Carr, (born in Louisa Co., Va., in 1744—died at Charlottesville, Va., May 16, 1773), son of John and Jane Carr, was the author of a motion in the Virginia Legislature for the appointment of inter-colonial committees of correspondence to resist British encroachments, that he earnestly advocated and that was adopted March 3, 1773. He married in 1765, Martha Jefferson, daughter of Peter and Jane (Randolph) Jefferson, and a sister of Thomas Jefferson; speaking of her great-grandfather, Sarah N. Randolph writes in "The Domestic Life of Thomas Jefferson:"

"Of the many friends by whom he was surrounded in his college days Dabney Carr was his favorite; his friendship for him was strengthened by the ties of family connection, on his becoming his brother-in-law as the husband of his sister Martha. As boys, they had loved each other; and when studying together it was their habit to go with their books to the well-wooded sides of Monticello, and there pursue their studies beneath the shade of a favorite oak. So much did the two friends become attached to this tree, that it became the subject of a mutual promise, that the one who survived should see that the body of the other was buried at its foot. When

young Carr's untimely death occurred Jefferson was away from home, and on his return found that he had been buried at Shadwell. Being mindful of his promise, he had the body disinterred, and removing it, placed it beneath that tree whose branches now bend over such illustrious dead—for this was the the origin of the graveyard at Monticello."

Dabney and Martha (Jefferson) Carr had issue, besides three others:

1. SAMUEL, commanded the U. S. Cavalry at Norfolk, 1812-15.
2. CHARLES, (lxxi).
3. DABNEY, (born April, 1773—died Jan. 8, 1837), was chancellor of the Winchester, Va. district, 1811-24, and Judge of the Court of Appeals, 1824-37.

LXII. JOHN TODD, (born at Lexington, Ky., in 1787—died at Springfield, Ill., in 1865), son of Gen. Levi and Jane (Briggs) Todd, studied medicine and was graduated at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, in 1813. He served as surgeon of the 5th Kentucky Regiment, in the War of 1812, and was taken prisoner at Frenchtown at Winchester's defeat on the River Raisin. Subsequently he practiced his profession at Bardstown, Ky., but in 1817, removed to Edwardsville, Ill. Dr. Todd married in Philadelphia in 1813, Elizabeth Smith, daughter of the Rev. John Blair Smith; they had issue:

1. JOHN BLAIR SMITH, (clxxxi).
2. FRANCIS WALTON, (clxxxii).
3. WILLIAM L., born at Edwardsville, Ill., April 14, 1818, and removed to California in 1845.
4. ELIZABETH J., married Harrison L. Grimsley, (clxxxiii).
5. LOCKWOOD M., (born at Edwardsville, Ill., June 17, 1826), was graduated M. D., at St. Louis in 1851, and was a commissary, U. S. A., in the Civil War: he was in Sherman's March to the Sea. After the war he went to Virginia City, Nev. Dr. Todd married Emily Husband.
6. FANNIE STUART, married Thomas H. Shelby, (clxxxiv).

Rev. John Blair Smith belonged to distinguished Presbyterian families, both on the paternal and maternal sides. His father, the Rev. Robert Smith, (born at Londonderry, Ireland, in 1723—died at Pequea, Lancaster Co., Pa., April 15, 1793), was brought to Pennsylvania by his parents in 1730, and was educated under the Rev. Samuel Blair, at Fagg's Manor. Blair was an eloquent preacher and was a leader in the New Side movement that divided the Presbyterian Church, 1741-58. Robert Smith was licensed by the New Side Presbytery of Newcastle, Dec. 27, 1749. He was ordained pas-

tor of the Pequea Presbyterian Church, March 26, 1751, where he remained all his life. He was an eminent teacher as well as preacher. Dr. Smith married May 22, 1750, Elizabeth Blair, daughter of his preceptor. Her brother, Samuel Blair became pastor of the Old South Church, Boston, and was chaplain of the First Pa. Regiment in the Revolution. Her sisters married the Rev. George Duffield; Rev. David Rice, of Kentucky; Rev. William Foster, of Occorara, and Rev. John Carmichael, of the Forks of Brandywine. Rev. Robert and Elizabeth (Blair) Smith had issue, among others:

1. SAMUEL STANHOPE, (born March 27, 1751—died at Princeton, N. J., Aug. 21, 1819), was graduated at Princeton in 1769. He was president of Hampton Sidney College, 1775-79, and then became professor at Princeton. In 1796 he succeeded Dr. John Witherspoon as president of the college.

2. WILLIAM RAMSEY, (died in 1820), was pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Wilmington, Del., 1786-96, and afterward of the Dutch Reformed Church of Harlingen, N. Y. His son, Samuel Stanhope, (died Sept. 28, 1828), was graduated at the Military Academy at West Point, in 1818; he was 1st. Lieutenant, 3rd. Art., U. S. A., and professor of natural and experimental philosophy, W. P., at the time of his death.

3. JOHN BLAIR, (ii).

II. JOHN BLAIR SMITH, (born at Pequea, Lancaster Co., Pa., June 12, 1756—died in Philadelphia, Aug. 22, 1799), son of Rev. Robert and Elizabeth (Blair) Smith, was graduated at Princeton in 1773. He succeeded his brother, Samuel Stanhope Smith, as president of Hampton Sidney College in 1779, but resigned in 1789. In 1791 he accepted the pastorate of the 3rd. Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia. Failing health compelled him to relinquish the pastoral office, and he was president of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., 1795-99. Restored health enabled him to return to his former charge in Philadelphia, but he was cut down by yellow fever three months after his installation. He was celebrated as a pulpit orator. He married and had issue:

1. SAMUEL BLAIR, (iii).

2. ROBERT F., (died in 1824), was pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Snow Hill, Md.

3. ELIZABETH, married Dr. John Todd, (lxxii).

III. SAMUEL BLAIR SMITH, (died Nov. 28, 1834), son of Rev. John Blair Smith, was appointed post-surgeon, U. S. A., Nov. 12, 1816, and assistant surgeon June 1, 1821. He married ——— Ferguson, daughter of Ebenezer Ferguson; they had issue:

1. CHARLES FERGUSON, (born in Philadelphia, April 24, 1807—died at Savannah, Tenn., April 25, 1862), was graduated at the Military Academy at West Point in 1825. He led the storming party at the battle of Monterey, and was present at the storming of Chapultepec and the capture of the City of Mexico. At the outbreak of the civil war he was given charge of the defenses at Washington, D. C., and was appointed brigadier general of volunteers, Aug. 1, 1861, and ordered to Kentucky. He distinguished himself

at the capture of Fort Donelson, and was made major-general of volunteers, March 22, 1862. His death was caused by a chronic disease, aggravated by the exposure to which he was subjected.

LXXIII. DAVID TODD, (born in Fayette Co., Ky., March 29, 1786—died at Columbia, Mo., in 1859), son of Gen. Levi and Jane (Briggs) Todd, was an assistant to his father in the clerk's office of the Circuit Court of Fayette Co., Ky., and studied law with Chief Justice George M. Bibb, and Henry Clay. In 1814 he was captain of a company of mounted volunteers in Governor Shelby's expedition to Canada, and he was at the battle of the Thames, in which the British under General Procter were defeated. He was a member of the Kentucky Legislature in 1813, and again in 1815. In 1816 he removed to Missouri and was appointed a Circuit Judge in 1817, his circuit embracing all the counties north and west of St. Louis. When Missouri became a state he was reappointed by Governor Bates. Judge Todd married Eliza Barr; they had issue:

1. REBECCA, married G. W. Samuels, (clxxxv).
2. ANN E., married Thomas M. Campbell, (clxxxvi).
3. ROBERT BARR, (clxxxvii).
4. WILLIAM M., is a physician. He married ——— Semmes; they have no children.
5. CAROLINE, died unm.
6. LETITIA B., married Edward C. Breck, (ccv).
7. DORA, living at Columbia, Mo.
8. DAVIDELLA, living at Columbia, Mo.

LXXIV. ROBERT SMITH TODD, (born Feb. 25, 1791—died July 16, 1849), son of Gen. Levi and Jane (Briggs) Todd, was for many years clerk of the Kentucky House of Representatives, and president of the branch bank of Kentucky, at Lexington, from its establishment, in 1834, until his death. He was a member of the Kentucky House of Representatives in 1841, 1842, and 1844, and of the State Senate, 1845-49. He was a candidate for re-election to the Senate at the time of his death. No man of his time occupied a higher place in the social and political life of his State, or in the esteem of the business community.

Mr. Todd married (1), Eliza Parker, daughter of Robert P. and Elizabeth (Porter) Parker; they had issue:

1. ELIZABETH, married Ninian W. Edwards, (cxc).
2. FRANCES, married Dr. William S. Wallace, (cxcii).

3. MARY, married Abraham Lincoln. (cxciii).
4. ANN MARIA, married C. M. Smith, (cxciv).
5. LEVI. (cxcv).
6. GEORGE ROGERS CLARKE. (cxcvi).

Mr. Todd married (2), Elizabeth Humphreys, (died Feb. 18, 1874), daughter of Dr. Alexander Humphreys, of Staunton, Va.; they had issue:

1. MARGARET, married Charles B. Kellogg. (cxcvii).
2. SAMUEL BRIGGS. (cxcviii).
3. DAVID HUMPHREYS. (cxcix).
4. MARTHA K., (died in 1868), married C. B. White of Selma, Ala.; they had no children.
5. EMILIE, married Ben. Hardin Helm, (cc).
6. ALEXANDER B., (born in 1842—died Aug. 1862), was a captain, C. S. A., and served on the staff of his brother-in-law, General Helm; he was killed at Baton Rouge, La.
7. ELODIE, married H. N. R. Dawson. (cci).
8. CATHARINE BODLEY, married W. W. Herr. (ccii).

LXXV. JANE BRIGGS TODD, (born in 1796—died May 30, 1856), daughter of Gen. Levi and Jane (Briggs) Todd, married June 2, 1819, Daniel Breck, (born at Tonsfield, Mass., Feb. 12, 1788—died at Richmond, Ky., Feb. 4, 1871), son of the Rev. Daniel Breck, a chaplain in the Revolutionary army. Young Breck was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1812, and after being admitted to the Bar removed to Richmond Ky., where he began practice in 1814. He became judge of the Richmond Co. Court, and was a member of the Kentucky House of Representatives, 1821-29. He was president of the Richmond branch of the State Bank of Kentucky, 1835-43, and a judge of the Supreme Court of Kentucky, 1843-50. He resigned his place on the Bench to enter Congress and was a member of the National House of Representatives, 1849-51. Upon his retirement from Congress he again became president of the Richmond Bank. Judge Daniel and Jane B. (Todd) Breck had issue:

1. JOHN TODD, died unm., Feb. 19, 1830.
2. DANIEL, (died March 13, 1856), married (1), ——— Anderson; (2), ——— Ramsey, of Tennessee. He had no children.
3. ANN MARIA, married Dr. Frank A. Ramsey. (cciii).

4. SAMUEL, died unm., Aug. 24, 1846.
5. ROBERT LEVI, (cciv).
6. EDWARD C., (ccv).
7. ELIZABETH HANNAH, married William C. McDowell, (ccvi).
8. CHARLES HAMPTON, (ccvii).

The Breck family was of English origin. Edward Breck, with his two brothers, Robert and Samuel, came to Dorchester, near Boston, about 1636. Edward had a son, John.

II. JOHN BRECK, (died Feb. 16, 1713), son of Edward Breck, described as Captain John Breck, was an ingenuous and worthy man. He married and had among others:

1. JOHN, (iii).
2. ROBERT, (iv).

III. JOHN BRECK, son of Capt. John Breck, married and had issue, among others:

1. SAMUEL, (v).
2. DANIEL, (vi).

IV. ROBERT BRECK, (born at Dorchester, Mass., Dec. 7, 1682—died at Marlborough, Mass., Jan. 6, 1731), son of Capt. John Breck, was graduated at Harvard in 1700, and was ordained Oct. 25, 1704, pastor of the church at Marlborough, Mass., where he remained until his death. He married Sept., 1707, Elizabeth Wainwright, (died in 1736), of Haverhill; they had issue, among others:

1. ROBERT, (born July 25, 1713—died April 23, 1784), was graduated at Harvard in 1730, and was called to Springfield, Mass., Aug. 15, 1736. He was ordained after much opposition from neighboring ministers on doctrinal grounds. He married (1), April 28, 1736, Eunice Brewer, daughter of the Rev. Daniel Brewer, his predecessor at Springfield; they had children. He married (2), Nov. 16, 1773, Mrs. Helena Dorr, (died April 23, 1784), widow of the Rev. Edward Dorr, of Hartford.

2. (Daughter), married Rev. Ebenezer Parkman, (born in 1702—died Dec. 9, 1782, pastor at Westborough, Mass.

V. SAMUEL BRECK, (born April 22, 1747—died May 7, 1809), son of John Breck, 2nd., was a merchant in Boston until 1792, when he removed to Philadelphia. He married ——— Andrews, (born Nov. 11, 1747—died in Philadelphia), a lady of English extraction; they had issue:

1. SAMUEL, (born in Boston, July 17, 1771—died in Philadelphia, Sept. 1, 1862), was educated at a military school in France and became a merchant. He was for many years a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and a member of Congress, 1823-25. He married and had James Lloyd, (b. June 27, 1818—d. March 30, 1876), a Protestant Episcopal missionary, philanthropist and founder of educational institutions.

2. HANNAH, married James Lloyd, a Boston merchant, who was U. S. Senator from Massachusetts, 1808-13, and 1822-26.

VI. DANIEL BRECK, (born in 1749—died at Rutland, Vt., Dec., 1845), son of John Breck, 2nd., was chaplain of Porter's regiment and was at the attack on Quebec. He married and had issue, among others,

1. DANIEL, (lxxv).

LXXVI. MARGARET TODD, (died in 1865), daughter of Gen. Levi and Jane (Briggs) Todd, married Col. William Rodes. (died in 1856), of Fayette Co., Ky. She was his second wife; they had issue:

1. LEVI TODD, married ——— Martin; they had no children.

Colonel Rodes married (1), ——— Redds; they had issue, among others:

1. MARTHA, married Rev. Robert L. Breck, (cciv).

LXXVII. ROGERS NORTH TODD, (born Sept. 5, 1797—died April 11, 1846), son of Gen. Levi and Jane (Briggs) Todd, went to Missouri in 1819, and was clerk of the Boone Circuit Court, 1820-46. He lived at Columbia. Mr. Todd married Matilda Ferguson, (born in 1802—died March 11, 1871), a niece of William T. Barry, Postmaster-General under President Jackson; they had issue:

1. SUSAN JEANNETTE, married C. C. Branham, (ccviii).

2. BARRY.

3. ROBERT LEVI, (ccix).

4. DAVID HENRY, died in 1830.

5. CAROLINE FERGUSON, married John Brunan, of Columbia, Mo.; they had no children.

6. MATILDA JANE, died in 1840.

7. MARY ELIZA, married Thomas B. Gentry, (ccx).

8. EDGAR, died in 1842.

9. JOHN NORTH, lives at San Francisco, Cal.

LXXVIII. SAMUEL BRIGGS TODD, (born at Lexington, Ky., May 15, 1793—died at Columbia, Mo., Sept. 3, 1876), son of Gen. Levi and Jane (Briggs) Todd, was a private in Captain Hart's company in the War of 1812, and was wounded and taken prisoner by the British at the River Raisin. His wound was in the left shoulder, the bullet passing downward five or six inches. The ball was extracted on the field by his brother, Dr. John Todd. When the Indians were killing and scalping the wounded on the battle ground they found that Mr. Todd could walk and spared his life. The Indian women dressed his wounds with great tenderness, and an old chief wanted the

young Kentucky soldier to marry his daughter. He was ransomed for twenty dollars by his brother, David Todd, by whom he was brought across Lake Erie in a sleigh on the ice. Because of his wound at the Raisin he was granted a pension. His account of his captivity among the Indians, written for his family, was loaned to a relation and was unfortunately lost. He was educated at Transylvania University and was a student and literary man. For many years he lived at Columbia, Mo. He was appointed a Register of the Land Office at Fayette, Mo., by President Taylor, in 1849. In religion Mr. Todd and his wife were Presbyterians. He was highly respected for his uprightness of character and faithfulness to duty. He was over six feet in height, slender and erect, with black hair and beautiful black eyes. Mr. Todd married Nov., 1827, Caroline Barr, (born Feb. 28, 1794;—died Sept. 1, 1875), of Fayette Co., Ky.; they had issue:

1. THOMAS, born Oct. 1, 1828; died Dec. 20, 1828.
2. MARY JEAN, born June 27, 1830; died June 26, 1833.
3. MARGARET ANN, born June 9, 1832; living at Columbia, Mo.
4. LAURA JANE, born June 15, 1834; died June 18, 1902.

LXXIX. JAMES CLARKE TODD, (died June, 1849), son of Gen. Levi and ——— (Holmes-Tatum) Todd, was a planter, and was Sheriff of Fayette Co., Ky. Mr. Todd married Maria Blair, daughter of Samuel Blair, a prominent lawyer, of Lexington; they had issue:

1. SAMUEL BLAIR, (ccxi).
2. LYMAN BEECHER, (ccxii).

LXXX. HANNAH TODD, (born in Philadelphia, May 4, 1783—died at Indianapolis, Ind., in 1876), daughter of Owen and Elizabeth (Smith) Todd, was left motherless in her infancy and was reared by her grandmother, Hannah Todd. She married (1), Feb. 26, 1800, Mordecai Redd, of Fayette Co., Ky., with whom she removed to Vevay, Ind., where he died. Mordecai and Hannah (Todd) Redd had issue:

1. ROBERT TODD, born Feb. 12, 1802.
2. MORDECAI, born Jan. 31, 1804.
3. BARBEE MINOR, born March 23, 1806.
4. ELIZA JANE WILLIAMS, born Feb. 14, 1808.

5. OWEN TODD, born Jan. 30, 1810.
6. HAWES.
7. MARY JANE.
8. BARNETT W., born July 6, 1818.

Mrs. Redd married (2), Nathaniel Cotton; they had issue:

1. HANNAH SMITH.
2. CHRISTIAN.

LXXXI. OWEN KENTUCKY TODD, (born on Cane Run, Fayette Co., Ky., Oct. 23, 1791—died July, 1864), son of Owen and Maria Jane (Paxton) Todd, was taken to Indiana by his parents and was reared and educated there. Soon after his second marriage he went to Mississippi Co., Ark., where he settled on the St. Francis River. In 1831 he removed to Washington Co., Ark., and later to Berry Co., Mo., where he was living during the civil war. He was a minister of the Christian Church. He was a Union man, and two of his sons, Owen W. and Elijah S., were members of the 1st Ark. (Union) Cavalry. In July, 1864, while the father was confined to his bed by illness these soldier sons returned home without leave. Soon after their return they were set upon by a squad of drunken Federal soldiers, and in the fight which ensued Mr. Todd and the two boys were killed. Whether the soldiers were authorized to make arrests and were resisted has not been ascertained. Mr. Todd was only five feet, four inches in height, and weighed one hundred and sixty pounds, but he was quick and active in movement. He was dark in complexion, with brown hair and dark brown eyes.

Mr. Todd married (1), in 1815, Elizabeth Cochran, of Indiana, but she died soon after their marriage without issue. He married (2), in 1818, Sarah Felter, daughter of Jacob Felter, of Cincinnati: they had issue:

1. MARTHA, born in 1822; died in infancy.
2. SUSAN, (born in 1824), married Isaac Johnson, who lived at Spring Valley, Washington Co., Ark.
3. ELIZA, (born in 1826), married William Clemmons, who lived in Polk Co., Mo.
4. ZEREIDA, (born in 1828), married Solomon Johnson, who lived in Wright Co., Mo.
5. JANE, (born in 1830), married Albert Johnson, who lived in Boone Co., Ark.
6. MARIA, born in 1832; died in infancy.
7. OWEN WARREN, born in 1834; killed July, 1864.

8. ISABELLA, (born in 1836—died before 1881). married ——— Hudson.

9. VICTORIA, (born in 1838), married Charles Crabtree, who lived in Polk Co., Mo.

10. ELIJAH SMITH, born in 1840; killed July, 1864.

11. WILLIAM PAXTON, born in 1842; died in infancy.

LXXXII. MARIA JANE TODD, (born on Cane Run, Fayette Co., Ky., July 28, 1793—died at Marshall, Ill., Dec. 31, 1880), daughter of Owen and Maria Jane (Paxton) Todd, married July 21, 1814. Channing Madison, (born Feb. 13, 1792—died Dec. 22, 1869), son of Joab and Phoebe (Waterman) Madison, of New Jersey. With his father and brothers, he was an architect and bridge builder and was closely identified with the construction of the National Road through Maryland, Pennsylvania and Ohio. The Madisons lived at Marshall, Ill., for many years. Channing and Maria J. Madison had issue:

1. JULIA L., married Dr. Silas H. Smith, (ccxiii).

2. RELLY, (born at Vevay, Ind., March 8, 1818, died at Corinth, Miss., in 1863), was educated at the Cincinnati Military School under General Mitchell, and in 1838-39, was employed as a civil engineer on the National Road in Indiana. He afterward studied medicine and practiced his profession for a while at Shelbyville, Ill. He was a 1st lieutenant in the Illinois regiment in the Mexican War, 1847-48, and for some time was acting surgeon of the regiment. In 1849, he conducted a party of emigrants to California, overland, returning in 1851. At the outbreak of the civil war he was commissioned captain of Battery B, 2nd Ill. Artillery, and had the rank of major at the time of his death. Major Madison married in 1852, Mrs. Angelina Newton, widow of Thomas Newton, of Cincinnati; they had no children.

3. JAMES, (born at Vevay, Ind., Jan. 28, 1822), studied medicine and practiced his profession in Indiana, and later at Marshall, Ill. At the outbreak of the civil war he became surgeon of the 21st Reg't., Ill., V. I. Col. U. S. Grant's regiment. Dr. Madison married Nov. 4, 1858, Ellen M. Glossbrenner, a native of Ohio; they had no issue.

4. JOHN WATERMAN, (born at Cincinnati, O., Jan. 26, 1825), was graduated at the Cincinnati Law School. He went to California with his brother, Relly, in 1849. Mr. Madison married Elizabeth E. Newton, (died Jan.,

1859), and had a daughter that died in infancy.

5. ELIZA JANE, married Alexander A. Lodge. (ccxiv).

6. EDWIN CHANNING, (born at Marshall, Ill. Nov. 6, 1839), served in the civil war, and was with Sherman on the famous "March to the Sea." He married Dec. 28, 1865, Cecilia E. Huston, a native of Ohio; they had issue: Ada Emma, b. Nov. 5, 1866, and a son, d. in infancy.

Joab Madison was descended from one of three brothers, who came from England to New Jersey at a very early period. His wife, Phoebe Waterman, to whom he was married in 1790 or 1791, was a daughter of Thomas Waterman, a Revolutionary patriot of New Jersey, of English birth, and his wife, Phrillib La Croix, a French lady of noble birth.

LXXXIII. PAXTON WARREN TODD, (born on Cane Run, Fayette Co., Ky., April 1, 1795—died Feb. 14, 1837), son of Owen and Maria Jane (Paxton) Todd, accompanied the expedition of Col. William Russell against the Kickapoo towns on the Illinois River in 1812, and was shot on the 11th of October. The ball was never extracted and, it is believed, hastened his death. He was a lawyer, and practiced his profession in Warren Co., O., and at Miamisburg. Mr. Todd married March 11, 1815, Martha Y. Felter, of Montgomery, O.; they had issue:

1. MARIA CHARLOTTE, married John Scott; they had three children.

2. OWEN WARREN, died in infancy.

3. ANGELINE S., married ——— Antoindeus; they had two daughters.

4. WILLIAM F., is a physician in Kansas. He has a daughter that married E. H. Brooks, a stock dealer of Mitchell Co., Texas.

5. GEORGE RAMSEY, (ccxv).

6. ISABELLA JANE, died young.

7. KEZIAH T., died young.

8. MARTHA ARABELLA, married Dr. ——— Witt, of Indiana; they had no children.

9. ROBERT PAXTON, died unm.

10. ELIZA A. CLEMENTINE, (dec'd), married Rich- elieu Newton; they had no issue.

LXXXIV. ROBERT WILLIAM TODD, (born on Cane Run, Fayette Co., Ky., April 28, 1797—died in Tennessee), son of Owen and Maria Jane (Paxton) Todd, engaged in mercantile pursuits, at Madison, Ind., in 1824.

and afterward became a farmer. After the civil war he removed to Chattanooga, Tenn. He was five feet, eleven inches in height, of commanding appearance, and dignified, courteous and affable in manner. Mr. Todd married at Lawrenceburg, Ind., March 16, 1819, Catharine McCully, (born in 1800—died July 19, 1860), a native of Pittsburgh, Pa.; they had issue:

1. ELIZA JANE, (born Jan. 16, 1820), went to Tennessee with her father.

2. ROBERT WILLIAM, (born Nov. 11, 1822), went to Mississippi soon after his marriage, and later removed to New Orleans. He married in 1846, Jane Grace, of Jefferson Co., Ind.; they had issue, a son: William Alexander.

3. ANN MARIA, married Irby Smith, (ccxvi).

LXXXV. DAVID ANDREW TODD, (born near Loveland, O., Oct. 7, 1799—died at Vernon, Ind., Feb. 15, 1864), son of Owen and Maria Jane (Paxton) Todd, went to Vevay, Ind., with his parents and engaged in mercantile pursuits at Madison, Ind., in 1824. In 1832, owing to the cholera epidemic, he settled on a farm near the village of Wirt, six miles north of Madison, where he lived until 1860, when he moved to Vernon, Ind. In politics he was a Whig and Republican, and in religion he belonged to the Christian (Campbellite) Church. He was five feet, ten inches in height, and was fair in complexion, with light brown hair and brown eyes. Mr. Todd married at Vevay, Ind., July 1, 1822, Mary Ogle, (born in Montgomery Co., Va., March 27, 1802—died June 19, 1865), daughter of Hiram and Sarah (Richardson) Ogle. She was a woman above the average size, of strong frame and great strength of character. David A. and Mary (Ogle) Todd had issue:

1. JOHN HAWKINS, born April 25, 1823; died June 14, 1823.

2. HIRAM H., (ccxvii).

3. SIMEON SEYMOUR, (ccxviii).

4. OWEN WALTER, (ccxix).

5. ELHANAN PAXTON, (ccxx).

6. SARAH JANE, married William D. Ward, (ccxxi).

7. CATHARINE McCULLY, married Alexander W. Lattimer, (ccxxii).

8. MARION DAVID, (ccxxiii).

9. ROBERT SMITH, (ccxxiv).

10. MARY BELLE, born Aug. 10, 1845; died July 5, 1846.

LXXVI. ISABELLA RAMSEY TODD, (born in Clermont Co., Ohio, Nov. 24, 1803—died at Vevay, Ind., Feb. 2, 1879), daughter of Owen and Maria Jane (Paxton) Todd, was described as "a woman of great sweetness of manner, a most charming person, whose cheerful mood was rarely disturbed though sorely tried in affliction in the loss of her son by drowning, the death of her husband in the prime of life, and a painful disease of the face from which she suffered the last thirty years of her life." She married in 1820, Abraham Dumont, (born Sept. 2, 1789—died Dec. 12, 1842), son of Peter and Mary (Low) Dumont, a merchant and enterprising citizen of Vevay, Ind.; they had issue:

1. MARY JANE, (born Dec. 27, 1821), married Dec. 23, 1845, John Rodolph Morerod, (died April 24, 1872), a gentleman of an old and respectable Swiss family, who was a merchant at Vevay, Ind., and Sheriff of Jefferson Co.; they had no issue.

2. EDGAR, born Nov. 13; drowned in the Ohio River Aug. 20, 1831.

3. SMITH B., (ccxxv).

4. ANN MARIA, married George Ramsey Todd, (ccxv).

5. ELIZA SMITH, married David K. Armstrong, (ccxxvi).

6. ISABELLA RAMSEY, married Rodolph Gisard, (ccxxvii).

7. SIDNEY M., (born Feb. 3, 1835), married July 13, 1864, Margaret Jackson, of Rising Sun, Ind.

8. EUGENE A., (ccxxviii).

9. JOHN A., born July 2, 1839; died Sept. 26, 1841.

10. JULIA L., married Frank P. Dupraz, (ccxxix).

LXXXVII. NANCY SMITH TODD, (born in Warren Co., O., Oct. 22, 1805—died Aug. 20, 1831), daughter of Owen and Maria Jane (Paxton) Todd, married Jan., 1826, Simeon S. Gillet, a cordage manufacturer and merchant at Madison, Ind.; they had issue:

1. JEROME TODD, born at Madison, Ind., in 1826; died at San Francisco, Cal., in 1850.

2. EDGAR PAXTON, born at Madison, Ind., in 1828; he was married in 1852, and died soon afterward.

LXXXVIII. LEVI WESLEY TODD, (born in Warren Co., O., Aug. 18, 1807), son of Owen and Maria Jane (Paxton) Todd, was taken to Vevay, Ind., by his parents in 1817. As a young man he lived at Madison and later

at Vernon. He was for many years treasurer of Jennings Co., Ind. In religion he was a member of the Christian (Campbellite) Church, and in politics a Whig and Republican. He was living with his son, William P. Todd, in Brown's Valley, Minn., in 1883. Mr. Todd married at Vernon, Ind., Feb. 26, 1829, Demia Butler, (born in New York State, Oct. 19, 1812—died June 10, 1876), daughter of Chauncey and grand-daughter of Joel Butler; they had issue:

1. MARIA JANE, married George Treisback, (ccxxx).

2. JOHN ROBERT, born Sept. 13, 1832; died June 3, 1856.

3. ELIZA M., married David G. Vawter, (ccxxxi).

4. OVID BUTLER, born Nov. 17, 1835.

5. IRBY SMITH, born May 9, 1839.

6. JEROME GILLET, (ccxxxii).

7. WILLIAM PAXTON, (born Sept. 1, 1843), was president of a banking company at Willmor, and later at Litchfield, Minn. He was one of the projectors of the town of Brown's Valley, Traverse Co., Minn., where he was living in 1883.

8. ALICE A., born Feb. 22, 1851.

9. LEVI WESLEY, born Sept. 20, 1853.

LXXXIX. ELIZA JANE TODD, (born in Warren Co., O., Nov. 12, 1809—died at Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 27, 1863), daughter of Owen and Maria Jane (Paxton) Todd, married at Vevay, Ind., in 1831, William Peyton Stevens, (born in 1809—died at Louisville, Ky., Sept. 5, 1864), son of John F. and Susan Stevens, of Virginia. He was a dry-goods merchant at Madison, and later at Greensburg and Shelbyville, Ind. Mrs. Stevens was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They had issue:

1. ALGERNON SIDNEY, born in 1832; died on board a Mississippi River steamboat on his way to California, in 1850.

2. ANNETTE, married Albert Wetherbee, (ccxxiii).

3. CORNELIA.

4. WILLIAM PEYTON, died in infancy.

5. JOHN FRANKLIN.

6. LUCIUS BARBOUR.

7. ALICE SMITH, married Martin M. Morrison, (ccxxxiv).

8. ROBERT TODD, married Mary Jenkins; they had two children.

9. ISABELLA DUMONT, married Thomas Clark; they have a daughter, Nettie.

10. FLORENCE E., married Edward W. Wilson, of Shelbyville, Ind.; they had issue: Mamie and Nettie.

11. WILLIAM PEYTON, married Elizabeth Burns.

XC. ELIJAH SMITH TODD. (born in Warren Co., O., July 6, 1811—died in Wright Co., Mo., June 1, 1864), son of Owen and Maria Jane (Paxton) Todd, followed his elder brother, Owen, to Washington Co., Ark., in 1831. Later he removed to Missouri. He was a member of the Christian (Campbellite) Church. Mr. Todd married May 31, 1832, Martha H. Boyd, (born Dec. 9, 1811), daughter of William and Martha Boyd, of Washington Co., Ark.: they had issue:

1. JULIA ANN, married George Hancock, (ccxxxv).

2. NANCY J., born March 15, 1833; died Jan. 28, 1847.

3. WILLIAM S., born Jan. 10, 1835; died Sept. 20, 1835.

4. MARTHA L., married Jacob L. Davis, (ccxxxvi).

5. JOHN PAXTON, (ccxxxvii).

6. MARGARET I., married William Bellows, (ccxxxviii).

7. JOSEPHINE L., married James Kilburn, (ccxxxix:).

8. MARY M., married John T. Randolph, (ccxli).

9. SARAH D., married Kenneth M. Davis, (ccxli).

10. WILLIS M., (ccxlii).

11. ANN ELIZA, married William Burgess, (ccxliii).

12. PERNICIA, (born Jan. 8, 1852), married Dec. 24, 1868, Zachariah T. Bellows; they had a daughter: Frances Paralee, b. Dec. 9, 1869.

XCI. ELIZA TODD SMITH, (born in Montgomery Co., Pa., June 16, 1783—died Feb. 3, 1856), daughter of Elijah and Hannah (Todd) Smith, was taken to Kentucky by her parents in 1784, where she married in 1800, John Thomas Jack, (born in Lancaster Co., Pa., Sept. 5, 1777—died in Tippecanoe Co., Ind., Aug. 5, 1835), son of James Jack, of Woodford Co., Ky., who settled in Kentucky in 1789. Mr. Jack removed to Warren Co., Ohio, with his young wife, in 1801, where they lived until 1828, when they went to Tippecanoe Co., Ind. Mr. Jack was a man of large stature, and above ordinary weight; his wife was only four feet, eight inches, in height and of slender figure. It is said of her by one of her descendants

that "though her face was homely she was a fine looking woman, with a complexion like white satin, hair like spun glass, eyes of clear light blue, and an expressive and intelligent countenance." John T. and Eliza T. (Smith) Jack had issue:

1. ELIZA SMITH, born March 15, 1802; died May 25, 1803.
2. JAMES H., (ccxlv).
3. HANNAH S., married Richard Smith, (ccxlv).
4. SARAH, married Reuben St. John, (ccxlv).
5. JOHN S., (ccxlvii).
6. NANCY, married Alvin Allen, (ccxlviii).
7. SILAS S., (ccxlix).
8. DAVID TODD, (ccl).
9. JANE M., married Nimrod McBride, (ccli).
10. LEVI S., born Feb. 28, 1822; died Oct. 6, 1823.
11. JOSEPH PATTERSON, (cclii).

XCII. NANCY SMITH, (born in Fayette Co., Ky., Jan. 25, 1786—died Jan. 5, 1869), daughter of Elijah and Hannah (Todd) Smith, married (1), in 1801, James Jack, (born in Lancaster Co., Pa., in 1774—died in 1816), son of James Jack, of Woodford Co., Ky. Mr. Jack settled in Warren Co., Ohio, soon after his marriage and lived there until his death. James and Nancy (Smith) Jack had issue:

1. JOHN, (ccliii).
2. ELIZA, married Richard A. Skinner, (ccliv).
3. JAMES, (cclv).
4. JANE, (born in Warren Co., Ohio, April 13, 1811—died soon after her marriage), married William Hizer.
5. MARY, born Aug. 22, 1813; died in childhood.
6. ELIJAH, (ccarvi).

Mrs. Jack married (2), Samuel Compton, but the marriage proving an unhappy one they separated in 1843.

XCIII. DAVID TODD SMITH, (born in Kentucky—died in 1854), son of Elijah and Hannah (Todd) Smith, removed to Green River. He married (1), ——— Young, but they had no issue: (2), Mary Proctor; they had issue:

1. ELIJAH, (ccarvi).
2. HEZEKIAH PROCTOR, (ccviii).
3. WILLIAM HENRY, (cclix).
4. JOHN TODD, (ccx).
5. LEVI FRANKLIN, (born in 1817), went to Idaho in 1854.

6. THOMAS STONE, died young.
7. COLBY A., (cclxi).
8. FRANCES, (died in 1869), married Samuel H. Gordon; they had one daughter, Mary.
9. ELIZABETH, married Hardin Turner, of Durham Co., Texas; they had two children.

XCIV. SUSANNA SMITH, daughter of Elijah and Hannah (Todd) Smith, married Joseph Patterson, of Harrison., Ky.; they had issue:

1. MARGARET, married James Sutton; they had issue: Susan, William, Sarah, Mary, Joseph and Richard.
2. JOSEPH, dec'd.
3. ELIJAH, married Caroline Moore; they had issue: Joseph and Lucius.
4. JAMES L., married Margaret Miller; they had no children.
5. MARY, married (1), Matthew J. Patterson; they had issue: Susan, Eliza and Margaret. She married (2), Lewis Offrett; no children.
6. SAMUEL L., married Penelope Ewalt, no issue.
7. NOAH S., married (1), Sarah Flemming; they had issue: Joseph and Nancy. He married (2), Agnes Chinn; they had issue: James, Caroline, Samuel, Susan, Jane Mary, and Higgins Joseph.
8. JANE, married S. Y. Keene; they had no children.
9. J. LEVI, (cclxii).
10. ELIZA HANNAH, married Dr. Hubbard Frazier; they had issue: Nancy, Joel and Susan.

XCV. LEVI TODD SMITH, son of Elijah and Hannah (Todd) Smith, married Mary Emerson; they had issue:

1. MARY HANNAH, married Jesse Boulton, (cclxiii).

XCVI. CHARLOTTE PORTER, (born Feb. 1, 1778), daughter of General Andrew and Elizabeth (Parker) Porter, married Robert Brooke, (born Feb. 22, 1770—died Nov. 4, 1821), of Virginia, afterward of Philadelphia; they had issue:

1. ANDREW PARKER, born in 1797; died in 1798.
2. ELIZABETH MARY, born in 1799; died in 1800.
3. CAROLINE A., married C. N. Bridges, of Michigan.
4. WILLIAM P., U. S. N.
5. ROBERT M., a lawyer of Easton, Pa.

6. ELIZA PARKER, married Rev. A. Heberton, (cclxix).

7. STEPHEN H., a merchant in Philadelphia.

8. PIERCE BUTLER, a merchant in New York.

9. CHARLES WALLACE. (born in 1812—died Oct. 22, 1849), was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, June 21, 1834.

10. CHARLOTTE M., married Francis McCullough, a lawyer of New Jersey.

XCVII. DAVID RITTENHOUSE PORTER, (born Oct. 31, 1788—died at Harrisburg, Aug. 6, 1867), son of Gen. Andrew and Elizabeth (Parker) Porter. studied law, but never practiced because of feeble health in his early life. As a young man he served as a clerk in the Surveyor General's office at Harrisburg under his father, and later settled in Huntingdon county, where he was a clerk at and afterward manager of Barree Forge. His first venture in the manufacture of iron was disastrous and his firm failed in 1819. Mr. Porter was active in politics from his youth. The first office that he held was County Auditor of Huntingdon county, to which he was elected in 1815. He was a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, 1819-21, and 1822-23; Prothonotary and Clerk of the Courts of Huntingdon Co., 1823-36; Register and Recorder, 1827-36; State Senator, 1837-39; and Governor of Pennsylvania, 1839-45. After retiring from the gubernatorial office he again engaged in the manufacture of iron, and he built the first anthracite furnace erected at Harrisburg.

Governor Porter married Sept. 28, 1820, Josephine McDermott, daughter of William McDermott, a native of Scotland, who engaged in the manufacture of steel by a new process in Huntingdon Co. Mrs. Porter acted as her husband's clerk while he filled the courthouse offices at Huntingdon, and many of the wills and deeds in the Huntingdon Co. Records are in her handwriting. David R. and Josephine (McDermott) Porter had issue:

1. WILLIAM AUGUSTUS, (cclxx).

2. ANDREW, dec'd.

3. GEORGE W., (cclxxi).

4. HENRY.

5. ELIZABETH, married James M. Wheeler, of New Jersey.

6. HORACE, (cclxxii).

XCVIII. GEORGE BRYAN PORTER, (born Feb. 9.

1791—died at Detroit, July 18, 1834), son of Gen. Andrew and Elizabeth (Parker) Porter, was graduated at the Law School at Litchfield, Conn., and admitted to the Lancaster Co. Bar in 1813. He became a leading lawyer, and was an active Democratic politician. He was appointed Prothonotary of Lancaster Co., in 1818, and became adjutant-general of the state in 1824. In that year he made the address of welcome at Lancaster to Lafayette. He was elected a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature from Lancaster Co., in 1827. In 1832 he was appointed governor of the territory of Michigan, a position that he occupied at the time of his death. He married and had issue:

1. ANDREW, (cclxxiii).
2. SARAH LOUISE, married Oliver Phelps. (cclxxiv).
3. ROSA, married Louis Shissler, (cclxxv).
4. LAFAYETTE.
5. HUME.

XCIX. JAMES MADISON PORTER, (born Jan. 6, 1793—died Nov. 11, 1862), son of Gen. Andrew and Elizabeth (Parker) Porter, studied law and was admitted to the Bar, April 24, 1813. In 1818, he settled at Easton, where he practiced his profession with great success for more than forty years. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania in 1838, and came within one vote of being president of that body. He was afterward President Judge of the Judicial District comprising the counties of Dauphin, Lebanon and Schuylkill. He was Secretary of War in the cabinet of President Tyler, 1843-44, but in consequence of the bitter feeling against Tyler's administration, his nomination was rejected by the Senate. He was one of the founders of Lafayette College, Easton, and was president of its Board of Trustees for a quarter of a century. Mr. Porter married Eliza Michler, daughter of Peter Michler, of Easton, Pa. They had issue:

1. ELIZABETH PARKER.
2. HARRIET P.
3. ANNA M., dec'd.
4. MARY S., married ——— Davis.
5. JAMES M., (cclxxvi).
6. ANDREW PARKER, (cclxxvii).
7. EMMA W., married Isaac K. Grier, (cclxxviii).

C. ELIZABETH TODD PARKER, (born Dec. 16.

1789—died Jan. 27, 1845), daughter of Robert and Mary (Smith) Parker, married Nov. 11, 1812, John McFarland, (born Feb. 27, 1782—died Dec. 18, 1856), son of Robert and Jean (Cochran) McFarland, who was a prominent farmer and leading citizen of Peters twp., Franklin Co., Pa.; they had issue:

1. JANE, married William H. McDowell, (cclxxix).
2. ROBERT PARKER, (cclxxx).
3. JOHN FRANKLIN, born Oct. 11, 1816; died in California.
4. MARY SMITH, married Charles G. Lowe, (cclxxxi).
5. ANNA PATTON, married Leonard C. Jordan, (cclxxxii).
6. ELIZABETH PORTER, born Feb. 20, 1822; died Jan. 3, 1854.
7. THOMAS BARD, (cclxxxiii).

Robert McFarland, (born Jan. 12, 1740—died Jan. 22, 1823), was a son of Robert and a grandson of Joseph and Jean McFarland, early residents of Tinicum twp., Bucks Co., Pa. He was enrolled in the Tinicum company of Bucks Co. militia, Capt. Nicholas Patterson, in 1775, and in Capt. William Smith's company, Cumberland Co. Associators, in 1780. Robert McFarland, the elder, obtained a patent, Dec. 5, 1769, for 240 acres of land in Peters township, Cumberland, now Franklin Co., Pa. This tract was called "McFarland's Delight," and was conveyed to Robert McFarland, the younger, Sept. 1, 1777.

Mr. McFarland married in 1770, Jean Cochran, (born Feb. 10, 1743—died April 2, 1827), daughter of Stephen and Jean Cochran, of Sadsbury twp., Chester Co., Pa.; they had issue:

1. JOSEPH, born Feb. 22, 1771; died Nov. 20, 1782.
2. STEPHEN, (born Aug. 15, 1772—died Nov. 8, 1832), was an early settler of Cincinnati, O. He married Nov. 13, 1800, Catharine Bard, (born March 1, 1777), daughter of Richard and Catharine (Poe) Bard; they had issue: Robert, Isaac Bard, John, Thomas and Jane.
3. PRUDENCE, born April 17, 1774; died Dec. 2, 1804.
4. ROBERT C., born Dec. 2, 1776; died June 15, 1850.
5. ANNE, (born April 8, 1779—died April 26, 1816), married Matthew Patton, (born April 12, 1776—died June 25, 1845), son of James and Mary (Newell) Patton, who was an Associate Judge of Franklin Co., Pa.; they had issue: James, Robert M., John, Jane C. and Mary Ann.
6. JOHN, (c).
7. JEAN, (born Dec. 17, 1783—died Aug. 31, 1857), married Thomas Bard, (born April 2, 1769—died July 9, 1845), son of Richard

and Catharine (Poe) Bard; they had issue: Richard, Robert M., Thomas P., John, Archibald, Oliver B., and Eliza Catharine.

8. MARY, (born April 8, 1786—died Sept. 27, 1837), married April 5, 1815, William Wilson, (born March, 1785—died July 29, 1864), with whom she went to Ohio. She was his second wife. They had issue: John, William, Robert M., Jane C., Prudence Ann and Mary Smith.

(To be continued)

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CHAMBERS FAMILY OF CHAMBERSBURG.

DESCENDANTS OF COL. BENJAMIN CHAMBERS.

(Continued from page 157)

VIII. BENJAMIN CHAMBERS, (born at Chambersburg, Jan. 4, 1764—died in Saline Co., Mo., Aug. 27, 1850), was the only son of Gen. James Chambers. When he was an infant in arms, Aug. 1, 1764, his grandfather, Col. Benjamin Chambers, made a deed in his name for Lot No. 174, on the Diamond, in the new town of Chambersburg. On this lot his father built a log house, in which he lived at one time. It was situated at what has long been known as Hoke's corner, adjoining the Trust Company building. Although only a lad, young Chambers went with his father's company of riflemen to Cambridge, in 1775, and was in the action at Ploughed Hill, on the 26th of August. "Your son, Benjamin, sends his love to you," Captain Chambers wrote to his wife. "He was with me in all this affair." The youth was commissioned an ensign in his father's regiment, the First Pennsylvania, June 2, 1778, and promoted to be first lieutenant, Sept. 13, 1779. He retired with his father, January 17, 1781. His last fight was at the Bergen block-house, July 10, 1780. "In all forty men were killed, wounded and missing—three of those in Ben's platoon," Colonel Chambers wrote to "dear Kitty" on the 5th of September. "You may depend your son is a good soldier. All the officers say he behaved exceedingly well. I had not the pleasure of seeing it, as I lay very sick at the time".

After leaving the army Lieutenant Chambers returned to Conococheague. He again served under his father in the Whiskey Insurrection. When General Chambers failed in the management of the Loudon forge, young Benjamin went to the Northwest Territory and was one of the first surveyors of southeastern Indiana. He became proprietor of Lawrenceburg after the failure of Vance, the original owner. In 1803, Governor Harrison appointed him a judge of the Common Pleas and lieutenant-colonel of the Dearborn militia. He was a member of the first Indiana Council, and a petition of members of the Legislative Council and House of Representatives to Congress for the organization of Indiana as a state in 1805, contained his signature. If this petition had been

granted Indiana would have become a slave state. Chambers afterward denied that he had signed the petition, and as president of the Council in 1807, he refused to sign the pro-slavery memorial.

Colonel Chambers, as he was then called, being the third of his family to bear the title, removed to Missouri about 1820, where he remained during the rest of his life. He had the friendship and confidence of many distinguished men, especially in the Northwest, of which he was a pioneer.

Before going West Lieutenant Chambers married (1), Dec. 22, 1796, Ruth McPherrin, (died Aug. 25, 1800), daughter of the Rev. Thomas McPherrin, pastor of the Welsh Run Presbyterian Church; they had issue:

1. THOMAS, (born May 14, 1798; died unm., in California in 1885-86.

2. JAMES, born Aug. 25, 1800; died Aug. 26, 1800.

While living near Cincinnati, Col. Chambers married (2), July 22, 1801, Sarah Lawson Kemper, (born in 1780—died Dec. 22, 1836), daughter of the Rev. James and Judith (Hathaway) Kemper. James Kemper, (born in Fauquier Co., Va., Nov. 23, 1753—died Aug. 20, 1834), married July 16, 1772, Judith Hathaway, then little more than eighteen years old. He was not only the pioneer Presbyterian minister at Cincinnati, but he was the first preacher that visited the early Losantiville and the Miami country. He began his work at Cincinnati in 1790, when he was in his thirty-eighth year, and was not fully licensed by the Presbytery "to supply in the settlement of the Miami at discretion," until April 27, 1791. At that time his family, which was then living near Danville, Ky., consisted of eight or nine children. He was ordained pastor of the congregations of Cincinnati and Columbia, Oct. 23, 1792, and remained with these churches for four years. He afterwards served the Duck Creek and other Presbyterian churches in the Miami country until his death. He was a great-grandson of Johann Von Kemper and a grandson of John Kemper, who came to Virginia in 1714, with his wife, Alsey Utterbach, daughter of Herman Fishbach. Many of his descendants still live within the limits of the old Northwest Territory. Colonel Benjamin and Sarah Lawson (Kemper) Chambers had issue:

1. RUTH, born Aug. 6, 1802; died Sept. 2, 1814.

2. JAMES KEMPER, born Sept. 26, 1804; died Sept. 1, 1821.

3. ISRAEL LUDLOW, born Jan. 6, 1806; died April 30, 1807.
4. SARAH BELLA, married Dr. George Penn, (xxii).
5. JOSEPH, born Jan. 2, 1810; died May 24, 1810.
6. GEORGE WASHINGTON, born Aug. 17, 1811; died Sept. 22, 1829.
7. BENJAMIN, born Aug. 11, 1813; died Nov. 4, 1814.
8. CATHARINE JUDITH, married John C. Pulliam, (xxiii).
9. SUSANNA MARY, born Nov. 6, 1816; died Sept. 10, 1822.
10. LUDLOW, born Nov. 25, 1819; died unm., Sept., 1852.
11. JOHN HAMILTON, (xxiv).

IX. SARAH BELLA CHAMBERS, (born in 1765—died at Ludlow Station, O., in 1834), daughter of Gen. James and Katharine (Hamilton) Chambers, married (1). Nov. 13, 1790, Andrew Dunlop, (born Sept. 22, 1764—died May 26, 1816), son of Col. James and Jane (Boggs) Dunlop, a lawyer. He studied law with Jasper Yeates at Lancaster. He was admitted to the Lancaster County Bar, in 1785, and to the Franklin Co. Bar in September of the same year. He was readmitted under the Constitution of 1790, at the March term, 1791. He practiced his profession in Chambersburg, and amassed a large fortune, which, however, was much impaired by the failure of the Loudon Forge, in which he was concerned with his father-in-law, Gen. James Chambers. He was a man of large frame and fine appearance. He was very witty. It was said at his death that he was a faithful advocate, an agreeable companion, and an indulgent husband and father. Mr. Dunlop built the houses on the north side of Market street, Chambersburg, long the residence of Col. D. O. Gehr and B. F. Nead, Esq., and his law office was in the room occupied for many years by J. W. Douglas, Esq. Andrew and Sarah Bella Dunlop had issue:

1. JAMES, (xxv).
2. CATHARINE, married Col. Casper Wever, (xxvi).
3. CHARLOTTE A. R., married Charles S. Clarkson, (xxvii).
4. JOSEPHINE, married James C. Ludlow, (xxviii).

5. MARGARETTA HADASSAH, born in 1802; died unm., Dec. 23, 1817.

Mrs. Dunlop married (2), May 6, 1826, Archibald McAllister, son of Archibald and Jane (McClure) McAllister; she was his third wife.

It has been assumed that William Dunlop, the father of Col. James Dunlop, who was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church at Keady in Co. Armagh, Ireland, and a delegate to the General Synod of Ulster at Belfast, in 1712, was a son of the Rev. John Dunlop, who was entered for trials by the Convoy Presbytery in 1705, licensed in 1706, and ordained Sept. 15, 1710. These dates show that he was too young to be the father of Elder Dunlop. What is more likely was that William was a son of the Rev. Patrick Dunlop, minister at Clones, or Stone Bridge, who asked to be demitted his charge in 1704, because of the infirmities of age. Elder Dunlop emigrated to Pennsylvania and settled in Donegal, Lancaster Co. In 1730, he petitioned the court at Lancaster for a license as an Indian trader. Later he removed to the Cumberland Valley. His wife's name was Deborah; they had issue:

1. JAMES, (iii).
2. MARGARET.
3. WILLIAM, probably settled at the head of the Falling Spring.
4. EPHRAIM.

III. JAMES DUNLOP, (born in Ireland in 1727—died at Bellefonte, Pa., Dec. 15, 1821), son of William and Deborah Dunlop, was an early settler in the Cumberland Valley. He was active in the Revolution. He became Major of the Sixth Pennsylvania Battalion, Jan. 10, 1776; and Lieutenant-Colonel of the Tenth Regiment, Pa. Line, Oct. 25, 1776; he resigned, Jan. 23, 1777. He was Colonel of the First Battalion, Cumberland Co. Associators, 1777-79; and was appointed County Lieutenant, Oct. 2, 1779. Col. Dunlop became one of the first Associate Judges of Cumberland County in 1791. Later in life he removed to Centre Co. He married Jean Boggs, daughter of Andrew and Ann Boggs, of Donegal, Lancaster Co.; they had issue:

1. WILLIAM, born Jan. 17, 1783; died unm.
2. ANDREW, (ix).
3. ANN, (born March 15, 1768—died April 8, 1844), married June 15, 1790, James Harris, (born on the Swatara, in 1755—died Dec. 2, 1828), son of John and Jane (Poen) Harris, who was a member of the State Senate and first postmaster at Bellefonte; they had issue: John, a physician, m. (1), Eliza Hege, (2), Ellen Orbison; Jane, m. Rev. James Linn; Eliza G., m. Daniel Dobbins; James Dunlop, William and Joseph.
4. JOHN, (born April 22, 1770—died Oct. 8, 1814), was an ironmaster in Centre Co. He married June 9, 1790, Elizabeth Findlay, (died Aug. 16, 1836), daughter of William Findlay, uncle of Gov. William Findlay; they had issue: Jane, m. William C. Stewart; Eliza J., Catharine Findlay, Nancy Harris and Deborah Moore.

5. JANE, (born Feb. 13, 1772—died Nov. 14, 1862), married Jan. 20, 1794, Rev. Dr. William Paxton, (born April 1, 1760—died April 16, 1845), pastor of Lower Marsh Creek Presbyterian Church; they had issue: Jane, d. in infancy; James D., m. Jane Maria Miller and had Margaretta E., William M. and Dunlop; John, m. Jane Wilson, and had Mary J., and James W.; Eliza King, m. Thomas Johnston and had William P., John T. and Eliza; and Harriet, m. John S. Crawford and had Anna Dodd, Margaret, Harriet Paxton and Sally Bruce.

6. E. IZAEETH, (born Feb. 12, 1774), married (1), Oct. 25, 1795, James Smith and had issue: William, d. unm., and James, d. unm. She married (2), Michael T. Simpson, and had issue: Lily, d. unm.; Leonard, m. (1), Rosa Gretta, and (2), ——— Hancock; Brooke; Louise, m. ——— Owen, U. S. N.; and Kate, m. Robert Christy.

7. DEBCRAH, (born May 9, 1776), married James Johnston, son of Maj. John and Rebecca (Smith) Johnston, of Franklin Co.; they had issue: Rebecca, James Dunlop, Mary, Anna, m. Andrew Harris; Jane, m. ——— Mulholland; and Elizabeth, m. John Livingston.

8. REBECCA, (born May 19, 1778), married (1), Robert McLanahan, and had issue: James Dunlop, m. Eliza Welsh, and had James, William and Mary; and Margaret, m. William Harris. She married (2), Robert Steele, and had issue: William, d. unm.; Mary, m. James Gordon, and had Robert, William Leslie, Theodore, James D., Martha, Cyrus and Isaac Newton.

9. JAMES, (born Oct. 18, 1780—died at Natchez, Miss.), was a lawyer, and went South in 1824. He married ——— Dunbar, and had a daughter.

19. MARY, (born Dec. 26, 1784—died June 12, 1837), married Jan. 10, 1809, Robert Templeton Stewart, (born June 15, 1773—died Oct., 1835), son of Samuel and Agnes (Templeton) Stewart; they had issue: James, d. y., Jane Ann, d. y., Stephen Decatur; Harriet, m. James H. Linn; and Jane Ann, m. John McCoy.

11. JOSEPH, (born March 19, 1786; died unm.

X. CHARLOTTE CHAMBERS, (born Nov. 13, 1768), daughter of Gen. James and Katharine (Hamilton) Chambers, married Nov. 10, 1796. Col. Israel Ludlow, (born at Long Hill farm, near Morristown, N. J., in 1765—died at Ludlow Station, Ohio, Jan., 1804), son of Cornelius Ludlow. With his bride, Colonel Ludlow left the residence of General Chambers, at Loudon Forge, where they were married, on the 20th of November, for his home at Ludlow Station, now Cincinnati. After a tedious journey over the mountains they descended the Monongohela in a small boat to Pittsburgh, where they embarked for Cincinnati. Mrs. Ludlow was a woman of many accomplishments. She was the author of a memorial of the Chambers family, that is often quoted. As a young lady she visited Philadelphia in 1792 with her father.

where they were the guests of President and Mrs. Washington. In 1787, Colonel Ludlow was appointed by Thomas Hutchins, Surveyor General and Geographer of the United States, to survey a large tract of land on the north side of the Ohio river that the New Jersey Company had agreed to purchase. He entered upon his duties without delay, but the work was attended by serious danger owing to the inability of the military authorities in the North-west Territory to afford the surveying party sufficient escort. In a letter dated Aug. 28, 1788, Gen. Josiah Harmar endeavored to dissuade him from prosecuting the work at that time; but such was his energy, bodily strength and manly beauty that he won the admiration of the Indians and safety for his little band from the tomahawk and scalping-knife of the savage.

Colonel Ludlow was virtually the founder of the city of Cincinnati, which he named in honor of the hereditary Society of the Revolution. In 1789, he acquired, with Mathias Denman and Robert Patterson, a third interest in the settlement about Fort Washington. The name first suggested for the projected city was Losantiville—"the city opposite the Mouth of the Licking." Ludlow began the survey of the town in the autumn of 1789. In 1790, White's, Covolt's and Ludlow Stations were established. The Indians had become very troublesome and strong defensive works were necessary. Ludlow Station was near the north line of the town plot of Cincinnati. A block-house was the first building erected there. In 1791 General St. Clair's army encamped at Ludlow Station, on the site of the Presbyterian and Christian churches, along what is now called Mad Anthony street. Owing to St. Clair's defeat Ludlow continued his surveys under great difficulties, but he finally completed them and made his report to the Secretary of the Treasury, Alexander Hamilton, May 5, 1792. In December, 1794, Colonel Ludlow surveyed the plot of a town, of which he was sole owner, adjacent to Fort Hamilton, and in November, 1795, in conjunction with Generals St. Clair, Dayton and Wilkinson, he founded the town of Dayton. Subsequently he was appointed to survey and establish the boundary lines of the Indian Territory, under the treaty of Greenville, made by General Wayne in 1795. It was a very dangerous undertaking, especially as he was much of the time without an escort. He died after an illness of only four days and was buried with Masonic honors. John Cleves Symmes pronounced a funeral oration over his body.

Col. Israel and Charlotte (Chambers) Ludlow had issue:

1. JAMES CHAMBERS, (xxix).
2. ISRAEL, married Adelia Stacarn, of Alexandria, Va.; they had issue: William, Albert and Louisa.
3. MARTHA CATHARINE, married (1), Ambrose Dudley; (2), Rev. John W. Cracraft, (xxx).
4. SARAH BELLA CHAMBERS, married (1), Jeptha D. Garrard; (2), John McLean, (xxxi).

After Colonel Ludlow's death, Charlotte Chambers Ludlow married (2), David Riske, a Presbyterian minister; they had issue:

1. RUHAMAH, married Butler Kenner, (xxxii).
2. CHARLOTTE, married George W. Jones, (xxxiii).
3. ———, married Nelson Clement, of New York city.

XI. RUHAMAH CHAMBERS, (born May 13, 1771), daughter of Gen. James and Katharine (Hamilton) Chambers, married July 9, 1795. Dr. William Berwick Scott, son of Hon. William Scott, of Hunterstown, Adams Co., Pa. Dr. Scott removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, soon after his marriage. Dr. William B. and Ruhamah Scott had issue:

1. JAMES CHAMBERS, born June 21, 1796; died Sept. 6, 1817.
2. WILLIAM LUDLOW, (xxxiv).

William Scott, (born in 1737—died Sept. 24, 1823), the father of Dr. William B. Scott, lived at Hunterstown, Adams Co., Pa. He was an Associate Judge of the county for nearly thirty years. His wife died, March 26, 1823, in her 85th year.

XII. BENJAMIN COLHOUN, son of Dr. John and Ruhamah (Chambers) Colhoun, removed to Baltimore.

Information is desired concerning him.

XIII. ELIZABETH COLHOUN, (born at Chambersburg, Pa.—died at New Orleans, La., in 1846), daughter of Dr. John and Ruhamah (Chambers) Colhoun, married Parker Campbell, (born at Carlisle, Pa., in 1768—died at Washington, Pa., July 30, 1824), son of Francis and Elizabeth (Parker) Campbell, of Shippensburg. Mr. Campbell studied law at Carlisle, and was admitted to the Cumberland Co. Bar, in 1794, and the Franklin and Washington Co. Bars the same year. He settled at Washington, and practiced in all the courts of Western Pennsylvania: he was a brilliant lawyer and an eloquent orator. In the War of 1812, he served as a volunteer aid on the staff of Gen.

Adamson Tannehill, on the Niagara frontier. Parker and Elizabeth Campbell had issue:

1. NANCY, married Samuel Lyon. (xxxv).
2. ELIZABETH, married (1), William Chambers: (2), John S. Brady. (xxxvi).
3. ELEANOR, (died in 1872), married John Ritchie of Washington, Pa.
4. FRANCIS, (died unm., in 1844), was a lawyer.
5. JOHN, died unm.
6. PARKER, (xxxvii).

This branch of the Campbells, it is said, belonged to the noble house of Breadalbane, of which one Duncan Campbell married in Scotland, in 1612, Mary McCoy, and the same year removed to Ireland; they had issue, among others, a son:

II. JOHN CAMPBELL, (born in 1621), son of Duncan and Mary (McCoy) Campbell, married in 1655, Grace Hay, daughter of Peter Hay; they had issue:

1. JOHN, (iii).
2. DUGALD, whose descendants settled in Rockbridge Co., Va.
3. ROBERT, (born in 1665), married in 1696; his descendants settled in Augusta Co., Va., in 1740.

III. JOHN CAMPBELL, (born in 1656—died Feb. 20, 1734), son of John and Grace (Hay) Campbell, emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1726, and settled near Derry Church, in Dauphin Co. He married and had issue:

1. ROBERT, went to Virginia; he had issue, among others, a daughter, Rebecca.
2. DAVID, went to Augusta Co., Va., in 1741. He married Margaret Hamilton and had issue.
3. JAMES, (born in 1689—died May 31, 1771), lived near Derry Church. He was twice married and left issue. His second wife Agnes, (born in 1707—died April 3, 1757), is buried by his side in Derry graveyard.
4. PATRICK, (born in 1690), "a strong churchman," went to Virginia, about 1740.
5. JOHN, (iv).

IV. JOHN CAMPBELL, (born in Ireland, in 1692—died at York, Pa., in 1764), son of John and Agnes Campbell, is described in the Campbell pedigree in Dr. Egle's "Pennsylvania Genealogies" as "a minister of the Episcopal church." To this Mr. Charles H. Brown-ing answers that "the only P. E. minister named John Campbell who lived in York died in 1819." In support of Dr. Egle's assertion it may be said that there is a tradition among the descendants of James Colwell, an early settler at Middle Spring, that his mother, the young Widow Colwell, emigrated to Pennsylvania when her son was only two years old and settled in Lancaster county, where he married (2), ——— Campbell, a clergyman of the Established Church. If this tradition is correct the Rev. John and ——— (Clopper) Campbell had issue:

1. JAMES, (born in 1731), went to Virginia in 1760.
2. ELEANOR, born in 1733; died in 1735.
3. FRANCIS, (v).
4. JOHN, (born in 1740—died in 1797), was an eminent lawyer in Western Pennsylvania.

V. FRANCIS CAMPBELL, (born in 1737—died in 1790), son of Rev. John and ——— (Clopper) Campbell, was a prominent citizen and leading merchant of Shippensburg, Pa. Mr. Browning (Pa. Mag., Vol. XXVIII, p. 62), makes him identical with Francis Campbell who was licensed to trade with the Indians in 1750; a taxable in Hopewell twp., Cumberland Co., in 1751; described as a Roman Catholic by Governor Sharpe, of Maryland, in January, 1755; and said by Governor Morris, of Pennsylvania, in his answer to Governor Sharpe, on the authority of Secretary Peters to be "a store-keeper at Shippensburg, who was bred for the church among the Roman Catholics but he has the character of an honest, inoffensive man, and it is not likely that he concerns himself with the French, or can be the person mentioned to reside at Auchquick." All this is unlikely as applicable to Francis Campbell, the subject of this sketch, unless the date of his birth, 1737, as given by Dr. Egle is erroneous. He served with Capt. Alexander Culbertson's company in the pursuit of the Indians that committed the massacre at McCord's Fort in April, 1756, and was wounded in the disastrous battle at Sideling Hill. In 1758, he was appointed Indian agent at Fort Augusta, but declined the appointment. He was named as one of the Justices of the Peace for Cumberland county in 1764 and again in 1769. He was one of the earliest lot owners in Shippensburg under a Shippen deed. He was a man of unusual intelligence and a forcible and ready writer. It is not unlikely that as a young man he was a churchman, but owing to his environment became a Presbyterian. He signed the guarantee for the salary of the Rev. Robert Cooper, at Middle Spring, in 1765, and was a trustee of Middle Spring Presbyterian Church. In 1767 Mr. Shippen conveyed to him lots 59 and 60 in Shippensburg, in trust for a Presbyterian meeting-house. Mr. Campbell was twice married. The name of his first wife has not been ascertained; they had issue:

1. JOHN, (vi).
2. ROBERT, (died Oct. 4, 1779), was 2nd Lieutenant of Capt. Peebles' company in Miles' Pa. Rifle Reg't., March 19, 1776; 1st lieutenant in the 2nd Canadian (Hazen's) Reg't., April 8, 1777, and was wounded and taken prisoner on Staten Island, Aug. 22, 1777. After his exchange he was attached to the Invalid Reg't., in Philadelphia, but was killed in defending the house of James Wilson from a mob of soldiers.

Mr. Campbell married (2), Elizabeth Parker, (born in 1746—died about 1792), daughter of John and Margaret (McClure) Parker, of Carlisle; they had issue:

1. PARKER, (xlii).
2. AGNES, (born in 1770), married Robert Tate, and had issue: Elizabeth, m. Thomas Larrimer; Mary, m. John Wishart; Julianna.

m. John Uncles; Henrietta, m. Thomas Gregg; Sarah, m. Charles Reemer; Samuel; Lucinda, m. John McAlister; Nancy, m. William Dennison; Jane, and Margaret, m. Rev. William D. Smith, D. D.

3. FRANCIS, (born in 1772—died in 1808), succeeded his father as a merchant at Shippensburg, in partnership with his brother Ebenezer. He married Sarah Duncan, daughter of Stephen Duncan; they had issue: Elizabeth, Mary, m. Charles S. Carson; Ellen Duncan, m. William McClure; James Parker, m. Harriet, daughter of Dr. Daniel Drake, of Cincinnati; and Samuel Duncan.

4. JAMES, (born in 1774), was a member of the York Co. Bar. He married Cassandana Miller, daughter of Gen. Henry and Julian (Watts) Miller, of York; they had issue: Sarah, Henry McConnell and Juliana Watts.

5. GEORGE, (born in 1777), married and had issue.

6. ELIZABETH, born in 1779; died April 20, 1856.

7. EBENEZER, (born in 1781), was a merchant at Shippensburg and Washington, Pa., and Portsmouth, Ohio. He married Eleanor McCune, daughter of Capt. Samuel and Hannah (Brady) McCune; they had issue: Elizabeth, d. unm.; Mary Barr, m. Samuel Odgen; and Eleanor, m. James H. Lea.

VI. JOHN CAMPBELL, (born in 1752—died May 16, 1819), son of Patrick Campbell, of Shippensburg, was rector of St. John's P. E. Church, York, 1784-89, and of the P. E. Church, Carlisle, 1789-1819. He was a large man, "tall and portly, with a florid complexion." He married Catharine Cutler, whose father was mayor of Hartford, Conn.; they had issue:

1. ELIZABETH, married June 26, 1817, Col. Washington Lee, son of Capt. Andrew Lee, of Hazen's regiment, (2nd Canadian), in the Revolution; they had issue: James, Parker and Francis.

2. FRANCES, married James Armstrong, of Williamsport, Pa.; they had a son, William H.

3. JANE, died unm.

4. FRANCIS CALDWELL, (born April 18, 1787—died April 21, 1867), was graduated at Dickinson College, studied law in Carlisle and practiced his profession at Williamsport, Pa. He married May, 1816, Jane Hepburn, (born March 21, 1795—died May 17, 1867), daughter of Hon. James Hepburn, of North-Cumberland, Pa.; they had issue: John R., James H., Catharine C., m. Lewis Jamison; Caroline L., m. Rev. J. H. Black; W. Lee, and Sarah C., m. Capt. ——— Stanbury, U. S. A.

XIV. REBECCA COLHOUN, (born in 1777—died May 21, 1839), daughter of Dr. John and Ruhamah (Chambers) Colhoun, married Edward Crawford, (born in Guilford twp., Franklin Co., Pa., Jan. 10, 1757—died in Chambersburg, March 6, 1833), son of Edward and Elizabeth (Sterritt) Crawford, who became an officer of the Pennsylvania Line in the Revolution at the age of nineteen. He was appointed an ensign in the First Continental Infantry, (First Pennsylvania) March 7, 1776; was pro-

moted to be second lieutenant, March 23, 1777; and first lieutenant, March 23, 1778; and was paymaster of the regiment, 1779-80. Lieutenant Crawford was wounded at Bull's Ferry, July 21, 1780. He was transferred to the Third Pennsylvania, Jan. 17, 1781, and served until June, 1783. After the Revolution Lieutenant Crawford settled in Chambersburg. Upon the organization of Franklin county he was appointed a justice of the peace, his commission being dated, Sept. 11, 1784. He filled nearly all the court house offices for many years, being prothonotary, clerk of the courts, and register and recorder, 1784-1809. The county offices were in a small building in East Market Street, erected by Mr. Crawford, the walls of which are still standing. Mr. Crawford was an extensive owner of real estate in and around Chambersburg. He was one of the founders of the Bank of Chambersburg, of which he was the first president, 1807-33. He was a trustee of the Falling Spring Presbyterian Church, and a manager of the Franklin County Bible Society. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati. On his monument in Falling Spring graveyard is this simple memorial:—

A Soldier of the Revolution rests here.

Edward and Rebecca (Colhoun) Crawford had issue:

1. RUHAMAH CHAMBERS, born June 11, 1799; died Dec. 14, 1813.
2. ELIZABETH, married Reade Washington. (xxxviii).
3. BENJAMIN, born June 17, 1809; died Nov. 16, 1810.

Mr. Crawford married (1), Elizabeth Holsinger, (born in 1762—died Dec. 3, 1792), a native of York county, and a sister of the wife of Col. Thomas Hartley; they had issue:

1. THOMAS HARTLEY, (born Nov. 14, 1786—died in Washington, D. C., Jan. 27, 1863), was graduated at Princeton in 1804. He was admitted to the Franklin Co. Bar, Nov. 10, 1807, and practiced his profession at Chambersburg. He was a Representative in Congress, 1829-33, and in the Pa. Legislature, 1833-34; a commissioner to investigate alleged frauds in the purchase of the land of the Creek Reservation, in 1836; commissioner of Indian affairs, 1838-45; and Judge of the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia, 1845-63. Judge Crawford married Oct. 13, 1808, Sarah Ross, daughter of Maj. David and Henrietta M. (Bordley) Ross, of Maryland; they had issue: Sarah Bordley, b. Dec. 8, 1809, d. Jan. 9, 1836; David Ross, U. S. N., m. March 15, 1838, Mary Thomson, and Clementine M., (b. in 1827—d. June 21, 1845), m. June 6, 1844, Lieut. Delosier Davidson, U. S. A.

2. CATHARINE HOLSINGER, (died in 1818), married Dec. 24, 1817, Robert Munroe, of Georgetown, D. C.

Edward Crawford, the father of Lieut. Edward Crawford, was a native of Co. Donegal, Ireland, and a pioneer settler of Guilford twp., Franklin Co., Pa. The land on which he settled, about 1740, is still in possession of his descendants. He married Elizabeth Sterritt; they had issue: James, John, Edward, Joseph, Martha, m. Edward Cook; Elizabeth, m. John Fulton; Sarah, m. Henry Work; Ruth, m. ——— Elliott; and Mary, m. ——— Dunleavy.

XV. GEORGE CHAMBERS, (born in Chambersburg, Pa., Feb. 24, 1786—died March 25, 1866). son of Capt. Benjamin and Sarah (Brown) Chambers, was educated at the Chambersburg Academy under its founder, James Ross, and his successor Rev. David Denny, and was graduated at Princeton College with honors in 1804. He studied law with William M. Brown, Esq., in Chambersburg, and with Judge Duncan, in Carlisle, and was admitted to the Franklin County Bar, Nov. 9, 1807. He practiced his profession in Chambersburg and continued in active practice until 1851, when he retired. He was prominent in affairs and was recognized as the leading citizen of the town and county throughout his long life. He was a member of the Chambersburg town council in 1821, and Burgess of Chambersburg, 1829-33. He was a Representative in Congress, 1833-37, being elected as a Whig. He was also a member of the Pennsylvania Convention that formed the Constitution of 1838. In 1851, Governor Johnston commissioned him as a Justice of the Supreme Court to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Burnside. He was nominated by the Whig State Convention of the same year as a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, under the Constitution of 1838, which made the office elective, but was defeated with the rest of the Whig ticket at the ensuing election. Mr. Chambers was always active in business enterprises and in promoting the educational and religious interests of the town and county. In 1814 he was elected a manager of the Chambersburg Turnpike Company and was afterwards its president. In the same year he assisted in organizing the Franklin County Bible Society, and was one of its officers for many years. In 1815 he was chosen a trustee of the Chambersburg Academy and was president of the board for forty-five years. He was also one of the trustees of the Falling Spring Presbyterian Church and president of the board for many years before his retirement in 1864. He was all his life

a student of agriculture as a science. His knowledge of soils and of fertilizers best adapted to them was extensive and accurate. At the time of his death he was the largest land owner in the county. His familiarity with the boundaries of his farms, and the variety of the timber trees growing upon them, was often surprising to his tenants. He assisted in organizing the first agricultural society of Franklin County, and was at one time its president. As a lawyer he was well read in all branches of the law, but he especially excelled in his knowledge of the land laws of Pennsylvania. His preparation of his cases was laborious and thorough, and he spared no pains in the vindication of the rights of his clients. His diction was pure and elegant, his statement of facts lucid, his reasoning severe and logical, and his manner earnest and impressive. Judge Chambers was an ardent friend of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. In 1865 he published "A Tribute to the Principles, Virtues, Habits and Public Usefulness of the Irish and Scotch Early Settlers of Pennsylvania." He wrote an exhaustive biography of Dr. John McDowell, a native of the county and at one time Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, the manuscript of which was destroyed in the burning of Chambersburg, in 1864. In 1861, he received the degree of LL. D. from Washington College, of Washington, Pa. Judge Chambers married March 6, 1810, Alice Armstrong Lyon, (born Sept. 25, 1781—died May 10, 1848), daughter of William and Alice (Armstrong) Lyon. Mr. Lyon was an officer in the French and Indian War and for many years filled the courthouse offices at Carlisle. His wife was a daughter of Col. John Armstrong. George and Alice A. (Lyon) Chambers had issue:

1. SARAH ANNE, born in 1812; died unm., July 18, 1886.
2. MARGARETTA, born in 1814; died unm., Feb. 21, 1884.
3. MARY LYON, born in 1816; died July 4, 1827.
4. GEORGE, (born Sept. 15, 1818—died unm., Nov. 30, 1849), was admitted to the Franklin Co. Bar, in 1839.
5. BENJAMIN, (xxxix).
6. WILLIAM LYON, (xl).

XVI. JOSEPH CHAMBERS, born at Chambersburg, Pa., Feb. 15, 1799—died Oct. 6, 1851), son of Capt. Benjamin and Sarah (Brown) Chambers, studied law with

his brother, George Chambers, and was admitted to the Franklin Co. Bar, Aug. 24, 1821. He practiced his profession in Chambersburg. He was a member of the Chambersburg Town Council, 1834-36. When Mr. Chambers died the Chambersburg Bar held a meeting to testify its respect for his memory. Judge Jeremiah S. Black presided, and Thomas B. Kennedy, Esq., was secretary. The adoption of the resolutions of respect was moved by Frederick Smith, Esq., and was seconded by the Hon. James N. McLanahan. Mr. Chambers married Sarah Aston Maderia, (born Nov. 25, 1799—died June 26, 1867), daughter of ; they had issue:

1. BENJAMIN J., born Jan. 5, 1832; died June 15, 1833.

2. MARY ASTON, (born Feb. 12, 1835—died in childbirth, April 2, 1870), married June 2, 1866, Thomas E. Wigfall.

3. LUCY, married Benjamin R. George, (xlii).

4. BENJAMIN, born May 5, 1840; died Aug. 21, 1841.

XVII. THOMAS CHAMBERS, (born at Chambersburg, 1800-01—died at Danville, Pa.), son of Capt. Benjamin and Sarah (Brown) Chambers, was a manufacturer and conducted a fulling mill in Chambersburg for a number of years, but he removed to Danville about 1840. Mr. Chambers married Catharine Duncan, daughter of Judge Thomas and Patty (Callender) Duncan; they had issue:

1. BENJAMIN, born Nov. 14, 1829; died July 16, 1849.

2. RUHAMAH, died unm., at Saratoga.

3. MARY, married Timothy Bryan, (xliii).

XVIII. MARGARET CHAMBERS, daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Rippey) Chambers, married John McKnight, (born in 1789—died at Montours, Susquehanna Co., Pa., July 29, 1857), son of Rev. Dr. John and Margaret (Brown) McKnight. He was received as a licentiate by Carlisle Presbytery, April 9, 1816, and ordained at Carlisle, Sept. 25, 1816. He was pastor of the Rocky Spring Church, 1816-36, and lived in the old Chambers house on the Falling Spring, east of Chambersburg. After leaving Rocky Spring he removed to Philadelphia and identified himself with the New School branch of the Presbyterian Church. In 1840 he was stated supply of

the Rehoboth Church, Md., and in 1846 was pastor of the New School Church at Hammontonville, Pa. At the time of his death he was without a charge. Rev. John and Margaret (Chambers) McKnight had issue:

1. MARGARET.

2. SUSAN.

John McKnight, (born in Ireland, in 1725—died in Middleton twp., Cumberland Co., in 1768), was an early settler in the Cumberland Valley and one of the Justices for the county, 1764-68. He was a soldier in the French and Indian War. Mr. McKnight married Mary McAllister, daughter of Archibald McAllister, one of the pioneers of the valley; they had issue:

1. DAVID, went to Ohio in 1812. He married Eleanor Maclay, (born Feb. 5, 1769—died in 1846), daughter of John and Jean (Dickson) Maclay; they had issue: John, David, Elisha, Ebenezer, Eleanor and Charles Maclay.

2. JOHN, (ii).

3. MARY, married ——— Bair, and went to Cincinnati.

4. JEAN, married John Finley.

II. JOHN McKNIGHT, (born in Middleton twp., Cumberland Co., Pa., Oct. 1, 1754—died at Chambersburg, Oct. 21, 1823), son of John and Mary (McAllister) McKnight, was graduated at Princeton, in 1773. He studied theology under the Rev. Dr. Cooper, pastor of the Middle Spring Church and licensed by the Donegal Presbytery in 1774-75. Soon after his licensure he organized a congregation in the Shenandoah Valley, on the Elk branch between Shepherdstown and Charlestown and was ordained, Dec. 17, 1776. In 1783 he accepted a call to the Lower Marsh Creek Presbyterian Church in Adams Co., Pa., where he remained until 1789, when he became the colleague of the Rev. Dr. Rodgers, pastor of the United Presbyterian congregation of New York city. As a preacher he was calm and dispassionate, but not dull or monotonous; his sermons were generally a lucid and logical exposition of some important Scriptural truth. His abilities were recognized from the beginning of his New York pastorate; in 1791 he was honored by the degree of D. D. from Yale College and in 1795 he was moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

Dr. McKnight continued as the colleague of Dr. Rodgers for twenty years, and then retired to a small farm that he purchased adjacent to Chambersburg. With the exception of a year, 1815-16, when he served as president of Dickinson College, he made his home in his Guilford township mansion during the rest of his life. On the 13th of May, 1810, and on the last Sabbath of April, 1811, he assisted Dr. King at the communion services at the famous old White Church, near Mercersburg. For a number of years he acted as stated supply for Rocky Spring. His retirement from the presidency of Dickinson College was occasioned by his belief that the financial condition of that institution was hopeless. In 1812 Dr.

McKnight failed by only one vote in making Chambersburg a noted seat of theological learning. The great question before the General Assembly of that year was a choice of a location for a Presbyterian theological seminary. Princeton won by a single point in the face of Dr. McKnight's ardent championship of Chambersburg. Nothing could better prove his affection for his place of retreat in his declining years. Dr. McKnight published six sermons on Faith, 1790; a Thanksgiving sermon, 1795; a sermon before the New York Missionary Society, 1799; a sermon on the Present State of the Political and Religious World, 1802; and a sermon on the Death of the Rev. Dr. John King, 1811. In person Dr. McKnight was tall and slender; his bearing and address were graceful and dignified; and he was at ease in all society. Dr. McKnight married in 1776, Susan Brown, (born in 1756—died April 28, 1832), daughter of George and Agnes (Maxwell) Brown; they had issue:

1. JOHN, (xviii).

2. NANCY, born in 1777; died Sept. 7, 1832.

XIX. WILLIAM ROSS, (born in Guilford township, in 1789—died May 27, 1832), son of Adam and Jane (Chambers) Ross, was a farmer. He married Maria Crawford, daughter of John Crawford; they had issue:

1. EDMUND C., (born July 24, 1812—died Aug. 22, 1880), went to Baltimore at the age of twelve and entered the grocery stores of his uncles, Joseph and Adam Ross. He subsequently, in 1846, began the grocery business on his own account at No. 15 West Baltimore St., in which he was very successful. At the time of his death his store was the oldest of its kind in Baltimore.

2. MARY A., born Jan. 29, 1819; died Jan. 17, 1895.

3. BENJAMIN C., (xli).

XX. JANE ROSS, (died May 8, 1876), daughter of Adam and Jane (Chambers) Ross, married Henry George, (born in Co. Derry, Ireland—died on the old Ross place, "Roscommon," in Guilford township, June 22, 1874), emigrated to America in 1816. He built the commodious family mansion on the Ross home place in 1814. He was a man of prominence in the community, urbane in his manners and of splendid bearing. He was one of the best farmers in the county. Henry and Jane (Ross) George had issue:

1. JOHN, engaged in business in Baltimore in 1853.

2. BENJAMIN R., (xlii).

3. RUHAMAH R., died unm.

4. MARY JANE, died unm., Jan. 27, 1904.

XXI. WILLIAM MAXWELL BROWN, (born in Chambersburg, Pa., in 1795—died in 1836), son of William M. and Hadassah (Chambers) Brown, was a physician. In 1824 he removed to Paris, Tenn., with his father's family, but was drowned in the Tennessee River with his brother George. Dr. Brown married at Clearspring, Md., in 1824. Mary Janet Bowles; they had issue:

1. LLEWELLYN, (xliii).
2. HADASSAH, married Chauncey Shultz, (xliv).
3. CARRINGTON.
4. BENJAMIN, (xlv).

(To be continued)

MARRIAGES BY REV. DAVID DENNY.

FALLING SPRING, (CHAMBERSBURG), 1800-44.

(Continued from page 171)

- 1805, June 21. Little, Miss ———, to ——— Bell.
 1806, Oct. 30. Little, ———, to Polly Dryden.
 1830, Nov. 2. Little, Anna Maria, to Josiah Allen (Al-
 an).
 1814, June 9. Little, Polly, to Samuel Moore.
 1803, April 28. Little, William, to Polly Clark.
 1804, May 24. Lloyd, John, to Hannah Carver.
 1809, Nov. 18. Lot to Easter (Col.)
 1809, Aug. 28. Lucas, Nelly, to Samuel Davis (Col.)
 1828, April 15. Lyon, Rachel, to Dr. Hugh Campbell.
 1821, Feb. 20. Lypta, George, to Sarah Shellito.
 1839, Dec. 10. Lytel, Mary, to William Witherspoon.
 1827, Aug. 21. McAfee, Margaret, to Jonathan Wright.
 1826, May 6. McAllister, Archibald, to Sarah Bella
 Dunlop.
 1831, Jan. 2. McAllister, Catharine, to William Okey.
 1832, Feb. 1. McAnanulty, Catharine, to John M. Mc-
 Lanahan (McCl.)
 1818, June 4. McAnanulty, (McAnnulty), Mary, to
 Samuel Blood.
 1805, July 18. McCafferty, Polly, to David Brooks.
 1813, Mar. 16. McCaley, Elizabeth, to James Wisbey.
 1808, June 28. McCalley, William, to Polly Davis.
 1811, May 16. McClelland, Mr. ———, to ——— Al-
 ter.
 1808, May 19. McClelland, Andrew, to Mrs. ———
 Shields.
 1806, July 28. McClelland, Polly, to James McCrea.
 1808, Mar. 17. McClelland, William, to Nancy Johns-
 ton.
 1809, Oct. 29. McClintick, Eliza, to George Denig.
 1821, Oct. 18. McClintick, Elizabeth, to John McClin-
 tick.
 1803, Aug. 16. McClintick, Isabella, to James Steel.
 1809, Mar. 30. McClintick, Jane, to Christian Cowher.
 1809, May 11. McClintick, John, to Elizabeth Dryden.
 1821, Oct. 18. McClintick, John, to Elizabeth McClin-
 tick.

- 1831, Sept. 20. McClintick, Martha, to Martin Barnetz.
 1836, June 23. McClintick, Mary, to John Greenewalt.
 1802, June 10. McClintick, Peggy, to Robert Peebles
 (Peebles).
 1839, Jan. 1. McClure (McLure), Anthony, to Betsy
 ——— (Col.)
 1844, Mar. 21. McClure, Joshua, to Catharine Forney.
 1819, April 29. McClure, Joshua, to Sally Waddell
 (Waddle).
 1806, July 8. McCollum, Isabella, to Robert Work.
 1803, Dec. 1. McCollum, John, to Isabella Rea
 (Rheah).
 1802, May 25. McConaughy, Rev. David, to Polly
 Mahon.
 1814, April 4. McCowen, James, to Sarah Hood.
 1808, Oct. 27. McCoy, Kitty, to John Miller.
 1801, Feb. 5. McCoy, Robert, to Isabella Lang.
 1819, Oct. 12. McCracken, Robert, to Charlotte Patter-
 son.
 1806, July 28. McCrea, James, to Polly McClelland.
 1804, May 17. McCrea, Peggy, to Joseph Smith.
 1835, Nov. 12. McCulloh, Mary, to Robert McCulloh.
 1837, April 11. McCulloh (McCulloch), Nancy, to Dr.
 William Culbertson.
 1835, Nov. 12. McCulloh, Robert, to Mary McCulloh.
 1808, Sept. 1. McCulloh, Thomas G., Esq., to Peggy
 Purviance.
 1808, Dec. 15. McCullough, Betsy, to John Aughen-
 baugh.
 1816, Feb. 28. McCullough, Polly, to William Mills.
 1801, April 21. McCully, Andrew, to Eliza Lindsay.
 1816, June 18. McCully, Eliza, to John Thompson.
 1831, Dec. 11. McCune, Hugh B., to Isabella Kirk-
 patrick.
 1801, Dec. 23. McCurdy, James, to Polly Brown.
 1801, Mar. 3. McCurdy, Jane, to John Johnston.
 1819, Mar. 7. McDonough, George, to Polly Cochran.
 1823, May 27. McDowell, Nancy, to Otho Williams.
 1820, May 15. McDowell, William, to Sarah Work.
 1833, Nov. 21. McFarland, Charles, to Martha Young.
 1806, Sept. 4. McFarlin, Michael, to Esther Kennedy.
 1802, Nov. 9. McFeeters, James, to Hannah Camp-
 bell.
 1834, Mar. 20. McGeehen, John, to Nancy Linton.
 1821, Feb. 1. McGehey, William, to Martha Scott.

- 1840, Sept. 8. McGinnis, John, to Mary Ann Moore.
 1832, May 14. McGowan, Dr. Daniel (Samuel) S., to
 ——— Thompson.
 1835, July 2. McGregor, Robert, to Ellen Lindsay.
 1812, May 28. McHenry, Archibald, to Rebecca Eaton.
 1807, June 11. McKean, Mrs. ———, to Benjamin
 Kirkpatrick.
 1824, Oct. 14. McKean (McKein), Hugh, to Elizabeth
 Whitmore.
 1807, May 17. McKean, Nancy, to Lazarus Brown.
 1804, June 15. McKean, Nancy, to James Douglas.
 1826, July 20. McKee, James, to Sarah Young.
 1824, Jan. 6. McKee (Makee), Martha, to Patrick
 Gallagher.
 1833, Sept. 17. McKee, Matthew, to Rebecca Crawford.
 1807, April 16. McKeeber, John, to Martha Dunbar.
 1814, May 3. McKemy, James, to Martha Allison.
 1819, Feb. 11. McKemy, Martha, to Jacob Slegle.
 1832, Feb. 1. McLanahan (McClanahan), John M., to
 Catharine McAnulty.
 1839, Mar. 19. McLene, Robert, to Sarah Culbertson
 (Cuthbertson).
 1805, Dec. 3. McMurray (McMurry), Robert, to Jane
 Cross.
 1801, May 14. McVitty (McVity), ———, to John
 Harmony.
 1801, Oct. 8. Mackey, Flora, to James Peebles (Pee-
 ples).
 1836, Feb. 16. Maclay (McClay), Ellen, to Cyrus Cul-
 bertson.
 1819, May 6. Maclay, John, to Jane Findlay.
 1831, Sept. 14. Madiera, Hannah, to Samuel Gormley.
 1802, Sept. 17. Magaw, Samuel, to Williana Aston.
 1815, Dec. 5. Mahon (Mahone), David, to Polly
 Johns.
 1802, May 25. Mahon, Polly, to Rev. David McCon-
 aughy.
 1809, Nov. 28. Managhan, Robert, to Peggy Miller.
 1810, June 20. Manley, Rebecca, to Lot Williams.
 1812, Nov. 27. Mannia, Deborah, to Henry Barnes.
 1818, Oct. 1. Manor, Alexander, to Jane George.
 1818, June 4. Mark to Druse (Col.)
 1809, Sept. 12. Marshall, William, to Martha Wilson,
 al. Baxter.
 1819, Mar. 8. Martin, Joseph, to Sarah Davis.

- 1824, Feb. 12. Martin, Thomas M., to Nancy Foster.
 1813, May 9. Matal, Catharine, to Matthias Eberman.
 1822, Feb. 28. Mateer, Samuel, to Martha Rea (Rhea).
 1803, Aug. 19. Mathers, Polly, to Peter Allison.
 1810, July 1. Matlock, Brooks, to Margaret Fitzsimmons.
 1807, Nov. 4. Matthews, ———, to Casper Taylor.
 1810, April 26. Mayes, Widow, to Joseph Moore.
 1837, Feb. 16. Miles, Charles, to Susanna Coffee.
 1806, Jan. 28. Miller, Daniel, to Eliza Smith.
 1808, Oct. 27. Miller, John, to Kitty McCoy.
 1809, Nov. 28. Miller, Peggy, to Robert Managhan.
 1837, Oct. 7. Million, Margaret, to Francis Mores (Col.)
 1819, Mar. 4. Mills, Joseph, to Margaret Shoemaker.
 1808, Dec. 15. Mills, William, to Polly McCullough.
 1804, Aug. 21. Minich, Mary, to Thomas Scott.
 1829, June 16. Mish, Jacob, to Elizabeth Gillan.
 1833, Oct. 23. Mitchell, James, to A. Brackenridge.
 1819, Nov. 18. Monroe, Polly, to John Clark.
 1818, Feb. 12. Moore, Ann, to Samuel Baily.
 1812, Mar. 17. Moore, Deborah, to David Anderson.
 1814, Oct. 6. Moore, Hugh, to Margaret Anderson.
 1829, Oct. 8. Moore, John, to Margaret Ridenour.
 1810, April 26. Moore, Joseph, to Widow Mayes.
 1840, Sept. 8. Moore, Mary Ann, to John McGinnis.
 1805, Jan. 31. Moore, Rebecca, to George Darrah (Derrah).
 1805, April 18. Moore, Robert, to Margaret Clark.
 1814, June 9. Moore, Samuel, to Polly Little.
 1816, Mar. 26. Moore, William, to Rebecca Leney.
 1811, Jan. 9. Morehead, James, to Margaret Cunningham.
 1831, May 5. Morehead, John, to Rebecca Bramble.
 1825, Aug. 4. Moreland, M., to R. Caldwell.
 1804, June 15. Moreland, Rosanna, to Robert Harper.
 1837, Oct. 7. Mores, Francis, to Margaret Million (Col.)
 1822, May 30. Morrison, Francis, to Hannah Jones.
 1810, June 28. Morrison, Joseph, to Molly ———.
 1811, Mar. 19. Morrison, Mordecai, to Polly Duncan.
 1816, April 1. Morrison, Nancy, to Isaac White.
 1820, Nov. 24. Morton, John, to Margaret Kinson.
 1817, May 20. Morton, Nancy, to John Stone.

- 1842, Sept. 8. Mowry, Margaret, to Edward Woods (Col.-Albany).
- 1808, Dec. 8. Mullen, Sampson, to Hannah Barber.
- 1817, Nov. 24. Munroe, Robert H., to Catherine H. Crawford.
- 1832, Feb. 1. Murdis, William, to Isabella Work.
- 1822, May 16. Murphy, Caroline, to John Osburn.
- 1808, Aug. 20. Murray (Murry), Anthony, to Mary Overmire.
- 1830, Nov. 21. Myers, John, to Leah Brindle.
- 1808, Aug. 25. Nancy to Prime (Col.)
- 1830, Sept. 30. Neff, Catharine, to John Baxter.
- 1817, Mar 19. Neil, James, to Nancy ———.
- 1823, Aug. 26. Neil, Mary, to Thomas Fielding.
- 1831, Sept. 14. Newman, Margaret, to Abraham Brough.
- 1816, July 18. Nichols, Samuel C., to Hannah Powells.
- 1816, July 16. Ninimaker, Elizabeth, to Thomas Stoops.
- 1812, Oct. 27. Nixon (Nixton), John, to Eliza Earley.
- 1837, Aug. 31. Noel, Margaret, to John Waggoner.
- 1802, Jan. 19. Noles, Catharine, to John Waters.
- 1831, Jan. 2. Okey, William, to Catharine McAllister.
- 1817, June 3. Olmstead, Sarah, to John Stevenson (Stephenson).
- 1806, Mar. 20. O'Neal, John, to Sarah Howell.
- 1838, June 27. Orbison, Jacob, to Elve Cremer.
- 1824, Dec. 30. Osbrough, Mary, to Andrew Hays.
- 1822, May 16. Osburn, John, to Caroline Murphy.
- 1808, Aug. 20. Overmire, Mary, to Anthony Murray.
- 1812, Aug. 18. Palmer, John, to Polly Findlay.
- 1832, Sept. 13. Parker, Edward, to Mary Jane Wilkinson (Col.)
- 1833, Sept. 22. Parker, George, to Harriet Johnston (Col.)
- 1807, Feb. 5. Parks, John, to Sally Lang.
- 1819, Oct. 12. Patterson, Charlotte, to Robert McCracken.
- 1824, Feb. 26. Patterson, Elizabeth, to Thomas Black.
- 1826, May 18. Patterson, Francis G., to Eleanor Peebles.
- 1826, Mar. 23. Patterson, John, to Margaret Brotherton.
- 1805, Nov. 16. Patton, Jane, to Dr. Hetherington.
- 1816, June 4. Patton, William, to Margaret Davis.

- 1802, Oct. 19. Paul, Samuel, to ——— Fitzsimmons.
 1826, May 18. Peebles, Eleanor, to Francis G. Patter-
 son.
 1811, Mar. 20. Peebles, James, to Ann Gault.
 1801, Oct. 8. Peebles (Peebles). James, to Flora
 Mackey.
 1832, Nov. 8. Peebles, Mary, to Robert Culbertson.
 1802, June 10. Peebles, Robert, to Peggy McClintick.
 1801, Nov. 10. Peebles, Samuel, to Polly Welsh.
 1821, Sept. 4. Peech, Mary, to Washington Duncan.
 1806, Mar. 27. Philip to Priscilla (Col.)
 1839, Sept. 8. Poorman, Joseph, to Elizabeth Ward.
 1827, Sept. 6. Porter, Mrs. ——— to John Thompson.
 1829, Mar. 19. Porter, John, to Margaret Hossack.
 1816, July 18. Powels, Hannah, to Samuel C. Nichols.
 1808, Aug. 25. Prime to Nancy (Col.)
 1806, Mar. 27. Priscilla to Philip (Col.)
 1835, Jan. 29. Purviance, Jane, to Samuel Blood.
 1811, Mar. 19. Purviance, Nancy, to Dr. Samuel D.
 Culbertson.
 1808, Sept. 1. Purviance, Peggy, to Thomas G. Mc-
 Culloh, Esq.
 1831, Mar. 6. Raymer, Eliza, to Thomas Anderson
 (Col.)
 1834, Dec. 4. Rea, (Rhea or Wray), Alexander, to
 Mary Findlay.
 1803, Dec. 1. Rea, (Rheah), Isabella, to John McCol-
 lum.
 1826, Oct. 17. Rea, (Ray), James, to Eliza Findley.
 1822, Feb. 28. Rea, (Rhea), Martha, to Samuel Mateer.
 1816, Mar. 28. Rea, (Ray), Samuel, to Nancy Baxter.
 1807, July 13. Rea, (Ray), Thomas, to Patty Ash.
 1825, Nov. 22. Reed, Andrew, to Elizabeth Hoover.
 1814, Dec. 15. Reed, Barbara, to William Archibald.
 1805, Dec. 3. Reed, Jane, to Lyman Westhoover.
 1818, Feb. 24. Reed, John, to Rachel Shull.
 1806, April 7. Reed, Ruth, to Thomas Hutchins.
 1806, April 1. Reeser, Miss ———, to ——— Find-
 lay.
 1808, Dec. 1. Regan, Eleanor, to Samuel Shellito.
 1809, Nov. 18. Regan, (Ragen), Samuel, to ———
 Harper.
 1834, Dec. 2. Reid, Elihu D., to Elizabeth Culbertson.
 1817, May 6. Reid, James, to Jane Ann Allison.
 1831, May 12. Remley, Henry, to Rebecca Cooper.

- 1824, June 15. Reynolds, William, to Eliza Crawford.
 1828, May 29. Reynolds, William, to Peggy Davis.
 .. 3. Richie, Sarah, to David Ardry (Ardrie).
 1836, June 30. Riddle, Rebecca, to Rev. Benjamin S. Schneck.
 1801, June 11. Riddle, Samuel, Esq., to Marion Stewart.
 1829, Oct. 8. Ridenour, Margaret, to John Moore.
 1832, May 22. Ridiout, Matilda, to George W. Hull (Col.)
 1803, Dec. 25. Rippey, Armstrong, to Jane Findley.
 1835, Oct. 1. Roan, Mary, to Eshe Hall (Col.)
 1828, Dec. 9. Robison, Jane, to Nicholas Gooshorn.
 1810, June 25. Robison, Jane, to Henry James.
 1835, Aug. 14. Rockwell, Emily, to J. L. Wolcott.
 1820, Dec. 14. Roemer, Mary, to John W. Bohn.
 1824, Dec. 14. Rogers, Mrs. Isabel, to Samuel Brotherton.
 1817, April 1. Rogers, John, to Betsy Cowan.
 1830, Sept. 4. Rogers, William, to Peggy Clark.
 1810, April 19. Rolland, Eleanor, to George Green.
 1823, Mar. 12. Ross, Jane, to Henry George.
 1809, April 18. Ross, Peggy, to Alexander Colhoun.
 1809, Jan. 25. Ross, Polly, to William Dripps.
 1803, Oct. 13. Ross, Sally, to Thomas H. Crawford, Esq.
 1815, Dec. 5. Ruth, Esel, to Polly Cressinger.
 1806, Dec. 11. Ruth, Nancy, to John Smith.
 1822, Oct. 13. Schley, (Schigh), William, to Elizabeth Spickler.
 1836, June 30. Schneck, Rev. Benjamin S., to Rebecca Riddle.
 1815, Jan. 24. Scott, Mrs. ———, to John Fletcher, (Flecher).
 1817, Oct. 7. Scott, Eliza, to George Clingan.
 1807, Jan. 6. Scott, Hugh, to Betsy Kerr.
 1803, Aug. 30. Scott, Martha, to James Guthry, Esq.
 1821, Feb. 1. Scott, Martha, to William McGehey.
 1819, May 25. Scott, Mary, to Flavel Clingan.
 1832, Mar. 22. Scott, Richard, to Elizabeth Bradford.
 1835, Sept. 24. Seibert, (Sibert), John, to Jane Cook.
 1820, Mar. 23. Seibert, William, to Peggy Durboraw: (Darborough).
 1838, Jan. 16. Senseny, Dr. Abraham H., to Jane K. Davis.

- 1818, Dec. 17. Shade, Barbara, to J. Cunningham.
 1807, Mar. 17. Shannon, Mr. ———, to ——— Bratten.
 1807, May 12. Shannon, Martha, to James Diermont.
 1820, Feb. 24. Shannon, William, to Jane Case.
 1808, April 7. Shearer, James, to B. Harper.
 1801, Sept. 8. Shearer, (Sherer). Samuel, to Polly Humes.
 1803, Dec. 13. Shellito, Betsy, to John Heuse.
 1808, Dec. 1. Shellito, Samuel, to Eleanor Regen.
 1821, Feb. 20. Shellito, Sarah, to George Lypta.
 1812, Aug. 27. Sherard, Thomas, to Margaret Eakins.
 1808, May 19. Shields, Mrs. ———, to Andrew McClelland.
 1815, Oct. 10. Shirly, Jane, to James Wilson.
 1839, Nov. 7. Shoaff, Mrs. Eliza, to John M. Campbell.
 1824, Sept. 14. Shober, Sophia, to William Ward.
 1819, Mar. 4. Shoemaker, Margaret, to Joseph Mills.
 1803, June 14. Shriver, John, to Susanna Snider.
 1802, Aug. 5. Shrope, Kitty, to Samuel Sullivan (Sulyvan).
 1818, Feb. 24. Shull, Rachel, to John Reed.
 1824, May 4. Sibbett, (Sibbets), Hugh, to Nancy Greenfield.
 1837, Nov. 23. Simms, Mary, to George Lineheart.
 1819, Feb. 11. Slegle, Jacob, to Martha McKemy.
 1838, April 3. Sloan, Jonathan H., to Adeline Hutchinson.
 1819, Aug. 3. Sloo, Thomas, to Rebecca Findlay.
 1811, Jan. 8. Smith, Elisha, to Jude Williams (Col.)
 1806, Jan. 28. Smith, Eliza, to Daniel Miller.
 1811, Oct. 15. Smith, James, to Catharine Beatty.
 1806, Dec. 11. Smith, John, to Nancy Ruth.
 1804, May 17. Smith, Joseph, to Peggy McCrea.
 1822, May 10. Smith, Mary, to William Glenn (Glen).
 1830, Aug. 10. Smith, Nancy, to Robert Smith.
 1812, Sept. 30. Smith, Peggy, to James Elliott.
 1830, Aug. 10. Smith, Robert, to Nancy Smith.
 1810, July 27. Smith, Sarah, to Spenser Kinny.
 1818, Nov. 4. Smith, William, to Mary Johnston.
 1805, Aug. 8. Smith, William, to Betsy Dayly.
 1831, May 17. Snider, Ruhama, to William Beeber.
 1803, June 14. Snider, Susanna, to John Shriver.
 1803, Sept. 13. Snively, Joseph, to Polly Eversol.

- 1822, Oct. 13. Spickler, Elizabeth, to William Schley (Scleigh).
- 1813, Aug. 11. Stall, John, to Polly Hantone.
- 1829, Feb. 19. Stanley, Isabella, to Henry Wills.
- 1803, Aug. 15. Steel, James, to Isabella McClintick.
- 1829, Mar. 19. Stephens, Rachel, to George Wries.
- 1826, Mar. 14. Sterret, John, to Mary Dunn.
- 1824, June 3. Sterret, Martha, to Samuel Forbes.
- 1816, Oct. 30. Stevenson, (Stephenson), Jane, to James Cassidy.
- 1817, June 3. Stevenson, John, to Sarah Olmstead.
- 1815, Sept. 13. Stewart, Jane, to Jacob Heckman.
- 1801, June 11. Stewart, Marian, to Samuel Riddle. Esq.
- 1813, Oct. 7. Stich, James, to Mary Green (Col.)
- 1817, May 20. Stone, John, to Nancy Morton.
- 1820, Aug. 20. Stoops, James, to Kitty Kent.
- 1816, July 16. Stoops, Thomas, to Elizabeth Nini-maker.
- 1835, Aug. 31. Strainor, John S., to Elizabeth Kitzmiller. (Kintzmiller).
- 1814, Dec. 2. Stuart, Betsy, to John Hays.
- 1814, Dec. 13. Stuart, Robert, to Mary Cook. (Kook).
- 1814, Oct. 25. Stump, Betsy, to Robert Thompson.
- 1802, Aug. 5. Sullivan. (Sulyvan), Samuel, to Kitty Shrope.
- 1822, Sept. 10. Swan, John, to Bua Jeffries. (Jefferies).
- 1816, Mar. 7. Sweitzer, Mary, to Alexander Allison.
- 1824, Aug. 19. Tanner, Jacob, to Sally Cooper.
- 1820, Mar. 15. Tarman, Thomas, to Mary Clark.
- 1804, Sept. 20. Tate, Samuel, to Jane Taylor.
- 1807, Nov. 5. Taylor, Casper, to ——— Matthews.
- 1806, Nov. 13. Taylor, Isabella, to Culbertson Brackenridge.
- 1840, May 7. Taylor, James B., to Jane Harper.
- 1804, Sept. 20. Taylor, Jane, to Samuel Tate.
- 1807, April 16. Taylor, Martha, to Andrew Brackenridge.
- 1806, May 13. Thompson, Betsy, to James Brown.
- 1830, April 27. Thompson, James, to Susan Green.
- 1832, May 14. Thompson, ———, to Dr. Daniel (Samuel) S. McGowan.
- 1802, Feb. 18. Thompson, Betsy, to Robert Hervey.
- 1828, Sept. 9. Thompson, James L., to Martha Lindsay.

- 1816, June 18. Thompson, John, to Eliza McCully.
 1827, Sept. 6. Thompson, John, to Mrs. ——— Porter.
 1818, April 30. Thompson, Joseph, to Mary Baird.
 1821, Mar. 29. Thompson, Martha, to John P. Keefer.
 1831, April 3. Thompson, Nancy, to James Bush (Col.)
 1808, May 26. Thompson, Polly, to Benjamin Duncan.
 1811, Oct. 25. Thompson, Robert, to Betsy Stump.
 1808, Nov. 8. Thompson, Samuel, to Jane Welsh.
 1836, Aug. 8. Thompson, Sarah, to Adam Brown.
 1824, April 11. Tim, Fanny, to Patrick Hogan (Col.)
 1814, Nov. 17. Todson, Dr., to Mary Eaker (Eaker).
 1807, Nov. 14. Tomlinson, Eliza, to William Foster.
 1811, Feb. 12. Torrence, George, Esq., to Mary Findlay.
 1840, Dec. 25. Tritch, John, to Eliza Eaton.
 1804, June 21. Trotter, William, to Polly Chestnut.
 1838, Mar. 20. Tweed, Margaret, to Walter Beatty.
 1834, Nov. 27. Vance, Isabella, to Dr. John Evans.
 1809, Oct. 26. Vance, John, to Nancy Lindsay.
 1828, Jan. 15. Vance, Mary, to John Johnston.
 1835, Aug. 25. Von Harten, Margaret, to Abram B. Demaree.
 1819, April 29. Waddell, (Waddle), Sarah, to Joshua McClure, (McLure).
 1827, Mar. 25. Waddell, (Waddle), Susanna, to John Forbes.
 1837, Aug. 31. Waggoner, John, to Martha Noel.
 1815, Nov. 9. Wakefield, Amelia, to David Arnold.
 1817, Aug. 7. Wakefield, Clarissa, to William Jamison (Jemison).
 1808, Dec. 29. Wakefield, Sally, to John Barber.
 1831, April 23. Walker, Eliza, to ——— Derby, (Col).
 1816, June 7. Walker, Robert, to Elizabeth Giers.
 1801, Sept. 1. Walker, Susanna, to Robert Elder.
 1811, May 30. Wallace, Eliza, to William Lewis.
 1825, Sept. 8. Wallace, Joseph, to Nancy Jack.
 1819, June 3. Wallace, Josiah, to ——— Wright. (Right).
 1817, Dec. 5. Wallace, Margaret, to James Brown.
 1815, July 6. Wallace, Sarah, to Thomas Fletcher. (Flecher).
 1811, Aug. 15. Wallace, Susanna, to James Fitzzerald.
 1840, Sept. 8. Ward, Elizabeth, to Joseph Poorman.
 1812, Nov. 5. Ward, John, to Elizabeth Kale.

- 1834, May 6. Ward, Simon, to Eliza Cook.
 1824, Sept. 14. Ward, William, to Sophia Shober.
 — 1828, Aug. 7. Washebaugh, William, to Nancy Har-
 per.
 1818, Nov. 5. Washington, Reade, Esq., to Elizabeth
 Crawford.
 1802, Jan. 19. Waters, John, to Catharine Noles.
 1811, Feb. 14. Wauson, William, to Jemima Wilkin-
 son.
 1839, May 14. Weir, Abraham K., to Susanna Law-
 rence.
 1807, July 2. Welsh, Eliza, to Jacob Grove.
 1810, June 7. Welsh, James, to Hannah Grimes.
 1808, April 21. Welsh, Jane, to Samuel Thompson.
 1801, Nov. 10. Welsh, Polly, to Samuel Peebles, (Pee-
 ples).
 1805, Dec. 3. Westhoover, Lyman, to Jane Reed.
 1812, Feb. 13. Wever, (Weaver), Casper W., to Cath-
 arine Dunlop.
 1816, April 1. White, Isaac, to Nancy Morrison.
 1816, Aug. 11. White, Mary, to Charles Durang.
 1817, April 15. White, Samuel, to Elizabeth Wither-
 spoon, (Weatherspoon).
 1824, Oct. 14. Whitmore, Elizabeth, to Hugh Mc-
 Kean, (McKein).
 1811, Feb. 14. Wilkinson, Jemima, to William Wanson.
 1832, Sept. 13. Wilkinson, Mary Jane, to Edward Park-
 er (Col.)
 1832, Sept. 20. Williams, Grandison, to Lydia A. Wil-
 liams (Col.)
 1833, Aug. 1. Williams, Isaac, to Margaret Williams
 (Col.)
 1811, Jan. 8. Williams, Jude, to Elisha Smith (Col).
 1810, June 12. Williams, Lot, to Rebecca Manley.
 1832, Sept. 20. Williams, Lydia A., to Grandison Wil-
 liams (Col.)
 1833, Aug. 1. Williams, Margaret, to Isaac Williams
 (Col.)
 1823, Mar. 27. Williams, Otho, to Nancy McDowell.
 1817, Jan. 23. Wills, Elizabeth, to James Biggar.
 1829, Feb. 19. Wills, Henry, to Isabella Stanley.
 1839, Dec. 2. Wilson, Dinah, to Samuel Lewis (Col.)
 1826, Mar. 16. Wilson, Hannah, to Isaac Anderson
 (Col.)
 1815, Oct. 10. Wilson, James, to Jane Shirly.

- 1817, Mar. 2. Wilson, John, to J. Gray.
1820, Nov. 30. Wilson, John, to Mary Goudy.
1809, Sept. 12. Wilson, (Baxter), Martha to William Marshall.
1804, April 12. Wilson, Rebecca, to James Black.
1822, Feb. 7. Winters, Philip, to Betsy Collins.
1813, Mar. 16. Wisbey, James, to Elizabeth McCaley.
1817, April 15. Witherspoon, (Weatherspoon), Elizabeth, to Samuel White.
1839, Dec. 10. Witherspoon, William, to Mary Lytel.
1835, Aug. 14. Wolcott, J. L., to Emily Rockwell.
1842, Sept. 8. Woods, Edward, to Margaret Mowry, (Col.-Albany).
1802, Mar. 25. Work, Andrew, to Sally Aston.
1832, Feb. 1. Work, Isabella, to William Murdis.
1806, July 8. Work, Robert, to Isabella McCollum.
1820, May 18. Work, Sarah, to William McDowell.
1829, Mar. 19. Wries, George, to Rachel Stephens.
1819, June 3. Wright, (Right), ———, to Josiah Wallace.
1827, Aug. 25. Wright, Jonathan, to Margaret McAfee.
1820, Aug. 19. Wright, Mary, to Joseph Anderson.
1834, Jan. 7. Young, Ann, to James Kirkwood.
1835, Mar. 26. Young, Elias, to Mary Bradley (Col.)
1833, Nov. 21. Young, Martha, to Charles McFarland.
1826, July 20. Young, Sarah, to James McKee.
1828, June 8. Zinn, Elija, to Hannah Lamb.

FRAGMENTA GENEALOGIAE.

DESCENDANTS OF JAMES BARD.

JAMES BARD, (born near Belfast, Ireland, before 1760—died in Black Log Valley, Huntingdon Co., Pa.), emigrated to Pennsylvania soon after the Revolution, and settled in the Conococheague Valley. He was enrolled in Capt. John McConnell's company of Col. Samuel Culbertson's battalion, Cumberland County Associators, 1780-81-82. This indicates that he lived in Letterkenny or Hamilton township. After the Revolution he removed to the Black Log Valley, where his children were reared. It is said that his grandfather suffered the miseries of the siege of Londonderry. Mr. Bard married in Ireland, Jane Rutherford, (died in Black Valley, in 1876), who followed her husband to America after the Revolution and lived to be almost a centenarian. She brought with her their two eldest sons, William and Hugh, and landing at New York, after a voyage of three months, she made the journey to the Conococheague in a wagon, hauling one of the boys all the way with a broken leg. James and Jane (Rutherford) Bard had issue:

1. WILLIAM, born in Ireland; died without issue.
2. HUGH, born in Ireland; married and removed to Western Pennsylvania.
3. JAMES, died without issue.
4. ADAM, married and removed to Mifflin Co., Pa. He had daughters, but no sons.
5. SAMUEL, (ii).
6. NANCY, married Robert Hamilton, (iii).

II. SAMUEL BARD, son of James and Jane (Rutherford) Bard, married (i), Mary Morgan, daughter of Joshua and Hannah (Stork) Morgan, of Huntingdon Co.; they had issue:

1. JOSHUA.
2. HARRISON.
3. GEORGE.
4. JAMES, was murdered.
5. THOMAS, dec'd.
6. ———, married Jacob Sellers.
7. ———, married John Early.
8. ———, married Henry Gerrier.

9. ———, married Thomas Middleton.
10. (Daughter), died unm.

III. NANCY BARD, (died at Orbisonia in 1880), daughter of James and Jane (Rutherford) Bard, married Robert Hamilton, a charcoal burner at Paradise furnace, Huntingdon Co., Pa.; they had issue:

1. HESTER A., married Isaac Sechrist.
2. HENDERSON.
3. MARGARET, died in infancy.
4. MARTHA, married Thomas Kelly.
5. ALFRED J., (iv).
6. ROBERT, died in the army, near Richmond, Va., in 1864.

IV. ALFRED J. HAMILTON, (born in Shirley twp., Huntingdon Co., Pa., Oct. 31, 1845), son of Robert and Nancy (Bard) Hamilton, was educated in the public schools and at the Cassville and Martinsburg seminaries. In 1864 he enlisted in Co. F, 19th Pa. Cav., and participated in the battle of Nashville and other engagements. While in service in Arkansas a bullet passed through his coat without wounding him. He was mustered out at New Orleans in June, 1865. After the civil war he taught school at Mapleton, Orbisonia, Sinking Valley and in Shirley and Cass townships of Huntingdon county. During the summer he worked at bark peeling and railroad-ing. He began the study of medicine with Dr. James at Orbisonia in 1867, and was graduated M. D., at the Medical Department of the University of Michigan in 1870. After practicing a short time at Mapleton and as the partner of Dr. Robert Hunter at New Granada, Fulton Co., he established himself at Cassville in 1874, where he is still in active practice. He is a specialist in diseases of the eye. Dr. Hamilton married in 1874, Martha S. Gehrett, daughter of Jacob Gehrett, of Three Springs; they had issue:

1. MARY F., was graduated at the Millersville State Normal School in 1896, and is a teacher.
2. REBECCA G.
3. WEIR M.
4. GEORGE C.
5. LUCY A.
6. NANCY, died in infancy.

BARD FAMILY OF ROCKY SPRING.

This genealogy of the Bard family of Rocky Spring is very incomplete even for a fragment. when it is remembered that it is a record of one of the oldest families in the Cumberland Valley, and is still represented by numerous descendants living near the old homestead. It is hoped, however, that this publication will result in securing information that will enable the editor to compile a fuller and more satisfactory account hereafter.

WILLIAM BARD, (born about 1724—died Dec. 11, 1810), was an early emigrant to Pennsylvania, and one of the first settlers in Lurgan township, Franklin county, his name appearing on the Lurgan tax list for 1751. He was probably a native of Co. Down, Ireland, but he may have been a son or grandson of James Baird, of Strabane. Mr. Bard was a farmer, and "a worthy member of the Presbyterian congregation at Rocky Spring, where his remains were deposited, attended by the neighbors and a large number of relatives and friends." The name of his wife was Mary ———, surname not ascertained; they had issue:

1. ANDREW, (ii).
2. JOHN, (iii).
3. WILLIAM, (iv).
4. ROBERT, (v).
5. JEAN.
6. REBECCA.

II. ANDREW BARD, (born near Rocky Spring—died Aug., 1813), son of William and Mary Bard, was enrolled in Capt. Joseph Culbertson's company, C. C. A. and was a private in Capt. James Patton's marching company of Lieut.-Col. David Bell's regiment, in service in July, 1778. He was a member of Rocky Spring Presbyterian Church, occupying pew No. 26, in Dr. Herron's time. Mr. Bard married Lydia ———, (died in 1832), surname not ascertained: they had issue:

1. ANDREW, (vi).
2. JOHN.
3. JOSEPH.
4. RACHEL.
5. REBECCA.

III. JOHN BARD, son of William and Mary Bard, was enrolled in Capt. John McConnell's company, C. C. A., 1777-81, and was a private in Captain McConnell's marching company of Col. Abraham Smith's regiment.

in service in 1778. The name of his wife was Jean ———, surname not ascertained; they had issue:

1. JOHN.
2. JEAN.
3. MARY.
4. REBECCA.
5. MARGARET.

IV. WILLIAM BARD, (born near Rocky Spring, in 1762--died June 30, 1815), son of William and Mary Bard, was enrolled in Capt. John McConnell's company, C. C. A., 1780-82, and served a tour of duty with the 4th company, 8th Batt., C. C. M. Mr. Bard married Margaret Durboraw, (born March 12, 1771—died March 12, 1835), daughter of Isaac and Martha (Holmes) Durboraw; they had issue:

1. WILLIAM, (vii).
2. JAMES, (viii.)
3. MARTHA, born in 1787; died in 1865.
4. MARY.
5. REBEKAH, married Dewald Keefer, (ix).

V. ROBERT BARD, (born near Rocky Spring, in 1769—died March 11, 1804), son of William and Mary Bard, was a farmer in Letterkenny township. He married Elizabeth ———, (born Feb. 17, 1769—died April 24, 1824), surname not ascertained; they had issue:

1. WILLIAM.
2. ROBERT, born March 15, 1800; died April 25, 1807.
3. GEORGE, born in 1802; died July 18, 1873.
4. RACHEL, married John Sprecher, (died in 1868), and had issue: George, William, Samuel, Cyrus, Louis H., and Elizabeth.

VI. ANDREW BARD, (died in 1823), son of Andrew and Lydia Bard, was a farmer in Hamilton township, Franklin county, Pa. He married Mary Crider, (born Sept. 14, 1789—died Oct. 1, 1868), daughter of Christian (Long Christly) and Barbara (Kreider) Crider; they had issue:

1. WILLIAM.
2. ANDREW. X.

VII. WILLIAM BARD, (born near Rocky Spring), son of William and Margaret (Durboraw) Bard, removed to Liberty, Trumbull Co., Ohio. He married Jean ———.

(died in 1851), surname not ascertained; they had issue:

1. WILLIAM.
2. REBECCA, married ——— Wilson.
3. JOHN, married ——— Trotter.
4. MARGARET, married ——— Byers.

VIII. JAMES BARD, (born near Rocky Spring), son of William and Margaret (Durboraw) Bard, was engaged in the iron business at Mt. Pleasant furnace with his father-in-law. He married June 20, 1837, Elizabeth Dunn, daughter of Gen. Samuel and Jane (Maclay) Dunn; they had issue:

1. WILLIAM.
2. WESLEY, (Dalton, Ga.).
3. THOMAS D., (Chelsea, Idaho).

IX. REBEKAH BARD, (born Sept. 31, 1803—died Sept. 17, 1862), daughter of William and Margaret (Durboraw) Bard, married Dewald Keefer, (born May 12, 1796—died June 7, 1866), son of Christian and Elizabeth (Sells) Keefer, a prominent farmer of Letterkenny township, Franklin Co., Pa. He inherited the Keefer homestead, and when he died was the owner of three farms, aggregating 800 acres. He held numerous township offices, and was county commissioner, 1848-51. Dewald and Rebekah Keefer had issue:

1. MARY JANE, (born Oct. 6, 1823—died Nov. 14, 1898), married William Karper, (born July 10, 1819—died in 1893), and had issue: Philip A., Margaret E., Rosanna R., Lemuel K., Mary J., Luther W., Emma C., Moses D., Laura B., Ellen S., and Austin B.

2. WILLIAM SELLS, (born Dec. 22, 1825—died July, 1899), married (1), May 25, 1852, Elizabeth Eberly, (born Nov. 20, 1839), and had issue: Horace D., Jacob R., and Annie E. He married (2), March 20, 1866, Elizabeth Ann Huber; they had issue: John G., Florence A., Heilman H., and Moses W.

3. JAMES BARD, born July 7, 1828; died Sept. 2, 1850.

4. CYRUS THOMPSON, (born Oct. 4, 1830), married Lydia Ann Britton, (born Nov. 20, 1838), and they had issue: William B., Ida E., Grant D., Mary J., Cyrus E., and Carry Grace.

5. JOHN DEWALD, born April 9, 1836; died May 5, 1856.

6. ISAAC HOLMES, (born July 5, 1833), living in Chambersburg. He married Sarah Jane Reed, (born Jan.

27, 1843), daughter of Michael Reed; they had issue: William R., Addie E., George D., Emma R., Harry N., Carrie A., and Eugene H.

7. MOSES AUGUSTUS, (born Sept. 8, 1837—died May 23, 1893), married Margaret E. Palmer, (born May 14, 1843), daughter of Jonas C. and Catharine (Flack) Palmer; they had issue: Charles D. and Emma G.

8. THOMAS ALEXANDER, born July 28, 1841; died Aug. 25, 1850.

9. FRANCIS UPTON, (born Oct. 24, 1842—died April 11, 1882), married Oct. 14, 1869, Sarah Amanda Barney, (born March 23, 1846), and they had issue: Charles B., Frank D., and Nellie B.

X. ANDREW BARD, (born in Letterkenny twp., Franklin Co., Pa., March 27, 1823—died Jan. 8, 1900), son of Andrew and Mary (Crider) Bard, was reared by his mother, his father dying when he was only six months old. At the age of four years he was taken in charge by his relations. At the age of sixteen he began working by the month. In 1844 he went to Richmond county, Ohio, where he worked on a farm for four years. Returning he began farming on the farm in Hamilton township which he afterward owned. He filled the offices of constable and supervisor in Hamilton township for many years. Mr. Bard married Feb. 27, 1849, Margaret Diehl, daughter of Jacob and Margaret Diehl; they had issue:

1. WILLIAM F., married Sarah Baker, daughter of David and ——— (Kemfer) Baker; they have eight children, four sons and four daughters.

2. JACOB A., married Sarah Bowers, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Noss) Bowers, of Juniata Co., Pa.; they have issue: Joseph Bert, Andrew Ralph, Mary Bowers and Helen Neff.

3. JOHN C., married Ida Mellinger; they have had ten children, nine of whom are living.

4. ELLA N., married Charles Burkholder, son of Ephraim Burkholder; they have issue: Margery, Mabel and Nellie.

PORTER FAMILY OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

A brief sketch of Robert Porter, the father of Gen. Andrew Porter, was appended to chapter XXVII of the Todd family in the April number of "The Kitchittinny Magazine." Since then some additional information has

been obtained, which although far from complete is given herewith:

Robert Porter, (born on the Isle of Bert, near Londonderry, Ireland, in 1699—died in Whitpain township, Montgomery Co., Pa., July 14, 1770), emigrated to America in 1720, and settled first at Londonderry, N. H., but soon afterwards removed to Worcester township, Montgomery Co., Pa. This is according to the Porter tradition. He bought a farm in Worcester township in 1754, but at the time of his death he was living in Whitpain township, where he also owned an estate. In his will, dated July 7, 1770, he gave to his wife Lillias, "free living in a dwelling house on my place in Worcester township during her natural life," adding that "as the said house is not at present in sufficient repair I do order my executors to finish it up sufficiently for her to live in it, soon after my decease, and keep it in good repair." He gave to his son Charles his dwelling place in Whitpain and 150 acres of land, and to his son Stephen all his land in Worcester containing 88 acres adjoining his Whitpain land, besides 27 acres from his Whitpain tract. He was a ruling elder of Norriton Presbyterian Church as early as 1741. The surname of his wife Lillias has not been ascertained; they had issue:

1. JOHN.
2. ANDREW, (xxvii).
3. ELIZABETH, married James Patterson.
4. LILLIAS, married Andrew Wilson, (ii).
5. ROSINA.
6. CHARLES.
7. STEPHEN, (xxix).

II. LILLIAS PORTER, (died in 1810), daughter of Robert and Lillias Porter, married April 4, 1761, Andrew Wilson, (died in 1803), a native of Bucks Co., Pa. He removed to Letterkenny township, Franklin Co., Pa., where he was a farmer. Andrew and Lillias Wilson had issue:

1. ANDREW, (died in 1829), married Ann ———; surname not ascertained but had no issue.
2. CHARLES, (iii).
3. STEPHEN, (iv).
4. SARAH, married John Skinner, (v).
5. ELIZABETH, married Enoch Skinner, (vi).
6. JANE, married Daniel Koyle.

III. CHARLES WILSON, (born in 1771—died April 3, 1823), son of Andrew and Lillias (Porter) Wilson, was a farmer in Lurgan township. He married Mary ———, (born in 1767—died June 5, 1831) surname not ascertained; they had issue:

1. ADOLPHUS D.
2. ANDREW PORTER, (born June 13, 1806—died Feb. 23, 1871), was graduated at Jefferson College in 1823, and studied law with his cousin, George B. Porter, at Lancaster. He subsequently studied in Judge Gould's law school at Litchfield, Conn., and was admitted

to the Bar of the Superior Court of Connecticut, April 5, 1826. Through the influence of his cousin, David R. Porter, he was induced to settle at Huntingdon, Pa., and was admitted to the Huntingdon County Bar, April 16, 1828. He obtained a large practice and accumulated an estate of sixty or seventy thousand dollars. He was also interested in stage lines and transportation companies. He was a man of military tastes and became a general in the Pennsylvania militia. General Wilson never married.

IV. STEPHEN WILSON, (born in 1777—died Feb. 26, 1823), son of Andrew and Lillias (Porter) Wilson, was a farmer in Letterkenny township, and became a prominent citizen of Franklin county. He was a colonel in the Pennsylvania militia. Colonel Wilson married Mary Culbertson, daughter of Alexander Culbertson, of Upper Strasburg; they had issue:

1. STEPHEN PORTER.

2. ALEXANDER, born in 1804; died Sept. 24, 1828.

3. ELIZABETH, married Davidson Herron.

4. MARY ANN, married Thomas Pomeroy, (vii).

5. SARAH JANE married Rev. T. M. Sparks.

6. MARGARET, married William Herron.

7. ANDREW.

8. CAROLINE, married Henry Cane.

V. SARAH WILSON, (born in 1766—died March 9, 1834), daughter of Andrew and Lillias (Porter) Wilson, married John Skinner, (born Feb. 15, 1765—died March 23, 1819), son of John and Mary Skinner, who kept one of the noted Skinner inns in Horse Valley; they had issue:

1. WILLIAM WILSON, (born Jan. 2, 1794—died Aug. 19, 1862), a miller, married Jan. 28, 1830, Mary Ann Ramsey, (born Aug. 24, 1800—died Dec. 9, 1869), daughter of John and Jane Ramsey, of Burnt Cabins; they had issue: John W., Robert W., William P., Morris P., Adolphus A., Alexander M., Ellen, m. Daniel Hammond; Jennie, m. Ezra Skinner; Elizabeth, m. Robert Typer; Percilla, m. James Seibert; and Susan C., m. William Park.

2. JOHN, born Jan. 14, 1801; died Aug. 11, 1873.

3. ANN, (born Aug. 13, 1799—died May 20, 1881), married James Walker, (born June 30, 1796—died May 9, 1849), son of Samuel and Mary (Noble) Walker; they had issue: John H., Sarah Jane, m. William Brewster; Margaret, and Martha Ann.

4. SARAH, married John McAllen; they had issue: John F., Thomas W., Robert W., William S., and Sarah Jane.

5. MARY MORRIS, married in 1819, Adam Nimmon, (born in 1776—died in 1843), son of George Nimmon; they had issue: John S. and Elizabeth, m. John F. McAllen.

6. LILLIAS, married Samuel Elliott, (died in 1855), and had issue: John W., William S., Stephen A., Samuel M., George W., Lillias, Catharine, m. Henry Brewer; and Martha E.

VI. ELIZABETH WILSON, daughter of Andrew and Lillias (Porter) Wilson married Enoch Skinner, (born Aug. 19, 1770—died

Jan. 14, 1817), son of John and Mary Skinner, who lived in Cove Gap, west of Mercersburg; they had issue:

1. JOHN, married April 12, 1824, Mary Sterritt; they had issue: William Sterritt, and Andrew Dougal Wilson.

2. ANDREW, married Dec. 5, 1822, Mary Grubb, (born July 28, 1797—died Jan. 27, 1853), daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Fraley) Grubb; they had issue: Elizabeth, Enoch, Joseph Grubb, Sarah, William, Hannah, Rebecca, and Mary Amelia Jane.

3. STEPHEN, died Oct. 21, 1813.

4. LILLIAS, married William Craig.

5. ELIZABETH.

6. MORRIS PORTER.

7. ARCHIBALD.

8. FRANKLIN.

VII. MARY ANN WILSON, (born May 30, 1811—died Dec. 8, 1882), daughter of Col. Stephen and Mary (Culbertson) Wilson, married March 18, 1832, Thomas Pomeroy, (born July 11, 1801—died Jan. 12, 1871), son of John and Elizabeth (Nevin) Pomeroy. He was a tanner and merchant at Roxbury, Pa., and was a county commissioner of Franklin county, 1845-48, and an associate judge, 1851-56. Thomas and Mary A. Pomeroy had issue:

1. MARY JANE, (born Dec. 8, 1832), married Aug. 16, 1860, Samuel Davidson Herron, cashier of the Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh; they had issue: Thomas Pomeroy, Charles, Andrew Wilson, Elizabeth Wilson, Anna Mary, and Cornelia Davidson.

2. JOHN J., (born Sept. 8, 1834—died Dec. 1, 1889) was graduated at Lafayette College in 1857, and was a minister of the Presbyterian Church. He married Jan. 18, 1869, Mary H. Moore, daughter of Robert and P. Ellen (Girton) Moore, of Danville, Pa.; they had issue: Robert M., Anna E., Thomas W., Edwin M., Sarah L., Helen, and Phoebe.

3. STEPHEN WILSON, (born Dec. 16, 1836), was graduated at Lafayette College in 1861, and is a Presbyterian minister. He married Nov. 27, 1867, Euphemia Knox Smith, (born Dec. 15, 1841), daughter of Silas and Elizabeth (Weir) Smith; they had issue: Elizabeth Knox, Anna Mary, Silas Smith, and Euphemia Weir.

4. THOMAS, born Jan. 15, 1839; died Jan 5, 1862.

5. ANDREW ALEXANDER, (born Sept. 10, 1841—died March 21, 1865), was a gallant soldier of the civil war and was killed while leading his company at White Oak Road, Va.

6. ELIZABETH, born Jan. 22, 1844; died Aug. 24, 1848.

7. ALEXANDER WILSON, (born Aug. 4, 1846—died in Ohio), was a merchant at Chambersburg, Pa. He married Mary C. Walker, (born Nov. 25, 1859), daughter of Capt. John H. and Caroline (Elliott) Walker, of Path Valley; they had issue.

8. ANNA ELIZABETH, born Jan. 17, 1849; died Nov. 1, 1849.

9. WILLIAM C., (born Nov. 24, 1851, a banker at Mifflintown and Port Royal, Pa., and a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, 1883-84. He married March 29, 1879, Ellie B. Crawford, (born Jan. 28, 1857), daughter of Dr. E. B. Crawford, of Mifflintown, Pa.

THE EDITOR'S TABLE.

NOTES AND COMMENT.

A very worthy gentleman, belonging to one of the oldest families of the Cumberland Valley, discusses a paper in the present number of THE KITTOCHTINNY MAGAZINE, taking as his text a newspaper outline. "The writer has not had the pleasure of reading the paper in the magazine," he says, "which certainly would be very interesting judging from the known ability of the writer, Mr. Seilhamer." The editor of this magazine values compliments as much as most men, but he likes better to have people read his articles and assist in the work of historical research by subscribing for the KITTOCHTINNY, thus helping him to "pay the printer."

DEATH OF COL. THOMAS B. KENNEDY.

Col. Thomas B. Kennedy, president of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, and at the time of his death the most prominent citizen of the Cumberland Valley, died at his home in Chambersburg, June '9, 1905, after a brief illness. Mr. Kennedy was brought to Chambersburg by his parents when he was only twelve years old. He was born in Warren Co., N. J., Aug. 1, 1827, and was the second son of the late Judge James J. and Margaret (Cowell) Kennedy. His father removed from New Jersey to the neighborhood of Chambersburg in 1839, and lived the rest of his life on his farm on the Conococheague below the town. He became an Associate Judge of Franklin county in 1842. The Kennedys belong to an ancient Scotch family of which the Marquis of Ailsa is now the head. The Scotch-Irish strain comes through Col. Gilbert Kennedy, a brother of John Kennedy, sixth Earl of Cassilis, whose son, the Rev. Thomas Kennedy, was chaplain to General Munro's army in Ireland in 1642. The Kennedy family is able to trace its ancestry back over a period of more than six centuries to Duncan de Carrick, of Ayrshire, Scotland, from whom came the noble house of Cassilis. The emigrant American ancestor was William Kennedy, who emigrated from Londonderry, Ireland and settled in Bucks Co., Pa., where his son, James Kennedy, was born in 1730. This James Kennedy married Jane Maxwell, and they were the parents of Judge William Kennedy, of Sussex Co., N. J., the father of Judge James J. Kennedy, of Chambersburg. Although he sprang from one of the most distinguished families of the Scotch nobility, no one would ever have learned from the late Col. Thomas B. Kennedy that he was of that ancient Scotch stock of Maybole, the chief of whom was often called King of Carrick because of his almost boundless power.

Mr. Kennedy received his preparatory education at the Chambersburg Academy and was graduated at Marshall College in 1844.

speaking the salutatory oration. The only member of his class still living is the Rev. George W. Aughinbaugh, D. D., of Greenvillage, who was the valedictorian. After leaving college Mr. Kennedy studied law with the late Judge Alexander Thomson and was admitted to the Franklin Co. Bar, April 11, 1848. The old "law college" in which Mr. Kennedy studied is still standing in Third St., near Washington, having been removed from its original situation adjoining the residence of Judge Thomson in South Main St., near Memorial Square. The Thomson mansion was destroyed in the burning of Chambersburg, but the quaint "law college," which was also Judge Thomson's office, was saved by its removal previous to the fire to make room for a more imposing building. Soon after coming to the Bar Mr. Kennedy determined to go to California to practice his profession, and organized a company of emigrants, which he led across the plains in 1849. While on this journey, which at that time was an undertaking of much difficulty and danger, he met at Independence, Mo., a similar party headed by William G. Johnston, now of Watertown, N. Y. In Mr. Johnston's party were the McKibbin brothers of Pittsburg, one of whom, Hon. Joseph C. McKibbin, was afterwards a member of Congress from California, and the other was Gen. David B. McKibbin, a distinguished soldier of the Civil War. Another member of the party was Edward C. Washington, a son of Reade Washington, Esq., at one time a member of the Chambersburg Bar. After this meeting and separation on their westward journeys Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Johnston knew nothing of each other's existence, until within a few months of the beginning of Mr. Kennedy's last illness, when at his invitation Mr. Johnston visited Chambersburg as his guest. On the occasion of this visit Mr. Johnston attended the unveiling of the Middle Spring monument, where his great-grandfather, Samuel Johnston, was buried in the lower graveyard after his death, April 4, 1777. After his arrival on the Pacific coast Mr. Kennedy began the practice of his profession at Downieville, Cal., where he remained two years, returning to Chambersburg in 1851. Upon his return he opened an office in Chambersburg, and he became district attorney of Franklin county in 1854, but his election was district attorney of Franklin county in 1854. This was the only political office that Mr. Kennedy ever held.

Upon his marriage in 1856, Mr. Kennedy made a European tour with his bride, spending a year in Great Britain and on the Continent. On his return he became the law partner of the Hon. James Nill, a leading member of the Chambersburg Bar at that time. The firm was known as Nill & Kennedy and enjoyed a very large and lucrative practice. In the latter years of his life Mr. Kennedy told the writer of this tribute to his memory that the duties of the partnership were so exacting that he was often compelled to work at his home far into the night in the preparation of their cases, after the close of the office business for the day. It was mainly through Mr. Kennedy's exertions after the outbreak of the Civil war in 1861 that his partner, Judge Nill, who was a war Democrat, was nominated as the Union candidate to succeed Judge Kimmell as Presi-

dent Judge of the 16th Judicial District. Judge Nill was elected at the October election of that year, and took his seat on the Bench on the first Monday in December, 1861. After the partnership of Nill & Kennedy was dissolved Mr. Kennedy continued to direct the business of the firm, associating with him in his practice Judge Nill's nephew, T. Jefferson Nill, Esq., the firm becoming Kennedy & Nill. After the burning of Chambersburg in 1864 the firm of Kennedy & Nill was dissolved, and subsequently Mr. Kennedy associated with him in his practice, John Stewart, Esq., afterward the distinguished President Judge of the 39th Judicial District, and recently appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania by Governor Pennypacker. The new firm of Kennedy & Stewart lasted until Judge Stewart's election to succeed Judge Rowe in 1888.

In 1873 the Hon. Frederick Watts, who had been president of the Cumberland Valley Railroad for thirty-two years, declined a reelection, having been appointed Commissioner of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., by President Grant, and Colonel Kennedy, who had been identified with the company for many years as a stockholder, and as a director since 1857, was chosen to succeed him. The Cumberland Valley Railroad was chartered in 1831, Thomas G. McCulloh, Esq., the first president of the company, retiring in 1840, and his successor, Charles B. Penrose, the grandfather of Senator Boies Penrose, in 1841. From this it will be seen that in the seventy-four years of its existence the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company has had only four presidents, Judge Watts and Colonel Kennedy serving thirty-two years each. When President Kennedy took charge of the road in 1873, it had not yet become the important link in the carrying trade of the country that it now is, and it will be conceded by every one acquainted with the history of the company that it owes its present importance to President Kennedy's wise, far-seeing and enterprising administration. The South Penn R. R., from Marion to Richmond, was opened in 1871, and the Mont Alto R. R. as far as Mont Alto, in 1872. These lines were acquired by the Cumberland Valley Railroad immediately after their construction, but the extension of the Mont Alto branch to Waynesboro and the development and prosperity of both were mainly due to President Kennedy's able administration. These branches are important feeders of the main line. In the first year of President Kennedy's incumbency the Cumberland Valley R. R. was extended to the Potomac River, and a bridge was built across the Potomac to connect with the Martinsburg & Potomac R. R., which completed its road to Martinsburg, West Virginia, in September, 1873. The Martinsburg & Potomac R. R. was acquired by the Cumberland Valley Company in 1888, and the line was extended to Winchester, Virginia, in 1889. The total mileage of the Cumberland Valley Railroad and its branches is 163.15 miles. The last acquisition by the company under President Kennedy's management was the Chambersburg & Gettysburg Electric Railway, which now extends from Chambersburg to the State Forest Reservation, near Graeffenburg. Few men have achieved so much in the administration of a road that was at the outset of his management little more than a feeder of a

great trunk line. Today, through the scrupulous care and exactness with which Mr. Kennedy executed his trust as president of the Cumberland Valley R. R., the company has acquired in roadway, track and equipment a standard of excellence unsurpassed by any line in the country, and its passenger schedule in frequency and convenience of service is not equaled by any road in the United States. This unusual efficiency is due entirely to President Kennedy's capacity as a man of affairs, his familiarity with the business of the company, and his accurate knowledge of the country through which the road passes and of its needs. Besides its unrivaled facilities for business as a passenger and freight carrying road, the company has acquired much valuable real estate and erected suitable shops and station buildings along its line. Many of these acquisitions President Kennedy did not live to see fully completed and turned to the uses for which they were acquired. Among these are the extensive purchases of land in Harrisburg for a great union freight station demanded by the needs of the road and the great trunk line with which it is allied, and of acquisitions of land for improved trackage in many of the towns of the Cumberland and Shenandoah Valleys, including Chambersburg, Greencastle and Hagerstown. In speaking of Mr. Kennedy as the administrator of the Cumberland Valley Railroad it has been said that one of the chief secrets of his success was his relations with his fellow employees of the company. He always took a deep interest in the servants of the road, and kept in personal touch with them. The results of this attitude was that he was surrounded with a corps of intelligent and loyal co-laborers who were a credit to the company, and who feel that his death is to them all a personal bereavement.

Both as president of the Cumberland Valley Railroad and in his capacity as a private citizen Mr. Kennedy was always earnest in promoting every worthy industry along the line of his road. He was also active in promoting every movement that tended to the advancement of the valley in which he lived and of which he became the most prominent citizen. He was a trustee of the Falling Spring Presbyterian Church; a trustee of the Chambersburg Academy, and one of the founders and a member of the board of trustees of Wilson College For Women. He was also a director of the Valley National Bank, of Chambersburg. One who was in close touch with him for more than half a century has said that he was a wise adviser, a sympathetic friend and a generous giver, but that he was unobtrusive in his charities and was always careful that the world at large should not learn of his acts of appreciation and beneficence. One of his law students, afterward resident in another part of the country, says that he never met Mr. Kennedy in one of his infrequent visits to Chambersburg during a period of more than forty years, that he did not find that his preceptor was still following his career with sympathetic interest, kindness and appreciation. His extensive connection with affairs never tended to blight his early affections, or induced him to forget the early associates and friends that earned his esteem.

Mr. Kennedy married April 22, 1856, Ariana Steuart Riddle, daughter of John S. Riddle, at one time a leading member of the Franklin Co. Bar, and a granddaughter of the Hon. James Riddle, who was President Judge of the 4th Judicial District, including Franklin Co., from 1794 to 1804. Mrs. Kennedy survives her husband, with the following children: John S., living in New Jersey; Mary M., wife of Rev. A. Russell Stevenson, of Schenectady, N. Y.; Moorhead C., vice-president and general manager of the Cumberland Valley R. R.; Thomas B., Jr., a supervisor of the C. V. R. R.; and Ariana R., wife of Irvin C. Elder, Esq.

LOWER MARSH CREEK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The following names were signed to the call of Rev. William Paxton, November 28, 1791:

William Baird, Anthony Bard, John Bell, David Blyth, Elinor Bolton, William Bolton, Archibald Boyd, James Brice, Patrick Brodly, Mary Carr, James Carrick, John Carrick, Lewis Chamberlin, James Clark, Thomas Clingan, John Connell, Robert Craig, James Cumings, Hugh Denwiddie, Jean Denwiddie, Thomas Dick, James Ellis, John Ellis, Jared Erwin, Hugh Ferguson, Hugh Ferguson, Jr., James Ferguson, Rachel Ferguson, Jacob Ferree, Ebenezer Finley, William Finley, Joseph Fitzpatrick, Robert Fleming, Sarah Galoway, John Graham, Thomas Gurley, Edward Hair, Andrew Hart, Elijah Hart, William Hart, William Hill, Edward Hughes, William Irwin, John Jack, George Kerr, John Knight, James Leeper, William Loudon, Samuel McCollough, William McDowell, James McGauchey, Alexander McKesson, James McKesson, John McKesson, Donald McKinney, Jane McMordie, William McPhennin, James Maginley, John Maginly, James Marshal, William Miller, Isaac Moore, John Moore, Samuel Moore, George Orr, Samuel Porter, Reynolds Ramsey, Benjamin Reed, John Reed, William Reed, James Reid, Thomas Reid, Robert Rhea, George Roberts, William Roberts, Isaac Robinson, Mary Roseck, William Russel, Abraham Scott, John Scott, Joseph Scott, Moses Seabrooks, William Skee, James Slemmons, Robert Slemmons, William Stephenson, William Tavior, Alexander Therringham, David Waugh, William Waugh, William Waugh, Jr., John White and Samuel Withrow.

Rev. Robert Cocper, D. D., Moderator.

A WHITE NEGRO.

The following account of a white negro, by James Parsons, M. D., was printed in the American Museum, in 1789:

The father and mother of this boy were brought down above three hundred miles from an inland country to the Gold Coast, in Africa, and were brought, among great number of others, and put on board a ship bound to Virginia, where they arrived in the year 1755.

They became the property of Col. Benjamin Chambers of the Falling Spring, in Cumberland county, in Pennsylvania; and are now employed on an estate in Virginia, which the colonel possesses in

right of his lady, whom he married in that province, although he lives with his family in Pennsylvania, where he sold the boy to his present master; in proof of which fact I saw the bill of sale that passed between the colonel and him.

The father and mother of this child are perfectly black, and were both very young when landed; the woman not being above sixteen years old, and her husband not more than six years older; and when they landed, being asked how far gone she was with-child, answered, so far as to be understood to mean, that she was with-child something more than six moons, and that this was her first pregnancy. They also declared, that they never saw a white person before they came to the shore where Europeans were employed in buying black slaves.

The present owner of this boy is Mr. James Hill-Clark, who says that while he was in England lately, he received a letter from his lady, in which was some of the wool of a white negro's head, by way of curiosity and when I mentioned it to Mr. Clark, he assured me that this very boy was shewed in Pennsylvania as a great rarity, and that to his knowledge, the wool sent in the letter was taken from this child's head. He was born about six or seven weeks after his parents landed in Virginia, in the year 1755; and was purchased by Mr. Hill-Clark of Colonel Chambers in 1764, so that he appears not to be quite ten years old; and his mother has had two children since, who are both as black as the parents.

JOURNAL OF CONRAD WEISER—1748

- Aug. 11th.—Set out from my house and came to James Galbraith that day, 30 miles.
 12th.—Came to George Croghan's, 15 miles.
 13th.—to Robert Dunning's, 20 miles.
 14th.—To Tuscarroro Path, 30 miles.
 15th.—and 16th.—Lay by, on account of the Men coming back Sick, & some other affairs hindering us.
 17th.—Crossed the Tuscarroro Hill and came to the Sleeping Place called the Black Log, 20 miles.
 18th.—Had a great rain in the afternoon; came within two miles of the Standing Stone, 24 miles.
 19th.—We travelled but 12 miles; were obliged to dry our things in the afternoon.
 20th.—Came to Frank's Town, but saw no Houses or Cabbins; here we overtook the goods, because four of George Croghan's hands fell sick, 26 miles.
 21st.—Lay by, it raining all Day.
 22nd.—Crossed Allegheny Hill & Came to the Clear Fields, 16 miles.

JOURNAL OF JOHN HARRIS—1754.

"From my Ferry	Miles
to George Croghan's	5
to the Kittitany Mountains	9

to Geo. Cowen's House	6
to Andrew Montour's	5
to the Tuscaroraw Hill	9
to Thos. Mitchell's Sleeping Place	3
to Tuscaroraw	14
to the Cove Spring	10
to the Shadow of Death	8
to the Black Log	3
Now the Road forks towards Ray's Town & Frank's town,	
we continued Ray's Town road to Allegheny	3
to the sidling Hill Gap	8
to the 3 Springs	10
to Juniata Hill	8
to Juniata Creek at ye crossing	8
to the Snake's Spring	8
to Ray's Town	4
to the Shawana Cabbins	8
to Allegheny Hill	6
to Edmond's Swamp	8
to Stoney Creek	6"
"Now beginning at the Black Log, Frank's Town road.	
to Aughwick	6
to Jack Armstrong's Narrows, so called from his being there murdered	8
to the Standing Stone, (about 14 ft. high, 6 inch square)	10
(At each of these last places we cross Juniata)	
to the next & last crossing at Juniata	3
to Water Street, (branch of Juniata)	10
to the big Lick	10
to Frank (Stephen's) Town	5
to the Beaver Damms	10
to Allegheny Hill	4
to the clear Fields	6
to John Hartts Sleeping Place	12
to the head of Susquehannah	12
to the Shawana Cabbins	12
to P. Shaver's Sleeping Place, at two large licks	12
to the 18 miles run	12
to the 10 miles run	6
to Kiskemenette's Town on the Creek, runs into Allegheny River 6 miles down, (almost as large as Schuylkill)	10
to the Chartier's Landing on the Allegheny	8
to the Kittanning Town up the River	18
to Venango, higher up the Allegheny	70
Down the River from Chartier's Landing to Pine Creek	14
to the Logs Town	17
Logs Town lays due West from J. Harris's Ferry.	

"Note.--John Harris told me that he verily believed that Logs Town was distant from his house due West an hundred miles less

than the within accounts mentions, the road he went having so many good Crooks."

"Joseph Shippen, Jr."

Miles.

CARLISLE TO SHANNOPPIN'S TOWN—1753.

From Carlisle to Major Montour's	10
from Montour's to Jacob Pyatt's	25
from Pyatt's to George Croghan's, at Aucquick Old Town	15
from Croghan's to the Three Spring	10
from the Three Springs to Sideling Hill	7
from Sideling Hill to Contz's Harbour	8
from Contz's Harbour to top of Ray's Hill	1
from Ray's Hill to the I crossing of Juniata	10
from the I crossing of Juniata to Allaguapy's Gap	6
from Allaguapy's Gap to Ray's Town	5
from Ray's Town to the Shawonese Cabbin	8
from Shawonese Cabbins to top of Allegheny Mountain	8
from Allegheny Mountain to Edmund's Swamp	8
from Edmund's Swamp to Conamahony's Creek	6
from Conamahony to Kackanapaulins	5
from Loyal Hannin to Shanoppin's Town	50
from Kackanapaulins to Loyal Hannin	18

QUERIES.

Information is desired concerning Archibald Baird, "of South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee," who in writing to his friend, Charles Steuart, Surveyor General of Customs in British America, at Messrs. Hyndman & Co., Merchants, London, England, mentions that he had arrived in South Carolina, after seeing their mutual friends in Virginia on Dec. 31, 1774. He mentions Thomas Irving, Mrs. Elliott, and Mr. Palmer and their families.

Information is also desired concerning Archibald Beard, who with twenty-one others of the Tennessee Mounted Volunteers, served in the companies of Captains Gillespie, Peake, Vernon and Rogers, in 1836, in the Cherokee War.

T H E

Kittochtinny Magazine.

VOL. I.

OCTOBER, 1905.

No. 4.

A CHRONICLE OF THE BARDS.

PART I.—THE BARD KINSHIP.

I.

The American habit of assuming that certain surnames are of Scotch origin and being transplanted from Scotland to Ireland have given to the United States a distinctive people, generally described as Scotch-Irish, often leads to results that are misleading. No better example of the confusion consequent upon attempting to restrict to a small kingdom a family name common to many lands can be found than the surname Bard, Barde, Baird or Beard. Speaking of the derivation of the name from the ancient Bards, Cosmo Innes in his Essay concerning some Scotch names says, "the historian of an extant family of the ancient name of Baird, not satisfied with such a probable connection with the Muses, claims for them kindred with Boiardo, the Italian poet. But we had Bairds, or Bards, landed men, much earlier than suits that poetic origin." The name is found in Scotland as early as the thirteenth century. Duncan Bard, Stirlingshire, and Fergus de Bard, John Bard and Nicholas Bard, Lanarkshire, are named in "The Ragman's Roll," 1296. The fact that they did homage to King Edward I, at the time of his "conquest" of Scotland, shows that they were men of consequence.

More than a century before Duncan Bard and Fergus de Bard swore fealty to King Edward at Berwick, Ugone di Bard, of the Valley of Aosta in Piedmont, made allegiance to Tomaso I of Savoy, going for this purpose in

1191 in charge of his tutor, Bonafacio di Monferrato. Ugone, his father, ranked next to the Viscount of Aosta, first lord of the valley. He was of ancient lineage and rich in lands, vineyards, villages and castles. Of his life at Castle Bard we know nothing, except that he had three sons, Ugone II, Anselmo and Guglielmo. To the youngest, Guglielmo, the father bequeathed the Signoria di Bard. This caused a burst of resentment in Ugone II, who denied his inheritance to Guglielmo and relegated the cadet to the castle of Pont S. Martino. Guglielmo rose in arms against his brother and a fraternal war ensued. The combatants harried the vale of Aosta, and even sacked and fired the inheritances of each other. Guglielmo burnt the castle of Champocher. Ugone destroyed the village and vineyard of Donnaz. Besides, a son of Guglielmo was made a prisoner by Ugone. After much sanguinary and destructive warfare peace between the brothers was restored, June 19, 1214, through Oltimeo, bishop of Ivrea, Ugone remaining the Lord of Bard and Guglielmo accepting Pont San Martino and Arnaz.

For a quarter of a century after the restoration of peace between the brothers Ugone di Bard pursued a life of brigandage and the Pass. Bard, was a place of terror. Finally, being called to order by Gottofriedo, Viscount of Aosta, the wicked Lord of Bard turned upon the Viscount with the savage temerity of a mastiff, and in his reckless scorn of Gottofriedo's authority he refused homage to Count Amedio of Savoy, as is shown by an agreement between Count Amedio and the Viscount of Aosta. According to this document Lord Gottofriedo and his brothers promised faithful advice and assistance to the Lord Amedio and his men until such time as the Rock Bard should be taken. Neither peace nor mercy was to be extended to Signor Ugone di Bard, or to his people, until the castle had fallen and its defenders been made prisoners. In his turn, the Count of Savoy promised five hundred "marchi" of silver to Gottofriedo, should he capture the castle of Bard and make Ugone a prisoner. Being thus driven into a corner the Lord of Bard surrendered to the Count of Savoy, but refused to give himself up as a prisoner, preferring to renounce all right to home and land rather than to bend his head as vassal. His brother Anselmo, having also incurred the wrath of his sovereign, was likewise deprived of his badly governed lands. Conquered but not tamed, the two brothers departed forever from the Valley of Aosta and were never

again heard of there. It is probable that Ugone took with him his two youngest sons, Rainero and Rossetto, but his two elder sons, Marco and Aymone, refused to join their father in his revolt and received from the Count of Savoy the Signoria of Sarre, and the lands Introd-Scarriod and of Chatel Argent. The Count reserved to himself the Castle Bard.

Both brothers, Marco and Aymone, took the name of Sarriod, and were afterwards known as Sarriod d' Introd and Sarriod de la Tour. In a collection of papers on the Val' d' Aosta, published by F. G. Frutas in 1891, is a copy of the will of Guglielmo Sarriod, signore of Chatel Argent. In this will, which was dated in 1279, he left the whole of the castle, (*totam bonum meam de Castle Argenteo*) to Domina Leonardo, his wife, expecting her to live in it with her three sons. From this it is argued by Guiseppe Giacosa, the author of "*I Castelli Valdostani*," that the Castle Argent could not have been originally what it is said all castles were at that time—a tower with at most two dwelling rooms. Boasting of several living rooms, Signor Giacosa infers that it must have been amplified and enlarged considerably from its earliest form, which from unmistakeable traces dates back to Roman times. In this connection he points that while what remains standing of the Castle of Pont Martino belongs to the thirteenth century, there are about it innumerable traces showing the original construction to be of much earlier date. There is a kitchen that is very interesting of the kind, the ceiling of which is arched in a manner to form the chimney. This ceiling is made cupola shape, with a hole pierced in the centre, so that if a fire was built in the middle of the hall the smoke would escape through the orifice in the ceiling. The family could thus sit around the fire without annoyance from the smoke. A similar kitchen is found in the Castle of Introd, built or at least improved in 1220, by Marco or Marquetus di Bard, to whom the Pont San Martino also belonged.

After the Duke of Savoy acquired the Castle Bard in 1238, he presented this Rock Bard, according to the document of 1242 already quoted, to his brother Tomasso di Savoya, Count of Flanders and Heinault, and it then became a State fortress. To make it worthy of its new character it was surrounded with bastions and furnished with artillery. In this condition it remained until the close of the seventeenth century. In 1704 the Fort was surprised and taken by the Duke of Fogliato, who descended from

Savoy by the lesser St. Bernard to the help of the Duke of Vandomo. Nearly a century later, in 1800, Buonaparte, in his descent into the valley, found at Bard the first real obstacle in the course of a successful campaign. So strong was the Rock Bard, with its fine display of buttress and its formidable walls, that it was defended by only four hundred soldiers against an army. Against its rough grandeur Buonaparte's artillery thundered in vain. The only way to overcome the brave little garrison was to ascend Mount Albano, overlooking the fort on the north. In two days a road was cut, bridges built where needed, and the precipices protected by bulwarks. Up this improvised roadway, so hastily constructed, the infantry climbed, not without loss, leaving the artillery and transports behind. Then the attack upon the fort from this vantage ground began with disastrous effect. In the meantime Marmont had the narrow road to the fort covered with straw, and with grass tied around the wheels of the carts, he made a successful dash for safety during the night through the dangerous bit of highway dominated by the guns. After fourteen days of resistance the gallant little garrison was compelled to surrender, but the defenders were allowed to quit the fort with military honors. By the order of Buonaparte the fortress was demolished.

The village of Bard is a long borough at the foot of Rock Bard. The river Doria Baltea flows on the south side of the valley across the commune surrounding the fortress on the north side. A stone bridge spans the stream at the end of the village, leading to the communes of Hone, Pont Bozet and Champocher. At the western end is a fairly fine palace belonging to Count Federico di Bard.

The ancient Bard family of the Val d' Aosta is extinct in the Valley. In 1744 Giacomina Fillippino Nicola bought the ancient fued of Bard—Fort Bard—for \$45,000, and was invested with the title of count. The title and estates passed to Fillippo Agostino di Gian Giuseppe in 1797.

II.

Some say that the Signori di Bard originated from the very ancient family of Lorraine. This descent is attributed to the sameness of name and the resemblance of the coats of arms of the two families. Nevertheless the name is not identical, for the Lords of Lorraine called themselves Bar. From this name came Barriod and Bazeros. The place today is called Bar le Duc, a city of

France, in the Department de la Moise. Even were the identity of the name established it would not prove much, since a family of Bard existed and may still exist in Alvernia, which it is positively asserted is in no way connected with the Bards of the Val d' Aosta. On the other hand the similarity of the Coats of Arms of the two families is very important. Described in the rather incomprehensible language of heraldry it is thus:

Of blue scattered with crossed stars and shafts of gold and on this two barbs (barbi).

Aubert remarks that this "speaking" coat of arms (in French this fish is called a bar) is not to be accepted. It is nevertheless authentic and existing both in Val d' Aosta and in the Duchy di Barrese. The likeness in the "speaking" figure of the two barbi (fishes), which might have casually arisen from the likeness in the name of the two localities, does not materially alter the fact of the likeness in the two coats of arms, since the only "speaking" figure they boast of is the fish, the rest of the coat of arms being similar, especially the color of the shield. Of "bar" or "barb," introduced in heraldry on the sound of the word, we find many examples, in different arms, as the Bar fleur of Normandy, whose coat of arms carries on a red ground a "barbe" on demi-argent surmounted by a gold fleur-de-lys, and again the Bartet, Isola di Francia, carries on Azure, three barbi d' argent, placed in bar.

In the heart of the ancient duchy of Bourgogne there is a small town not far from Dijon called Montbard, that was the native place of Buffon. This town boasts of a castle with a title attached to it. The coat of arms of the counts of Montbard was:

On azure two barbi (fish) of gold.

This is identical, it will be perceived, with that of the Signori di Bard of the Val d' Aosta, excepting the scattered stars on the azure ground. Practically the names of the two places, Bard and Montbard, are the same. The syllable, mont, placed before the real name means little. In the gently undulating country of Bourgogne a mountain would naturally have greater importance in the estimation of an exile from the Val d' Aosta and his descendants than among the declivities on which towered the Rock Bard. It is not difficult to conceive under the changed conditions that the added syllable to the name and the suppressed figure that belonged to the coat of arms of the ancient house are to be traced, both in all

tion and suppression, to the hand of Ugone di Bard himself. Nothing was more likely than that the fierce Ugone, sensitive concerning his name and wrathful over his lost Signoria Valdostani, should retain the speaking symbol upon his coat of arms while suppressing the figure, when refounding his family line with a modified name in another land.

Members of the di Bard family were prone to change the family name and coat of arms, as was shown by others besides Ugone. When Marco and Aymone di Bard became Sarriod d' Introd and Sarriod de la Tour respectively, the former chose a new device:

On silver a blue band on which three golden lions decorated with blue.

The arms of Sarriod de la Tour was more elaborate:

On silver a blue band on which three golden lions decorated with blue, and in the left hand corner a red and black tower.

There is a tradition that in the sixteenth century one of the members of the house of Montbard was sent to Aosta to claim titles and to prove the fact of their springing from that family. "This is only a tradition, says Giuseppe Giacosa, "but I hold much of truth is in tradition." He adds:

"Howbeit I wish to make it clear that I speak vaguely out of curiosity and assert nothing. The question is not sufficiently important to waste words on, much less time for researches. The greatest merit the story holds lies in its obscurity, for should everything once be made clear all interest would disappear. If there shall be any left who take pleasure in heraldry such a person might find it interesting to discover if traces of affiliation are to be found in the various coats of arms. It would be enough to find if among the Counts of Montbard, the names of Ugone, Anselmo, Rainero and Rosetto, (Rossitus) recur, which would denote fairly positively the origin of the family from the old house of Bard in the Val d' Aosta."

It has also been asserted that the Bard name is of Saxon origin, an assertion that is sustained by the fact that the name has been a common one in Germany for many generations. MacFirbis, ("Irish Genealogies," D. 112 3-4), claims Barde as Celtic, saying it was Maġhaidh Saxonta, (magadh—Irish, mocking, jeering), meaning that it was only in jest that it was said to be of Saxon origin. According to Dr. O'Hart, ("Irish Pedigrees," Fifth edition: Vol. I. p. 349), Owen Mac-an-Bhaird (Bhard: Irish,

a bar; Heb. baar, was famous). of Monycassan, was descended from Eocha, son of Sodhan, (Arms--Ar. two bars, gu. each charged with as many martlets or). From Owen the surname, Mac-an-Bhaird, was anglicised Mac Ward, modernized Ward. Some of the descendants of Owen rendered the name O'Bairdain, variously anglicised Baird, Bard, Barde, Barden, Bardin, Barding, Barten, Barton, Berdan, Berdon, Purdon, Verdon and Wardin.

Whether the Bars of Lorraine were the progenitors of the Bards of Aosta matters little, as the names of Bard and Barde and even Baird are found in various parts of Europe from the tenth to the fourteenth centuries. There was a Seigneur de Barde among the followers of William, the Conqueror, in 1066. Henry de Barde was a witness to a charter of lands granted by King William the Lion in 1178, and Hugo de Baird was one of the subscribing witnesses to a safe conduct granted by King Richard I to King William the Lion in 1194. It will be observed by the last statement that there was a Hugo de Baird at the English Court at Winchester three years after Ugone d' Bard made allegiance to the Court of Savoy for his lands in the Val d' Aosta. Besides the Seigneur de Barde, Henry de Barde and Hugo de Baird mention was made of Magistratus de Barde in 1224, Robert Baird in 1233, and Richard Baird in 1228 and 1240.

One is tempted to believe it possible that Ugone d' Bard and his brother, Anselmo, emigrated to Scotland after turning their backs on the Val d' Aosta, and that Fergus de Bard and the other Bards, whose names appear on "The Ragman's Roll," were descendants of these fierce brothers. It may be claimed, unfortunately for this romantic hypothesis, that the Chartularies of Kelso and Paisley and Dalrymple's Collections point to a more prosaic origin for the Bairds of Auchmedden. The doubt that divides the romantic from the prosaic is a mere question of dates. If the year 1191 marks the close instead of the beginning of the turbulent career of Ugone di Bard, there was ample time for him to find his way to Scotland, to step between a ferocious boar and the king of Scots, and to visit Richard I of England, at Winchester with William the Lion in the same year that the Crusader returned to the English throne, freed from captivity and fresh from the conquest of the rebels in Aquitaine. Indeed, it is not impossible that Ugone di Bard, soldier of fortune that he must have become, fought under the banner of Richard of the Lion Heart at Freteval and in over-

coming the revolt of his brother John, the last of the Angevine kings of England. In either case Ugone di Bard might have been at the English Court in 1194 to sign the name of Hugo de Baird to the safe conduct granted by Richard of the Lion Heart to William the Lion.

Whether Hugo de Baird came to Scotland with King William the Lion from the Court of Richard I at Winchester, in 1194, is a question that has only a speculative value, but before the close of the thirteenth century the family was a numerous one on the Scottish lowlands from Wigton to Stirling, and as far into the Highlands as Aberdeen and Banff. In Lanarkshire there was the noteworthy stock concerning which Thomas the Rhymer predicted that there shall be an eagle in the craig while there is a Baird in Auchmedden. At Banff were the transplanted Bards from Languedoc and Savoy. It was apparently to a Baird that William the Lion assigned the boar passant for his coat of arms, but the Bards were even more active in the early centuries of Scottish history. When Berwick fell, and Edinburgh, Stirling and Perth opened their gates to the English king, the Bards as well as the Bruce swore fealty to Edward I. At Bannockburn and after the Bards were hand in hand with Bruce in the Scottish war for independence. One of them, Robert Bard, had the misfortune to be captured by the English, and he was held a prisoner in Nottingham Castle, for his removal from which to the castle of Sumerton an order was issued in January, 1317. His fate may be surmised from the fact that in July following Elizabeth, "late the wife of Robert, son of Ralph," was endeavoring to have Edmund Bard and John de Gemelyng put in her place to seek and receive her dower in Chancery at Windsor, she agreeing not to marry without the king's license. Robert de Bard, like many of the Scotch barons at that time, had estates in England—lands in Hertford that were forfeited, and at Bullerwith, in Yorkshire. Out of the latter, then held by William Bard, son of Robert, a tenth of a knight's fee was assigned to the widow in dower. This William, son of Robert, was probably the William Bard who was routed and taken prisoner with Sir William Douglas, in 1333, in a skirmish with Sir Anthony Lacy on the English border.

III.

What is more likely than that in Scotland Ugone di

Bard's sons, Rainero and Rossetto, should become, according to later orthography, Richard and Robert Bard, or Baird? In 1228, Richard de Baird must have been a man of wealth and consequence, for in that year he made a gift to the Abbot and Monks of Kelso, dated at Sismahagon, (a cell in that abbacy), of all the tithes and corn of his lands south of the Avon, namely Gret Kyp and Little Kyp, Glengevel, Polnepo and Louhere, the subscribing witnesses including William de Maitland, ancestor of the Earl of Lauderdale; Archibald, Lord Douglas; William Fleming, ancestor of the Earl of Wigton; and Malcom Lockhart. The grant from Richard Baird to the monastery of Kelso was confirmed by King Alexander II, May 26, 1240. This grant of the lands of Little Kyp and Long Kyp afterward belonged to Saint Bride's chapel, in the parish of Strathavon, Lanarkshire, and they were known as the chapel lands. After the Reformation these lands became the property of the Hamilton family. That Richard Baird remained in the parish of Strathavon is shown by the fact that in 1240 he obtained the grant of a charter from Robert, son of Waldevus de Biggar, upon the lands of Meikle and Little Kyp, in the county of Lanark. In Nisbet's Heraldry Fergus de Bard, whose name appears on "The Ragman's Roll," is described as of Meikle and Little Kyp.

Jordan Baird, presumably a son of Fergus de Bard, was a constant companion of the brave Sir William Wallace in all his warlike exploits, 1297-1305. From him, probably, came Sir William Baird, of Evandale, (Dumfriesshire) who accompanied the Earl of Douglas at the battle of Poitiers, Sept. 19, 1356. In April, 1768, Sir William Johnston, of Hilton, told William Baird, the historian of the family, that some years before he had seen a lineal genealogy from Jordan Baird to Sir James Baird, of Auchmedden, who served in America and who was a great-great grandson of George Baird of Auchmedden, County Aberdeen, Scotland, who was living in 1588. He was chief of the clan. From him came the Bairds of Auchmedden and Saughton Hall. The Bairds of Auchmedden are a family of great antiquity. Among the traditions relating to the family is one to the effect that while William the Lion was hunting in one of the south-western counties he was alarmed by the approach of a wild boar. The king had strayed away from his attendants and was alone. He called for assistance and was answered by a gentleman named Baird, who had the good fortune to slay the object

of the monarch's alarm. For this service King William conferred large tracts of land upon his deliverer, and assigned for his coat of arms a boar passant, with the motto: Dominus fecit. The arms are to be seen on an ancient monument of the Bairds of Auchmedden, in the churchyard of Banff. It is probable that the person thus distinguished was Hugo de Baird, who was at the English Court with King William the Lion, in 1194.

BAIRDS OF AUCHMEDDEN.

GEORGE BAIRD, of Auchmedden, married and had issue:

II. JAMES BAIRD, a commissary of the Ecclesiastical Court in the time of Charles I. He married and had issue:

1. JOHN, (Sir), (iii).
2. ROBERT, (Sir), (iv).

III. SIR JOHN BAIRD, son of James Baird, (ii), was a lord of session under the title of Lord Newbyth. He married and had a son:

1. WILLIAM, (v).

IV. SIR ROBERT BAIRD, son of James Baird, (ii), was the ancestor of the Bairds of Saughton Hall, in Mid-Lothian. He married and had issue:

1. JAMES, (vi).
2. WILLIAM, (vii).

V. WILLIAM BAIRD, son of Sir John Baird, Lord Newbyth, (iii), was created a baronet of Nova Scotia, in 1695-96. He married and had issue:

1. JOHN, (Sir), died s. p. in 1746. He entailed his estates upon his cousin, William Baird, (ix). The title expired with him.

VI. JAMES BAIRD, (died in 1740), son of Sir Robert Baird, of Saughton Hall, was created a baronet of Nova Scotia, Feb. 28, 1695-96. He married Elizabeth (Gibson) Gray, daughter of Sir Alexander Gibson, of Pentland, and widow of Thomas Gray, Esq.; they had issue:

1. ROBERT, (Sir), (viii).

VII. WILLIAM BAIRD, son of Robert Baird, of Saughton Hall, was a merchant and one of the baillies of Edinburgh. He married and had issue:

1. WILLIAM, (ix).

VIII. SIR ROBERT BAIRD, (died in 1741), son of Sir James Baird, of Saughton Hall, married Janet Baikie, of Tankerness, Orkney; they had issue:

1. JAMES, (Sir), died unm. He was an officer in the Royal Navy, and served in America.
2. WILLIAM, (Sir), (x).
3. ELIZABETH, married David Cunninghame, a lawyer.

IX. WILLIAM BAIRD, son of William Baird, (vii), succeeded to the estates of his cousin, Sir John Baird, of Newbyth. He mar-

ried Alicia Johnston, of Hiltown, Co. Berwick; they had issue:

1. ROBERT, (xi).

2. DAVID, (died Aug. 18, 1829), was colonel of the 24th Foot, and rose to the rank of a general in the British army. At Seringapatam he headed the storming party, and led them on to victory. He was the commander-in-chief at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope, and his achievements in Egypt procured him the order of the Bath from his own sovereign, and the insignia of the Crescent from the Sultan. He was wounded in the shoulder at the bombardment of Copenhagen; and lost an arm at Corunna, soon after the fall of the gallant Sir John Moore. General Baird was created a baronet April 13, 1809, with remainder, in default of issue, to his eldest brother, Robert Baird, Esq., of Newbyth. He married Aug. 4, 1810, Preston Campbell, of Fern Tower and Locklane, Co. Perth; they had no issue.

3. JOSEPH, (died at the Cape of Good Hope, April 4, 1816), was a distinguished soldier, and rose to the rank of Major-General in the British Army. He married Feb. 27, 1802, Esther Charlotte Tonsen, daughter of William, first Baron of Riversdale, of Rathcormac; they had issue: William.

4. MARY, married John Erskine, Esq.

5. CATHARINE, married James Rainie, Esq.

6. JANET.

7. ALICIA, married Capt. Andrew Wauchope, of Niddery, Sidney.

8. SUSAN, (died April 30, 1832), married Lieut.-Col. H. Cerjat.

9. ANNE, married George Godon, Esq., of Halhead.

10. CHARLOTTE, married George, Lord Haddo.

X. SIR WILLIAM BAIRD, (died in 1770), son of Sir Robert Baird, (viii), succeeded his brother Sir James Baird in the baronetcy. Captain Baird married Frances Gardiner, daughter of Colonel Gardiner; they had issue:

1. JAMES GARDINER, (Sir), (xii).

XI. ROBERT BAIRD, son of William and Alicia (Johnston) Baird, married a daughter of David Gaven, of Langton; they had issue:

1. DAVID, (Sir), (xiii).

2. WILLIAM.

3. JOHN, midshipman in R. N.; he was fatally wounded in the attack upon Algiers, Sept., 1806.

4. JAMES.

5. ELIZABETH.

XII. SIR JAMES GARDINER BAIRD, (died in 1830), son of Sir William Baird, (x), was a lieutenant-colonel in the British army. He married (1), in 1781, Henrietta Johnston, daughter of Wynne Johnston, of Hiltown; they had issue:

1. WILLIAM, (xiv).

2. RICHARD FREDERICK.

3. MARGARET MARY.

4. HENRIETTA WARRENDER CECILIA.

5. ALICIA SOPHIA.

Sir James G. Baird married (2), in 1827, Wortley Cornelia Anne Moir, daughter of William Moir, of New Grove.

XIII. SIR DAVID BAIRD, (died in 1852), son of Robert Baird. (xi), succeeded his uncle, Gen. Sir David Baird, as second baronet. He married Lady Anne Kennedy, daughter of Archibald, Marquis of Ailsa; they had issue:

1. DAVID, (Sir), (xv).

XIV. WILLIAM BAIRD, (died before his father), son of Sir James Gardiner Baird, (xii), was an officer in the British army. He married Lucy Dickson, daughter of Thomas Dickson, of Prospect House, Hants; they had issue:

1. JAMES GARDINER, (Sir), (xvi).

XV. SIR DAVID BAIRD, (born at Newbyth House, Haddington, N. B., in 1832), son of Sir David Baird, (xiii), was a lieutenant in the 74th Highlanders; captain in the 98th Foot, and a major. He became a J. P. and D. L. for East Lothian. Sir David married in 1864, Ellen, daughter of Charles, Lord Blantyre; they had issue:

1. DAVID, born in 1865.

XVI. SIR JAMES GARDINER BAIRD, (born in 1813), son of William Baird, (xiv), succeeded his grandfather, Sir James Baird, of Saughton Hall, as seventh baronet in 1830. He was a captain in the 10th Hussars; was J. P. and D. L. for Mid-Lothian; served as a captain in the Mid-Lothian Yeomanry, and became lieutenant-colonel of the Mid-Lothian Coast Artillery. Sir James married in 1845, Henrietta Mary Wauchope, daughter of John Wauchope, of Edmeston; they had issue:

1. WILLIAM JAMES GARDINER, (born in 1854), married in 1879, Arabella Rose Hozier, daughter of William W. Hozier.

IV.

It is said in the "Genealogical Collections Concerning the Sir Name of Baird," that three sons of Gilbert Baird, of Auchmedden, and Lillias his wife, who was the only child and heiress of Walter Baird of Ordinhwas, went to Ireland as adventurers in the beginning of the reign of King James I. The author of the Auchmedden genealogy further says: "As to the posterity of Gilbert's three sons that went to Ireland to push their fortunes, several inquiries have been made in that country but no account to be depended on is yet received." If this was true in the life time of William Baird, Esq., (1701-1750), the last of the Bairds of Auchmedden, it might be assumed that it is impossible now. It is certain that there are no available traditions either in Scotland or Ireland that would be an aid in the search.

According to James Baird, a carpenter, living at Raphoe, Co. Donegal, in 1902, all the Bairds in Ireland spring

from three brothers—John, William and David Baird,—who came from Killmarnock, Ayrshire, at or about the time of the Plantation of Ulster. This tradition is entitled to as much weight as that of William Baird, of Auchmedden. If it is well founded the Bairds in the North of Ireland are probably derived from the Bairds of Kilhenzie, who possessed the castle of Maybole in the sixteenth century.

BAIRDS OF KILHENZIE.

The first of the Bairds of Kilhenzie of whom anything is known was Gilbert Barde, who obtained a charter for land in Kilhenzie, Kilkerane and Makertinstoun from King James IV, Jan. 26, 1566. He appears to have been the Laird of Kilhenzie who was slain in a feud fight by Schaw, of Keirs and others, in 1508; he was succeeded by his son,

II. JOHN BARDE, of Kilhenzie, had a charter of the lands of Drumbane, &c., from King James V., December 17, 1526. His wife was Margaret Crawford; they had issue:

1. ROBERT, (iii).
2. GILBERT, (iv).

III. ROBERT BARDE, presumed to be the son and heir of "Johanni Barde de Kilquhenzie, et Margaretæ Craufurde, ejus sponsæ," married Elizabeth Kennedy; they had issue:

1. JOHN, (v).

IV. GILBERT BARDE, (died July 25, 1577), presumed to be a son of John Barde, (ii), obtained a Crown charter of the lands of Glencapok, June 14, 1541. He married Christine Lindsay; his will shows that he had issue:

1. JOHN.
2. WILLIAM.

V. JOHN BARDE, (died April, 1597), son of Robert Barde and Elizabeth Kennedy, (iii), had a Crown charter of confirmation of the lands of Glengappok, Kilquhynnze, &c., from Queen Mary, October 2, 1559. He was twice married. By his first marriage he had issue:

1. OLIVER, (vi).
2. JOHN, was concerned with Hugh Kennedy, of Blairquhan, in the slaughter of the Provost of Wigton, in 1611.

John Barde married (2), Katharine Kennedy, a sister of the Laird of Bargany; they had no issue.

VI. OLIVER BARDE, (died 1616-19), son of John Barde, of Kilhenzie, had a charter of confirmation of the lands of Glencapok, Kilquhynnze, &c., October 21, 1585. He appears in the Criminal Trials as one of the supporters of the Earl of Cassilis in the Carrick feuds, in 1611. Indeed he was the cause of one of the bitterest of these family feuds. His father had left his second wife "sum wittuell," which the young Laird of Kilhenzie took "fra hir perforce." She complained of this injustice to her brother, the Laird

of Bargany, who sent his son and ten or twelve horse and "brak the zett, and tuik alse meikill wituell with thame, as was reft fra hir and hir seruand." As Barde was a dependent of the Earl of Cassilis, "my Lord thocht the samin done to him," and being in Maybole at a funeral, he resolved to proceed to Bargany that night, and take as much victual out of it; he having as he said, "brocht hame with him, out of Ittally, pouthard, quhilk wald blaw up the zett!" He was, however, dissuaded from the enterprise, as Bargany's people would in all probability be on the alert, and began to devise "with sum of his freindis how to ruitt out this Hous of Bargany out of memory." He first contemplated securing admission into the place of "Arstensar" through the treachery of a servant, and after slaying all within, "to blaw up the hous in the air." The tutor, Sir Thomas Kennedy, of Culzean, did not relish such an open, whole-sale mode of going to work; for, said he, "the auld laird and the young lady hes bene honorabill houshaldris all their dayis, and they wald be grittly lamentit be all men; and the young laird had now marevitt his wyff out of the kingis hous, and hir deathe wold be thocht mekill off be the king and queine; and also the deid wold be thocht werry crewall, to put sa many innocent saullis to deathe!" It was accordingly proposed to abduct the young Laird of Bargany and his brother, so that the old Laird would die of sorrow because he would have "nane to succeed to him but Benand, quha is ane deboishit man." The feud resulted in much violence, but in the end the king interposed and a truce was patched up. Oliver Barde married and had issue:

1. GILBERT, mentioned as one of the assize on a criminal trial in 1619.

Gilbert Barde, son of Oliver, was the last Baird of Kilhenzie. The name is still prevalent in Maybole and vicinity,—the remains of the Carrick sept of the Bardes. It is a form of that of Bard. Even to this day Kilhenzie Castle is the most entire of baronial ruins in the parish of Maybole; it is delightfully situated on a gentle, rising ground, washed by a little rivulet to the south of Maybole. It was noted for its good buildings, gardens and orchards. Some genealogists trace the Bairds of Kilhenzie to the Bards of North Kelsey, in Lincolnshire, England, but it is likely that they were of the same stock as the Bairds of Auchmedden. Indeed, the inference seems almost irresistible that the Bairds of Scotland and Ireland are all descended from Hugo de Barde, or Baird, the witness to the safe conduct of King William, the Lion.

V.

The Bairds of Killhenzie owned lands in Ayrshire before the reign of King James IV. The lands of Kilkerran, which had belonged to John Baird of Kilquehenzie, were

granted to David, Earl of Cassilis, by royal charter in 1509. Of Robert Baird, or Bard, mentioned in the Chartulary of Paisley in 1233, nothing definite is known. There is extant a charter granted by King Robert Bruce to Robert Baird, in 1310, upon barony of Cambusnethan. This was evidently Robert Bard whose name is on "The Ragman's Roll," and who was executed by King Edward II. Mr. Nisbet says that the estate went to Sir Alexander Stuart, afterwards of Darnley, who married the heiress, Jean Baird, about 1360, and that in 1390 he gave it to Sir Thomas Somerville, of Carnwath, who married his daughter. Sir Thomas Somerville was the ancestor of Lord Somerville. In Dalrymple's Collections it is said that Baird of Carnwath, in Clydesdale, County of Lanark, with other three or four gentlemen of that name, being convicted of a conspiracy against Robert Bruce in a Parliament held at Perth, were forfeited and put to death, and the lands of Carnwath given to Sir Alexander Stuart of Darnley by that Prince.

Among the descendants of the ancient family of Auchmedden we have fragmentary genealogies of the Bairds of Lochwood, of Stichill and Strichen, of Closeburn, and of Cowdam.

BAIRDS OF LOCHWOOD.

ALEXANDER BAIRD, of Lochwood, in Lanarkshire, married Jane Moffat; they had issue, among others:

1. JOHN, (ii).

2. WILLIAM, (iii).

3. JAMES, (born in 1803—died in 1876), was J. P. of Cambusdoon and Auchmedden, and M. P. for Falkirk. In 1852 he bought a fine property composed chiefly of the lands of Greenfield, originally purchased from the town of Ayr by Elias Cathcart, ancestor of Lord Alloway. Later he acquired the lands of Middle Auchindraine from Mr. Cathcart. He built a neat Gothic church on the opposite side of the road from old Kirl Alloway. Mr. Baird married (1). in 1852, Charlotte Lockhart, daughter of Robert Lockhart; (2), in 1859, Isabella Agnew Hay, daughter of Rear-Admiral James Hay. He had no issue.

II. JOHN BAIRD, (died in 1870), of Urie and Lochwood, son of Alexander and Jane (Moffat) Baird, married Margaret Findlay, daughter of John Findlay, of Springhill, Lanark; they had issue:

1. ALEXANDER, (born in 1849), of Urie and Rickarton, Kincardineshire, was educated at Harrow. He is J. P. and D. L. for the county of Kincardine, and Lord of the barony of Urie. He married in 1873, Annette Maria Palk, daughter of Sir Lawrence Palk, Bart.; they have issue: John Lawrence, b. in 1874.

2. JOHN, (born in 1852), of Lochwood, Lanarkshire, and Kircy-

dart, Inverness-shire, was educated at Harrow and Christ College, Oxford. He inherited Knoydart from his uncle, James Baird of Cambusdoon, in 1876. He is J. P. for the county of Inverness. Mr. Baird married in 1878, Constance Emilia Harford, daughter of John Battersby Harford, Blaise Castle, Gloucestershire, England; they had issue: James Alexander, b. in 1879.

III. WILLIAM BAIRD, of Elie, son of Alexander and Jane (Moffat) Baird, was J. P. of Elie, and M. P. for Falkirk, 1841-47. He married and had issue:

1. WILLIAM, (born in 1848), of Elie, is lord of the baronies of Elie, Fifeshire, &c. He inherited the fine estate of his uncle, James Baird of Cambusdoon.

2. JANE, married in 1862, Capt. James George Baird-Hay, of Belton.

BAIRDS OF STICHILL AND STRICHEN.

GEORGE BAIRD, (died in 1870), of Stichill and Strichen, Aberdeenshire, married Cecilia Hatton, daughter of Capt. Villiers Francis Hatton; they had issue:

1. GEORGE ALEXANDER, born in 1861.

BAIRD OF CLOSEBURN.

DOUGLAS BAIRD, (died in 1854), of Closeburn, Dumfriesshire, married Charlotte Acton, daughter of Henry Acton; they had issue, twin daughters:

1. JANE ISABELLA, married in 1869, Frederick Ernest Villiers.

2. CHARLOTTE MARION, married in 1869, Viscount Cole.

BAIRDS OF COWDAM.

WILLIAM BAIRD, previous to 1700, owned the small property of Cowdam, or Coodam, in the parish of Symington, Ayrshire. The original grantee of the lands of the town of Symon, Symonstoun, was Symon Locard, in 1161. He also owned a manor of the same name in Lanarkshire. William Baird, of Cowdam, had sasine of several houses in Kilmarnock, July 7, 1704, and Margaret Aird, his wife, had sasine in liferent of an annuity of 20 lb furth of the lands of Barwhillan, Aug. 30, 1706, and of an annuity of £ 120 Scots, furth of the lands of Prestwick-Shaws, Nov. 28, 1707. Besides, William Baird and his wife Margaret had sasine in liferent of the two merk land of Helentown Mains, March 25, 1709. William and Margaret Baird had issue:

1. ADAM, (living in 1734), had fee in the two merk land of Helentown Mains, and he obtained sasine of houses and yards in Kilmarnock, as eldest son of William Baird, of Cowdam, deceased. Feb. 4, 1710; he also had sasine of the lands of Over and Nether Cowdam, Aug. 19, 1712.

2. WILLIAM, had the annuity of the lands of Barwhillan, &c., in fee.

3. JOHN, had the annuity of the lands of Prestwick-shaws, in fee.

4. HELEN, had sasine in life rent of certain sums furth of the lands of Crossflatt, May 24, 1700.

VI.

The names Barde and Bard, later Baird and Beard, though transplanted to England and Scotland in the Middle Ages, like that of many of the Bard families in America, are of Huguenot, German, and perhaps even Italian origin. Indeed, it was from the Society of the Bardi of Florence, that King Edward II borrowed the money required for carrying on the Scotch war. For the reimbursement of these loans Doffus de Bard, in 1316, obtained an order to Collectors of custom of wool, hides and wool pelts in Port of London to pay them "the King's merchants" 1600 pounds from the increment of 10 s on each sack of wool, 10 s on each last of hides and 10 s on every 300 wool fells exported by alien merchants and of the increment of half a mark on each sack of wool, half a mark on each last of hide and 1-2 mark on every 300 wool fells exported by native merchants as the King owes the said merchants great sums of money. This Doffus is frequently mentioned; even the Abbot of Grymmesby owed him money. In 1330, 4 Edward III, there is acknowledgment of the king's indebtedness to Bartholomew de Barde and other merchants of the Society of the Bardi of various loans, with provision for repayment, including the King's moiety of the first years collection of a four-yearly tenth imposed by the Pope on the Clergy of England, Ireland and Wales. The same year at the King's request Barde and his associates loaned money to Roger de Morton Mari, earl of March, in aid of the marriage of his daughter with the eldest son of Thomas, Earl of Norfolk and Marshall of England, with promise to pay the same a fortnight after Easter.

In the period covered by Rymer's "Foedera" the names of Barde and Baird are common in the court records. In 1317, Edmund Baird, among others, was pardoned by King Edward II for killing Pierce Gaveston. This Gaveston was a foreigner, sprung from a family of Guienne, who was young Edward's friend and companion during his father's reign, but had been banished for his share in intrigues that divided Edward from his son. Gaveston was recalled upon the new King's ascencion, created Earl of Cornwall, and placed at head of the administration. Gay, genial and thriftless, he had the wit, audacity and recklessness of the Gaul. He goaded the baronage with taunts and defiances. In his reckless speech the Earl of Lancaster was "the Actor," Pembroke, "the Jew," and

Warwick, "the Black Dog." The taunts and defiance of the bold favorite of a weak king hurled against a strong baronage could not last, and after a few months of power Gaveston was again banished, only to be recalled by the King and beheaded on Blacklow Hill by a party under the "Black Dog" of Warwick, of which Baird was one. This Edmund Baird or Bard, it may be assumed, was the ancestor of the Bards of North Kelsey, and from his attitude toward Elizabeth Bard, widow of Robert, he was probably of the same stock as the Bards of Banff and the Bairds of Auchmedden.

Another Bard, who was a man of some importance during the reign of Edward II, was Nicholas Barde, bailiff of Sandwich in 1315. He married Joan, the coheirress of Margaret, the wife of Robert de Methale. Other English Bards continued to take part in affairs both at home and abroad. In 1318, Simon Baird was given a commission to levy men for the war against Scotland. Among the Seneschals recognized by King Richard II in his French provinces in 1388 were the Sieur de la Barde and his lieutenants for the March of Agenoys and Guertyn. Apart from the possible progeny of Le Seigneur de Barde, who accompanied the Conqueror into England, and of Walter de Barde, of the county of Devon, who was one of the volunteers in the expedition of Thomas of Lancaster to Ireland in 1403, the English province of Bourdeaux, as it then was, was full of Bardes, who acknowledged allegiance to the Plantagenet Kings of England. In 1408, Leonard Baird, bastard son of Sir Anthony de Baird, both living in Bourdeaux, was granted letters of legitimization by King Henry IV, under the Great Seal at Westminster. Bos de la Barde, Esquire, had a grant of dwelling houses in the city of Bourdeaux from Henry IV, the sale of which to John Dupont was confirmed by Thomas Duke of Clarence, in 1412. Robert Barde was named in a commission of arroy for Estrythngem, a part of the county of York, by King Henry VI, March 11, 1427. Numerous as were the French Bardes with English affiliations, a glance at the genealogy of the Bards of Lincolnshire will show, however, that their progenitor, if not Saxon, must have come to England with the Conqueror. Clarenceux derives the pedigree from Edmond Bard, of Barforth.

BARDS OF NORTH KELSEY.

EDMOND BARD, of Barforth, married and had issue:

1. ALEXANDER, (ii).

II. ALEXANDER BARD, son and heir of Edmond Bard, of Barforth, married ——— Brigvield, daughter of John Brigvield, of Yawford, and had issue:

1. JOHN, (iii).

III. JOHN BARD, son and heir of Alexander Bard, married ——— Brough, daughter of Sir John Brough, Knt., and had issue:

1. GOSLING, (iv).

IV. GOSLING BARD, son and heir of John Bard, of Bayford, was of Lincolnshire; he married ——— Denby, daughter of Thomas Denby, and had issue:

1. ADAM, (v).

V. ADAM BARD, son and heir of Gosling Bard, of Co. Lincoln, married ——— Dampour, daughter and heir of ——— Dampour, of North Kelsey, which he acquired in right of his wife; he had issue.

1. ADAM, (vi).

VI. ADAM BARD, son and heir of Adam Bard, of North Kelsey, Co. Lincoln, married ——— Derby, daughter of John Derby, and had issue:

1. THOMAS, (vii).

VII. THOMAS BARD, son and heir of Adam Bard, (vi), of North Kelsey, married Margaret Yardborough, daughter of Richard Yardborough, and had issue:

1. JOHN, (viii).

VIII. JOHN BARD, son and heir of Thomas Bard, of North Kelsey, married Elizabeth Dallison, daughter of William Dallison, and had issue:

1. JOHN, (ix).

IX. JOHN BARD, son of John Bard and Elizabeth Dallison, his wife, of North Kelsey, married ——— Heneage, daughter of John Heneage, of Towse, and had issue:

1. THOMAS, (x).

X. THOMAS BARD, son and heir of John Bard, (ix), of North Kelsey, married Eleanor Hansard, daughter of Sir Richard Hansard, of Kelsey, Knt., and had issue:

1. RALPH, (xi).

2. ALICE, married John Trowsdale.

XI. RALPH BARD, son and heir of Thomas Bard, of North Kelsey, Co. Lincoln, married Ellen Mussenden, daughter of John Mussenden; they had issue, among others:

1. WILLIAM, (xii).

XII. WILLIAM BARD, (died in 1580), of North Kelsey, son and heir of Ralph Bard, married Ellen Middleton, daughter of Thomas Middleton, of Wintringham, Co. Lincoln; they had issue, among others:

1. RALPH, (xiii).

2. FRANCES, married William Roche, of Bresby, Co. Lincoln.

XIII. RALPH BARD, (1562), son and heir of William Bard and

Ellen Middleton, his wife, married Margaret Gilby, daughter of George Gilby, of Staunton in the Hold, Co. Lincoln; they had issue:

1. THOMAS, (xiv).
2. GEORGE, came to the Bar at Gray's Inn in 1593.
3. JOHN, twin brother of George.
4. WILLIAM, (xv).
5. EDWARD.
6. ELIZABETH, married Thomas Code, of Castor, Co. Lincoln.
7. SUSAN, married Richard Beason, of North Kelsey.
8. ANNE, married Richard Batem.
9. MAGDALEN.

XIV. THOMAS BARD, son and heir of Ralph Bard and Margaret Gilby, his wife, came to the Bar at Gray's Inn, in 1591. He married Elizabeth Rossiter, daughter of Richard Rossiter, of Somerby, and had issue:

1. RICHARD, (died Nov. 8, 1624). was killed in Fleet Street in his seventeenth year.
2. WILLIAM, (xvi).
3. THOMAS, (born in 1619), a supposed son, who went to Virginia in 1635, in the ship Assurance.

XV. WILLIAM BARD, of Talbygath, Co. Lincoln, son of Ralph Bard and Margaret Gilby, his wife, married and had issue, among others:

1. GEORGE, (xvii).

XVI. WILLIAM BARD, (born Sept. 26, 1615—died Feb. 5, 1639-40), son of Thomas Bard and Elizabeth Rossiter, his wife, of North Kelsey, and heir of his brother Richard, married Elizabeth Grazebrook, (bap. Oct. 2, 1608), daughter of Rowland Grazebrook and Sibilla Yardley, his wife; they had issue:

1. WILLIAM, born in 1636.

XVII. GEORGE BARD, (died in 1616), son of William Bard, (xv), was vicar of Staines, Co. Middlesex. Rev. George Bard married Susan Dudley, daughter of John Dudley; they had issue:

1. MAXIMILIAN, (xviii).
2. HENRY, (xix).

Arms.—Or, three lions passant, Az. within a bordure of the same.

XVIII. MAXIMILIAN BARD, (born about 1605—died Feb. 16, 1690), of Hammersmith, Co. Middlesex, son of the Rev. George Bard, of Staines, was a citizen and girdler of London. He was lord of the manors of Caversfield, Bucks, and Pallenswick, in Fulham, Middlesex. His will was dated March 26, 1689, and proved Oct. 8, 1690. The following notes relate to him:

1641, Nov. 17.

Ordinance of both Houses empowering Max. Bard and others to take and seize horses; revoked July 25, 1642.

1642, Sept.

Max. Bard appointed by the Lords and Commons to purchase

horses for 1000 Dragoons raised to suppress the malignants in Lancashire.

1642, Dec.

With other citizens, signed a petition to the House of Commons seeking Col. Lunsford's removal from his post of Lieutenant of the Tower.

1650.

Purchased the manor of Pallenswick in Fulham, Surrey.

1653, Jan. 20.

Purchased the manor of Caversfield, Bucks, for 6000 pounds.

1679, June 16.

Presented to the vicarage of Caversfield.

His epitaph in Caversfield church, on a black marble in the pavement: "Here lyeth the Body of Maximilian Bard, Esquire, who deceased the 16th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1690, in the 85th year of his age."

Maximilian Bard married Sarah Strange, daughter of John Strange, of London; they had issue, among others:

1. THOMAS, (xx).
2. WILLIAM, born in 1640.
3. CHRISTOPHER, 7th son.
4. NATHANIEL, (xxi).
5. ROBERT, ? (xxii).

Arms.—Gu., two lions passant Or, within a bordure engr. Az.

XIX. HENRY BARD, (born about 1607—died in 1660), son of the Rev. George Bard, of Staines, was a colonel in the royal army during the civil commotions of the reign of Charles I. He was a fellow and D. C. L. of King's College, Cambridge. Colonel Bard was knighted by his royal master, Nov. 22, 1643; created a baronet, Oct. 6, 1644; and made Baron Bard, of Drombey, and Viscount Bellamont in the peerage of Ireland, July 8, 1646. His lordship, proceeding on an embassy from Charles II, then in exile, to the court of Persia, was overtaken by a whirlwind in that country and choked by the sand; the melancholy event occurred in the year 1660, when all his honours, including the baronetcy, expired. Lord Bellamont married in 1645, Anne Gardyner, (died in St. Martin's in the Fields in London, in 1668), daughter of Sir William Gardyner, Knt., of Peckham, Surrey; they had issue:

1. PERSIANA, married Nathaniel Bard, (xxi).
2. ANNE, was the mistress of Prince Rupert, Count Palatine of the Rhine and Duke of Cumberland, by whom she had a son, Durbey Bard, born in 1666, and killed at Buda in 1686.

Arms.—Sa. on a chevron, between ten martlets ar., five plates.

XX. THOMAS BARD, (born in 1636), of Hammersmith and afterwards of Caversfield and Fox-cote manor-house by Buckingham, son of Maximilian Bard and Sarah Strange, his wife, married (1), Mary ———, and had issue:

1. MAXIMILIAN, eldest son, living in 1689.
2. MARY, living in 1689.
3. SARAH, living in 1689.

4. THOMAS, living in 1704.

Mr. Bard married a second time, and had issue:

1. GEORGE, living in 1704.

2. SAMUEL, baptized at Hammersmith, Oct. 29, 1668; buried here April 19, 1669.

XXI. NATHANIEL BARD, of Caversfield, son of Maximilian Bard and Sarah Strange, his wife, married his cousin, Persiana Bard, daughter of Viscount Bellamont, (xix), and they had issue:

1. WILLIAM, baptized at Caversfield, died s. p.

2. SARAH FRANCES, (buried at Albury, Nov. 7, 1764), married Henry Harcourt, Esq., (buried Nov. 9, 1743), of Pendley in Albury, Herts; they had issue: Richard Bard, who went to Ireland and settled in Co. Antrim.

XXII. ROBERT BARD, or BEARD, (died in St. Mary's Co., Md., in 1685), possibly a son of Maximilian Bard, (XVII), who in this will, dated March 18, 1683, and proved Aug. 7, 1685, left a plantation called "Beard's Choice" to a son (not named) of his brother Christopher, "if he come into Md. within 10 yrs." Robert Beard had issue:

1. MARGARET, married William Meakin.

2. ELIZA, married ——— Meakin.

VII.

A curious example of composite genealogy was exhibited a few years ago by a New York pretender to extraordinary familiarity with the parish registers of Great Britain and Ireland, who pieced together selected names and dates from three of the foregoing families,—the Bairds of Auchmedden, the Bardes of Killhenzie and the Bards of North Kelsey,—creating a fictitious pedigree that had all the marks of historical interest and accuracy. Beginning with the seven generations of the descendants of Edmund Bard, of Bafork, as a foundation, he inserted an alleged Gilbert Bard into the Family Tree of the Bards of North Kelsey, Lincolnshire, England, and at the chronological moment translated him to Scotland to become the putative founder of the Bardes of Killhenzie, Maybole, Ayrshire. After this deft union of the two families, which required little more than a stroke of his pen, it was easy going for this accomplished genealogist until he came to the third and last Gilbert Barde of that ilk. Coming to the end of that line he accepted a hint from the genealogist of the Bairds of Auchmedden, and at the chronological moment sent the children of the last of the Bardes of Killhenzie to Ireland to establish a family for which he gives authorities that are faulty and in many cases do not exist at all. A brief summary of the vital part of this

"History," so called, cannot fail to prove interesting by showing the bold forgeries to which some genealogists resort in supplying their customers with what they sell as authentic information.

A HOME-MADE GENEALOGY.

GILBERT BARD, son of Oliver Barde, of Kilhenzie, married circa 1600, Lillias ———; they had issue:

1. RICHARD, (ii).
2. ARCHIBALD, went to Ireland with his brother, Richard.
3. LILLIAS, went to Ireland with her brothers, Richard and Archibald.

II. RICHARD BARD, putative son of Gilbert and Lillias Bard, went to Ireland, and, with his brother Archibald and sister Lillias, settled near Tara, Co. Meath, a few years previous to his marriage. He is mentioned in 1683, in "Inquisitiones ad Capellum Scotiae" as late of Kilhenzie, son of Gilbert Bard and Lillias, his wife. Richard Bard married in 1680, Margaret Kennedy, of Kilhenzie, Ayr, Scotland; they had issue:

1. RICHARD.
2. ARCHIBALD, (iii).
3. GILBERT, married and had issue.
4. BERNARD, died in 1714, s. p.

III. ARCHIBALD BARD, (born near Tara, Co. Meath, Ireland, July 9, 1680), son of Richard Bard and Margaret Kennedy, his wife, married April 17, 1707, Olivia Parker, daughter of Bernard Parker and Olivia Polsagh, (Polsagh Coll. X, 74, 92), and they had issue:

1. BERNARD, (iv).
2. ARCHIBALD, (v).
3. OLIVIA, (born Sept. 9, 1711), married Samuel Robinson, and had issue.

MEM.—Olivia Bard, a widow, executed a deed in 1738, in which she gave all her Cattell and Chattels to her youngest son, Archibald; "My eldest son, Barnard, now in Pennsylvania." (P. C. M. 43, 82).

IV. BERNARD BARD, (born near Tara, Co. Meath, Ireland, June 3, 1708), putative son of Archibald Bard and Olivia Parker, his wife, emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1737, settling on Carroll's tract, York, now Adams Co., where he built a mill. He married in Ireland March 6, 1734, Martha McDowell, daughter of James McDowell, who emigrated to Pennsylvania with his daughter Jane and son James, in 1737, (McDowell Coll. B, 23, and Rec. of Presbytery). Bernard Bard and Martha McDowell, his wife, had issue:

1. RICHARD, (born Jan. 5, 1735), came over with his father in 1737, aged 2, his mother having died in childbirth, March 19, 1735.

V. ARCHIBALD BARD, (born near Tara, Co. Meath, Ireland, March 14, 1709), putative son of Archibald Bard and Olivia Parker, married Sarah McCabe; they had issue:

1. BERNARD, born March 15, 1735; died young.
2. RICHARD, born Feb. 8, 1736.

The interest attaching to this fictitious genealogy is not in its fraudulent character so much as in the sources from which its names were drawn. Gilbert, with which it begins, was a name frequently used in the ancient sept of the Bardes of Maybole. It was introduced because it represented the first and last of the Bardes of Killhenzie. Only an assumption was necessary to link it to the earlier generations of the Bards of North Kelsey. The last mention of the last Gilbert Barde in known records was in 1619. Accordingly, it seemed as if our constructive genealogist missed the chronological moment in not sending him and his sons to Ireland in the wake of the servitors in the Plantation of Ulster, instead of detaining them in obscurity in Maybole for sixty years after the possession of Killhenzie had gone to Alexander Kennedy, of Craiggock. It is not worth while, however, to lament this poetic fault, because another sixty years elapsed after the supposed settlement of Richard and Archibald Bard, sons of Gilbert, in Ireland, before there is mention of a Gilbert Baird in the Record Office, Dublin. This was in the administration on the estate of Gilbert Baird, of Rashee, or Ballynashee, Co. Antrim, Jan. 26, 1741.

The unusual juxtaposition of Richard and Archibald as names of the sons of a Scotch laird was due to exigencies that confronted the genealogist in finding acceptable ancestors for an American family. The juxtaposition actually existed in the names of father and son on an American plantation, in 1741. It was not difficult for an imaginative genealogist to make them equally apposite at Killhenzie and at Tara, in 1680. If this compiler of genealogies warranted to fit the needs of every customer had actually known the names of the father and grandfather of Archibald Bard, the first of the name to emigrate from Ireland to Pennsylvania, he might still have clung to the Killhenzie stock, but he would have substituted William and David for his first Archibald and Bernard. With his facility for fictitious dates as applied to real names he would have been fully as successful in imposing upon himself, at least, as he was in his own mind in building a genealogical structure with Bards that never existed. It may be doubted, however, that he would have attempted to include any of the real Bards, Bairds, or Beards of Ireland in his genealogical patchwork.

VIII.

In the study of the co-related families included in this

volume the task was rendered exceedingly difficult at the outset by certain deeply rooted pre-conceptions, that resulted in an erroneous misconception as regards the common origin of the early Protestant emigrants from Ireland to Pennsylvania. This misconception in America is embalmed in the compound word Scotch-Irish. As a matter of fact many of the early settlers west of the Susquehanna, whose descendants are now classed as Scotch-Irish, including some of the Presbyterian families, were Anglo-Irish not Scotch. Among these are the Bards, of "Carroll's Delight;" the Butlers, of York and Cumberland counties; the Poes, of Baltimore, Marsh Creek and the Conococheague; and the Potters, of Brown's Mill. The Barde or Beard family of Ireland goes back to the time of Queen Elizabeth, if not earlier, and the Butlers were there in the thirteenth century. The Bardes, or Beards, of Queen's county spring from William Barde, or Beard, who was in Ireland under Sir Henry Sidney, Lord Deputy, and must have borne an important part in the advance of the English army from the Pale in 1557, because as early as 1568, he was granted a messuage in Maryborough, comprising seven cottages; besides sixty acres arable, and forty acres pasture wood and underwood, or 100 acres in all, in Colte; and 12 acres arable, and 4 acres pasture and underwood, or 16 acres, in Ballycorballe or Ballicorbett, all in Queen's Co. Indeed, Barde may have been in Maryborough as early as the reign of Philip and Mary. Both the county and assize town owe their existence to the Queen and were named in her honor. Queen's county was erected from the ancient territory of Leix, and Maryborough was constituted a county and assize town because of its central situation, and its proximity to a strong fortress that had been erected to retain this part of the country in obedience to the English crown, after its reduction by the Earl of Sussex, the predecessor of Sidney, as Lord Deputy. In 1570 Queen Elizabeth granted to the inhabitants of Maryborough a charter and corporation which conferred upon it the privileges enjoyed by those of Naas, Drogheda and Dundalk.

BARDE OR BEARD FAMILY OF IRELAND.

WILLIAM BARDE, of Maryborough, Queen's county, apparently a native of England, although no proofs have been found that he was of the Bards of North Kelsey, and possibly the ancestor of the Bards of "Carroll's Delight," died about 1583, as appears from a grant, (under a commission dated 17th Jan., 26th Eliz.), to Patrick Crosby, gent., of the wardship and marriage of Thomas Beard, son

and heir of William Beard, late of Colte, in Queen's Co., and the custody of his lands during his minority. William Barde or Beard, married Jane Butler, who was probably of the House of Ormond, and of the same family as the "fighting Butlers" of the Cumberland Valley. William Beard was succeeded by his son and heir:

1. THOMAS, (ii).

Besides the heir it is probable that William and Jane (Butler) Beard had issue:

2. RICHARD, (iii).

II. THOMAS BEARD, (died March 31, 1640), son of William and Jane (Butler) Beard, is described in his will, proved April 8, 1640, as of Smithstown, Co. Meath. To him the inheritance of land in and about Maryborough proved a curse in the disguise of a blessing. When his father died he was still very young. In 1588, Patrick Crosby, gent., who seems to have had great facilities for getting other people's lands in Ireland, obtained a grant from Queen Elizabeth of the wardship and marriage of the minor, and the custody of his lands during his minority, free of rent, retaining 30 s. a year, and the value of the land for support of his ward. Twenty-four years later, in 1612, the heir obtained "Livery of seizin and Pardon of Intrusion" for a fine of £5. Then came the years in which King Charles I was occupied in devising means to raise money without the aid of Parliament, and the Earl of Strafford, Lord Deputy, was working the forfeiture mill for all it was worth for his own benefit and the King's. Discoverers with eagle eyes, to use the language of the committee of the House of Commons of Ireland to Lord Strafford, in 1634, in that year found defects in Beard's title for the lands of Colte and Corbally, and in Maryborough town, and Dec. 3, 1635, he obtained a warrant for a grant under the Commission for the remedy of defective titles, "in accordance with an agreement between said Beard and the Commissioners of the Crown." Previous to the Rebellion of 1641 he sold 18¾ acres of the lands of Colte to Pierce Fitzgerald. On the breaking out of the war Maryborough was one of the places held by the Confederate Catholics; it was seized by Owen Roe O'Neil in 1646, but was subsequently retaken by Lord Castlehaven, and in 1650 the fortress was demolished by the Parliamentary troops under Colonel Reynolds and Hewson. Fitzgerald forfeited his lands after the rebellion, "as an Irish Papist," and the title went to Sir Martin Noell, a shrewd London scrivener, under the Acts of Settlement, 1660-70. Thomas Beard married Anne Segrave, daughter of Patrick Segrave, of Killiglan, Co. Meath, who was a son of Walter Segrave, the ancestor of the Segraves of Cabra, Co. Dublin. Walter Segrave was in Ireland temp. Henry VIII,—(1541). Patrick Segrave was one of the influential Catholics who attended the great meeting of Tara in 1641. Thomas and Anne (Segrave) Beard had issue:

1. THOMAS, (iv).

2. WILLIAM, d. s. p.

3. AGNES, married Edmund Archdeacon, who was probably of the ancient Irish family of the MeElligoths, of Co. Kerry.

In Vol. F 3. 27, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, the name of Agnes is given as Rose, and the name of the father is given as the third son of Thomas Beard, of Colkton, in ye Kings Co.

III. RICHARD BEARD, presumed to be a son of William and Jane (Butler) Beard, was in the service of Francis Blennerhassett, undertaker of 1500 acres of land in the Barony of Lurg, Co. Fermanagh, about 1630. That Beard was a man of consequence is shown by the fact that his arms were a sword only. The Blennerhassetts are a family of English or Welsh origin who settled in Ireland in the time of Elizabeth. Thomas Blennerhassett and his son Robert were the first settlers of the name in Ireland, where they obtained a part of the Earl of Desmond's possessions in Co. Kerry. Thomas, Sir Edmund, Francis and Leonard Blennerhassett were English undertakers in Lurg and Coolmakeran, now the baronies of Lurg and Coole, Co. Fermanagh. In 1659 Richard Beard, gent., had lands in the barony of Dartrey, Co. Monaghan, but perhaps, in the parish of Galloon, which was partly in the baronies of Knockninny and Clankelly, but chiefly in that of Coole, in Co. Fermanagh. This indicates that he was identical with the Richard Beard who came to the precinct of Lurg with Francis Blennerhassett. The people on his estate were eleven in number. It is probable that he had issue:

1. WILLIAM, (v).

IV. THOMAS BEARD, (died July 1, 1702), of Colte in Queen's Co., son of Thomas and Anne (Segrave) Beard, made his will May 22, 1702; it was proved Nov. 10, 1702. He was buried in the parish church of Clonenagh, near his deceased son and daughter. He gave £6 to the poor of Clonenagh and Cloneheen which contain the post town Morntrath, on the road from Maryborough to Roscrea. Mr. Beard married Anne Loftus, (died in 1732), daughter of Adam and Dorcas (Crosby) Loftus. Adam Loftus was a son of Thomas Loftus, of Killyan, Co. Meath, and Ellen Hartpole, daughter of Robert Hartpole, of Shrule, Queen's Co., and a grandson of Rev. Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin, and Jane Purden, his wife. Dorcas Crosby was a daughter of Richard Crosby, of Stradbally, Queen's Co. Thomas and Anne (Loftus) Beard had issue:

1. ANNE, (died s. p. before her father?), married John Bradshaw.

2. WILLIAM, (died unm., before his father), was a captain in Lord Lisburn's regiment of Foot. Lord Lisburn, who was a relative of his mother, was killed at the siege of Limerick; it is probable that Captain Beard was killed at the same time.

3. PHILIP, of Ballyroan, (vi).

V. WILLIAM BARD, or BEARD, presumed to be a son of Richard Beard, who came to barony of Lurg with Francis Blennerhassett, lived at Maguire's Bridge, in Aghalurcher parish, Co. Fermanagh. He married Catharine, surname not ascertained, and had issue:

1. JUDITH, married James Guttery, of Maguire's Bridge.

2. ALEXANDER, married in 1727, Mary Corry, daughter of

Robert Corry, of Corlet, in Drumully parish, Co. Fermanagh.

(Mr. Beard may also have had:

1. DAVID, to whom tradition points as the father of Archibald Bard, of "Carroll's Delight," who was the son of David, son of William.

VI. PHILIP BEARD, (died in 1738), of Ballyroan, son of Thomas and Anne (Loftus) Beard, was an extensive owner of lands in Clonenagh parish, barony of Cullinagh, Queen's Co. He married in 1725, Ellinor Barrington, daughter of John and Dorcas (Wheeler) Barrington, of Cullinagh. Dorcas Wheeler was a daughter of Jonah Wheeler, son and heir of Dr. Jonah Wheeler, bishop of Ossory, and Dorcas Perceval, (born Oct. 30, 1636), of the Percevals of Egmont. Mr. Beard is described in the records of his time as Capt. Philip Beard. After his death his widow lived in Dublin. Capt. Philip and Ellinor (Barrington) Beard had issue:

1. ARTHUR, lieutenant in Colonel Yorke's Regiment of Foot in 1758, and the 9th Foot, in 1759. In 1761-63, he was in General Whitmore's foot Regiment.

2. DORCAS, married, in 1759, William Burdett, surgeon of H. M. ship, "Weigle."

IX.

The two family names that have been reproduced most frequently among the descendants of Archibald Bard, of "Carroll's Delight," are Richard and Archibald. The former is seldom found in families of Scotch-Irish descent, while the latter is generally restricted to persons of Scotch extraction. William is a name common to the English Bards, or Beards, and the Scotch Bairds, but the compiler of this genealogy has found Archibald only in the family of William Baird, of Grange, in Co. Tyrone. Because Archibald Bard, the ancestor of the Bards, of the Conococheague, Pa., and of Bardstown, Ky., was possibly of this family, what is known of the Bairds of Grange is given herewith:

DESCENDANTS OF WILLIAM BAIRD, OF GRANGE.

WILLIAM BAIRD, whose name appears on the Hearth Money Roll for 1666 and another undated Roll on which are the names of John Baird of Strabane, John Beard of Tatnepoil, and John Berd of Gortevy, lived at Grange near the Foyle, in the parish of Donaghedy, barony of Strabane, Co. Tyrone. The greater part of this parish was granted by James I, to Sir John Drummond, who founded the town of Dunamanagh, where he erected a bawn. Grange derived its name from the ancient church of Grange, now in ruins, which belonged to the Abbey of Derry. Near the ruins is an old graveyard that was the burial place of the Bairds. There is a number of tombstones to members of the family that were erected by

Dr. Andrew Baird, surgeon R. N., who lived on the estate called Aughermoy, near Dunamanagh. The Presbyterian Church, to which William Baird of Grange probably belonged, was known in the Presbyterian records as Donagheady. John Hamilton was the minister, 1658-88. He was at the siege of Derry and was afterward minister of a church in Edinburgh. His successor was Thomas Winsley, 1699-1736. From these tombstone records it appears that William Baird, of Grange, had issue among others, a son:

1. JOHN, (ii).

II. JOHN BAIRD, (born in 1664—died Feb. 2, 1748), presumed to be a son of William Baird, of Grange, may instead have been a grandson or son of John Berd, of Gortevy, whose name appears on the undated Hearth Money Roll for Donagheady Parish, together with that of William Baird, of Grange. His tombstone, a flat slab, is badly broken, and partly illegible. The tradition is that he was twice married. By his second wife Jean, (born in 1684—died Nov. 2, 1770), he had issue, among others, a son:

1. WILLIAM, (iii).

III. WILLIAM BAIRD, (born in 1715—died June 20, 1778), son of John and Jean Baird, lived at Thorney Hill, Co. Tyrone. He is buried in the Grange graveyard. He married Martha, (born in 1728—died in 1798), surname not ascertained; they had issue:

1. JOHN, went to America. He married Miss Walker.

2. ALEXANDER, (died unm.), inherited the Thorney Hill estate. Twins.

3. WILLIAM, (iv).

4. MARGARET, married James Pollock.

5. JAMES, (v).

6. AROHBALD, (born in 1762—died unm.), was an apprentice in Londonderry at his father's death.

7. ANDREW, was at school at his father's death and was to serve an apprenticeship to an apothecary. He became a surgeon in the Royal Navy, and was made the recipient of a silver pitcher, the gift of Lord Nelson, which is still preserved at Aughermoy. The inscription upon it is as follows:

Presented to

Andrew Beard, Esq., M. D.

As a mark of esteem for his humane attention
to the gallant officers and men who
were wounded off Boulogne
on the 16th of Aug., 1801,
from their Commander in Chief
Vice Admiral the Rt. Hon. Horatio
Lord Viscount Nelson,
Duke of Bronte, &c.

Dr. Andrew Baird became the owner of an estate known as Aughermoy in 1829, which he purchased from William Baird, the younger, third son of his brother, William. He replaced the old house by a new structure, still standing, which was once a hand-

some mansion, and laid out the grounds around it in an elaborate manner. They are now falling into decay from neglect. The farm buildings had walls around them after the manner of the bawn of the olden time in Ireland.

8. CATHARINE.

9. MARY.

IV. WILLIAM BAIRD, (born in 1797—died in 1844), son of William Baird of Thorney Hill, was one of the owners, with his brother John, of the estate near Dunamana, called Aughtermoy. If this property was acquired by William Baird of Thorney Hill, it was conveyed to John and William jointly in their father's life time. By Articles of Agreement made July 25, 1778, between John Baird, eldest son and heir of William Baird, and William Baird, the younger, third son of said William Baird, they agreed to divide the one undivided moiety. William Baird sold to his brother Andrew, R. N., Sept. 28, 1829. He was then an old man, but he lived for fifteen years afterward. Mr. Baird married(1), Mary, surname not mentioned; they had issue:

1. WILLIAM, a physician, married Mary McCreigh, and had two sons: James and William, and a daughter, Mary, married ——— Wood.

2. VIOLET, unm.

3. SARAH, married William Tee.

Mr. Baird married (2), ——— Hamilton; they had issue:

1. JAMES.

2. JOHN.

3. HAMILTON.

4. THOMAS.

V. JAMES BAIRD, son of William Baird, of Thorney Hill, married and had issue:

1. ARCHIBALD, (vi).

2. JOHN, a physician.

3. ANDREW, a captain in the Royal Navy.

4. (Daughter).

5. (Daughter).

VI. ARCHIBALD BAIRD, son of James Baird, inherited Aughtermoy from his uncle, Dr. Andrew Baird. He married (1), Mary White; they had issue:

1. ANDREW, living in 1902, at Aughtermoy.

2. MARGARET, married (1), ——— Hamilton; (2), ——— Dougherty.

3. HARRIET, unm., living (1902), at Aughtermoy.

Mr. Baird married (2), Mary Jane Hamilton; they had one son and seven daughters.

(To be continued)

TODD FAMILY.

BASED ON THE MS. OF MRS. EMILY TODD HELM.

(Continued from page 278)

CL. MARY SMITH PARKER, (born April 5, 1788—died Aug 26, 1848), daughter of Capt. Robert and Mary (Smith) Parker, married Sept. 26, 1808. Dr. Peter Washington Little, (born Feb. 13, 1784—died July 1, 1848), presumed to be a son of Peter and Susanna Little, of Mount Joy township, Adams Co., Pa. Dr. Little settled at Mercersburg after his marriage, where he practiced his profession for many years. He was a man of fine attainments and a skillful physician. He was postmaster, 1822-27, and trustee of Marshall College and Secretary of the Board, 1836-48. Dr. Peter W. and Mary S. (Parker) Little had issue:

1. SUSANNA, (born July 18, 1809—died May 5, 1839), married Dec. 8, 1835, Rev. George B. Porter, a Presbyterian minister; they had one son, Cephas Little. b. June 10, 1837, d. March 19, 1872.

2. MARY PARKER, married David Zeller. (cclxxxiv).

3. ELIZABETH SMITH, married Robert M. Bard. (cclxxxv).

4. ROBERT PARKER. (cclxxxvi).

5. LOUISA CATHARINE, married Rev. George W. Williard, (cclxxxvii).

6. NANCY JANE FINDLAY, born Aug. 10, 1826; died Oct. 24, 1895.

7. BENJAMIN RUSH, (born May 8, 1829—died Dec. 7, 1857), was graduated at Marshall College, Mercersburg, in 1847. He married April 23, 1856, Anna Mary Schley, (born Sept. 13, 1833—died May 10, 1860), daughter of David and Georgeana (Clem) Schley, of Frederick, Md.; they had no issue.

There seems to be no reason to doubt that Dr. Little, of Mercersburg, was descended from one if not both of the early Klein families of Adams Co., Pa., translated Little in accordance with the policy of the Proprietary government of Pennsylvania. The ancestors of these families were respectively Ludwig Little, who settled in Germany township, near Littlestown, and Casper Little, who became a farmer in Mt. Joy township, near Two Taverns.

While the probabilities of Dr. Little's relationship to one of the two Little families as indicated in the following accounts are

very strong, with a possibility of his descent from both through Henry and Magdalena (Little) Little, the most painstaking inquiry and investigation have failed to establish anything that can be accepted as absolute proof of it. With this explanation the subjoined accounts of the descendants of Ludwig and Casper Little are published. It is hoped that this publication will result in more complete information.

DESCENDANTS OF LUDWIG LITTLE.

LUDWIG LITTLE, alias Klein, (born in Switzerland, or Germany—died at or near Littlestown, in 1786), emigrated to Pennsylvania in the ship Samuel. Capt. Hugh Percy, landing at Philadelphia, Aug. 30, 1737. He settled in what is now Germany township, Adams Co., Pa. At the time of his death he owned three lots in the town of Petersburg (Littlestown), laid out by his son, Peter, in 1765. His will, which was dated Aug. 12, 1785, and probated Oct. 4, 1786, was signed "Klein," but it is indexed "Little" in the York county records. The name of his wife was Mary Eva, surname not ascertained. Ludwig and Mary Eva Little had issue:

1. PETER, (ii).
2. FREDERICK, (iii).
3. MARGARET, married ——— Franciscus.

II. PETER LITTLE, alias Klein, (born Jan. 27, 1724—died April 7, 1783), son of Ludwig and Mary Eva Little, was brought to Pennsylvania by his parents in 1737. He obtained a patent, Sept. 18, 1760, for 311 acres of land in Germany twp., York, now Adams county, on which he laid out the town of Petersburg, in 1765. According to the original plan it consisted of fifty-seven lots, 66x254 feet. Each purchaser was required to build a dwelling house eighteen feet square within three years. Although the deeds recited that it was to be called Petersburg forever, the German part of the population named it "Kleina steddle" from the outset, and it soon became known in English as "Peter Little's town." Then the name Peter was dropped, and the village took its present name of Littlestown. This confusion led to a blunder in Appleton's "Cyclopedia of American Biography" that has in it something of the irony of fate, Peter Klein's son, Peter Little, of Maryland, being described as born at Petersburg, Huntingdon Co., Pa. On his tombstone the name of the founder of Littlestown is Peter Klein. He married Ursula Schreiber; they had issue:

1. BARBARA, married Matthew Galt.
2. MICHAEL, married July 25, 1778, Mary Quinner.
3. CATHARINE, (born Feb. 4, 1755—died Dec. 13, 1839), married (1), ——— McSherry; (2), John Young, (born Dec. 17, 1760—died April 21, 1844), son of Peter and ——— (Burkhardt) Young, and had issue: Sarah, married Henry Felty, s. of Henry Felty, and had Catharine, m. ——— Gaiselman, Rebecca, m. ——— Young, Anna M., m. ——— Faver, and Henry; and Samuel P., (b. Jan. 18, 1818), m. (1), Margaret Will, dau. of George Will, and had John A., Clara

A., Sarah, Charles S., and Laura; he m. (2), Cecilia C. Will, a sister of his first wife.

4. MARY.

5. ELIZABETH.

6. SUSANNA, married John Crapster, (iv).

7. LUDWIG.

8. JOSEPH.

9. PETER, (v).

III. FREDERICK LITTLE, (born in 1737—died Aug. 15, 1811), son of Ludwig and Mary Eva Little, lived near Littlestown, Adams Co., Pa. He married Dorothy, surname unknown, (born in 1739—died Sept. 24, 1825), and had issue:

1. ANNA MARY, (born Nov. 29, 1760—died Oct. 9, 1823), married Peter Crabs, or Crebbs, (born in 1745—died Oct. 24, 1841), of Littlestown, Pa.

2. ELIZABETH, married Joseph Strealy.

3. BARBARA, (born June 16, 1764—died Sept. 14, 1843), married Jacob Brothers, (born in 1759—died Feb. 24, 1815), who was 3rd sergeant of Capt. Andrew Forman's company, Y. C. M., guarding British prisoners at York in 1781.

4. FREDERICK, (vi).

5. MAGDALENA, married Henry Little, (See descendants of Casper Little).

6. OATHARINE, married John Aughinbaugh.

7. DOROTHY, married Abraham King.

8. HANNAH.

9. DAVID.

10. SUSANNA.

IV. SUSANNA LITTLE, (born July 1, 1766—died June 23, 1855), daughter of Peter and Ursula (Schreiber) Little, married Dec. 15, 1783, John Crapster (born Sept. 1, 1761—died Sept. 19, 1824), and had issue:

1. ABRAHAM, born Oct. 10, 1784.

2. PETER, (born Dec. 29, 1785), married Nov. 15, 1807, Elizabeth Hobbs.

3. BASIL, (born Oct. 9, 1787), married (1), June 27, 1809, Harriet Dorsey; (2), Oct. 1, 1816, Harriet Watkins.

4. SOPHIA, born Jan. 3, 1790; died young.

5. MARY, (born April 20, 1791), married Dec. 6, 1810, Henry Hickson.

6. JOSEPH.

7. JOHN, (born July 1, 1794—died in St. Louis, Feb. 19, 1873), married May 3, 1819, Frances B. Storb.

8. SOPHIA, (born Dec. 18, 1795), married Nov. 29, 1811, Solomon Jennings.

9. MARGARET, born Nov. 27, 1799.

10. EVALINA L., (born Dec. 22, 1801—died Mar 29, 1883), married Jan. 18, 1820, Walter O'Neal.

11. WILLIAM LITTLE, (born Sept. 15, 1804—died in St. Louis, married (1) Nov. 6, 1825, Mary E. Swope; (2), Ayarilla Bull.

12. SUSANNA ELIZABETH.

13. ANN MARIA, born June 7, 1808.

V. PETER LITTLE, (born at Littlestown, Adams Co., Pa., in 1773—died in Baltimore Co., Md., Feb. 5, 1830), son of Peter and Ursula (Schreiver) Little, was educated in the common schools and learned a trade. Removing to Maryland, he settled at Freedom, Carroll Co., and was one of the few mechanics who have been sent from the workshop to Congress. He was chosen as a Federalist from Maryland and served from Nov. 4, 1811, till March 3, 1813, and being again elected from Dec. 2, 1816, till March 3, 1829. He was appointed by President Madison, colonel of the 38th U. S. Inf., May 19, 1813, and served until June 15, 1815. Peter Little was a man of business, faithful to his friends and kind to all men. He lived at the village of Freedom, four miles from Sykesville, adjacent to Morgan's Run and Piney Falls. He was of a family that settled in the district in 1765, now in Carroll Co., Md. He was buried in the M. E. graveyard, near Freedom. Mr. Little married Catharine, surname not ascertained, (born in 1788—died July 18, 1867); they had issue:

1. ANNABELLA.

VI. FREDERICK LITTLE, (died in 1824), presumed to be a son of Frederick and Dorothy Little, married Catharine Weikert; they had issue:

1. GEORGE, lived near Harper's Ferry, W. Va. He was twice married and had issue.

2. FREDERICK, married but died early.

3. DAVID, married ——— Plunkard.

4. SAMUEL, (vii).

5. MICHAEL.

6. DANIEL, married and had a son, Daniel.

7. JONATHAN.

8. ELIZA, never married

9. ELIZABETH, married (1), ——— Ensminger; (2), ——— Snyder.

10. IRENE.

VII. SAMUEL LITTLE, son of Frederick and Catharine (Weikert) Little, married Rachel Sweeney, daughter of John and Hester (Miller) Sweeney; they had issue:

1. HARRIET, married Rev. William Copp; they had issue: Mary, Jennie and Mossheim.

2. MARY, married Alexander Berryhill; they had issue: Alexander, Mary, and a son and daughter.

3. ELIZA, died unm.

4. ALEXANDER, living at Gettysburg, Pa. He married Lavinia Clapsaddle, daughter of David and Mary (McIlvaine) Clapsaddle; they had issue: John F., Anna B., Alice V., Walter and Effie B.

5. LOUISA, married Levi Casby; they had issue: Martha, Maggie, Augustus, Samuel, and two daughters.

6. SAMUEL, living at Gettysburg, Pa. He married Rebecca Jane Wibley, daughter of Joseph and Rebecca (Boyer) Wibley; they had issue: Robert, Annie, William and Ruth.

7. JAMES A., living near Two Taverns, Adams Co., Pa. He married Elizabeth Lightner, daughter of Nathaniel and Catharine (Musser) Lightner; they had issue: Minnie May, Cora B., m. Harry Daugher; Elva, m. Harry Shaner; and had Howard; Charles Edgar; Harry; Norman; Bertha; Mary; Orville; Katy, dec'd and Ralph, dec'd.

There is a number of Little families in Adams Co., Pa., claiming to be descended from Peter Little, the founder of Littlestown; among these are the descendants of Frederick (vi) and of the following.

1. HENRY, (viii).

VIII. HENRY LITTLE, presumed to be a descendant of Peter Little, (ii), learned the trade of a spinning-wheel maker at Hanover, Pa., and lived at Littlestown and later at Hunterstown. He married ——— Holabaugh; they had issue:

1. JACOB, (born in 1797—died in 1860), was a chair-maker. He married Mary Eckenrode, of Path Valley; they had issue: Elizabeth, m. William Widner, and had Frank, Clayton and William; Catharine, dec'd.; Sarah, dec'd.; Susan, (d. in 1905), m. William Garlinger, and had William, Kate and Minnie; and Henry, m. Margaret Cashman, and had Harry, Sarah Ellen and Mame.

2. DAVID, (born Dec. 5, 1800—died Jan. 28, 1870), married Nancy Mollison, (born Nov. 1, 1806—died Sept. 18, 1871), and they had issue: John, Samuel, George, m. ——— Dallas; Henry, Margaret, Lydia, Ann, Susan, Eliza and Harriet.

3. HENRY, married ——— Grimes; they had issue: George W., and Margaret, m. ——— Englebert.

4. JOHN, married ——— Cassat; they had issue.

5. MARGARET.

6. SUSAN, married Richard Frame; they had issue: John and Margaret.

7. ELIZABETH, married Samuel Frame; they had no children.

8. MARY, married James Wolf; they had issue.

DESCENDANTS OF CASPER LITTLE.

CASPER KLEIN, alias LITTLE, (born at Zwißbrücken, Switzerland, or Manheim, Germany—died in Mount Joy township, Adams Co., Pa., in Oct., or Nov., 1783), emigrated to Pennsylvania on the ship "Lesbie," landing at Philadelphia, Oct. 7, 1749. The name in German was Klein, but its English equivalent, Little, was adopted in accordance with the policy of the province of Pennsylvania. He was a farmer and settled in Mount Joy township, Adams Co., Pa., near the village of Two Taverns. There is reason to believe that he was twice married. By his first he had issue:

1. JOHN, died in 1805.

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2. JOSEPH, served in Capt. Andrew Forman's company, guarding British prisoners at York in 1781.

3. ANDREW, (ii).

4. HENRY, (iii).

5. DAVID, died in 1806. He married Rachel, surname unknown; they had issue: Elias, David, Andrew, Elizabeth and Susan.

6. VERONICA.

7. SAMUEL, a resident in Mt. Joy twp., in 1799.

8. GEORGE.

Mr. Little married (2), Susanna ———, who survived him many years; they had issue:

1. SUSANNA.

2. ADAM.

3. CATHARINE, (born in 1773), married Frederick Miller.

4. JACOB, (died at Baltimore in 1826), left his estate to his sister, Catharine Miller, for her care of his aged mother, and to his niece, Susana Little, daughter of his brother, Dr. Peter W. Little.

5. HANNAH, (died of cholera in 1832), married William Runkel, son of Rev. John William and Catharine (Nies) Runkel, who studied medicine and practiced his profession at Germantown. He lived in the Nutz house in Main street, that was once the home of Count Balusky, a French emigrant of the Reign of Terror. He was captain of the Germantown Blues, and served at Camp Dupont in 1812. He commanded the Northern Liberty Guards in the battalion of Major Samuel Sparks in the service of the United States from Sept. 16, to Dec. 31, 1814. He was Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia, 1825-29. They had issue: John Wilhelm, b. March 22, 1805; Theodore Lillenthal, (b. April 25, 1808), a physician; Edwin, b. March 4, 1811; Catharine; Levesa Lassina, b. March 23, 1814; and Aletha Malvina, b. July 19, 1815.

6. PETER, (ci).

These names, taken from the York Co. Records, are identical with those of Casper Little's children, but some discrepancies occur. For instance, the age of Peter Little, the youngest son, was given as four years, when application was made for the appointment of a guardian for him, in 1785. Besides, there is a tradition that Dr. Little had a sister, Henrietta, who married Joshua P. Christ, of Hagerstown, Md.

II. ANDREW LITTLE, son of Casper and ——— Little, was a soldier of the Revolution, serving as fifer in Capt. Hugh Campbell's company of Col. Robert McPherson's battalion, Y. C. M., in 1776. He was a farmer in Mount Joy township, Adams Co., Pa., near Two Taverns. The surname of Mr. Little's wife was Knight; they had issue:

1. ANDREW, (iv).

2. RICHARD, married Mrs. Margaret Ashbaugh, born at Ogden; they had issue: Catharine Polly, m. Henry Gerlach; and Robert Aquilla, died unm.

3. JESSE, (born Feb. 28, 1797), married Margaret Grier.

4. SARAH F., (born April 10, 1793—died Nov. 8, 1886), married Victor Hause, (born in 1793—died May 9, 1861), and had issue among others: Margaret J., and Cassandra.

5. ANNA.

6. MARTHA.

7. JEMIMA, married ——— Sourbier.

8. CATHARINE, (born Feb. 28, 1787—died Jan. 29, 1864), married Jan. 5, 1809, Henry Heagen, (born May 15, 1786—died Nov. 11, 1848), and had issue: Nelson, Henry, John W., Mary, m. Rev. Joseph Sherfy; Catharine, m. Aug. 31, 1820, Robert Linn; Anne F., Amanda, m. (1), George Droup, (2), Daniel Peters; Esther Alvina, m. Wesley Bertman, and Susanna, m. (1), Charles Quantrill, (2), David Reiffe.

9. MARGARET, married ——— George.

10. ELIZABETH, married Andrew Banker, (born Nov. 2, 1807—died April 15, 1895), of Chambersburg, Pa.; they had issue: Jacob, Maria, Sarah and Mary Catharine.

III. HENRY LITTLE, (died in 1810), son of Casper and ——— Little, served in Capt. Hugh Campbell's company of Col. Robert McPherson's battalion, Y. C. M., in 1776. He married Magdalena Little, daughter of Frederick and Dorothy Little, (see descendants of Ludwig Little). They had five sons, and five daughters. His will was probated in Adams Co., Jan. 7, 1811. The names of his children mentioned in his will are as follows:

1. JACOB, (born March, 1786—died Aug. 13, 1859), married Sophia ———, (born in 1814—died Nov. 26, 1857), and had issue.

2. HENRY, (died in January or February, 1860), married Mary, surname unknown; they had issue: Catharine, Sarah, Susanna, Mary Ann, Elizabeth, Julian and Henry.

3. DAVID, (born Feb. 8, 1793—died Jan. 4, 1864), married April 9, 1816, Mary Hoke, (born Jan. 1, 1792—died Oct. 16, 1862), daughter of Jacob Hoke.

4. MARY, died before her father.

IV. ANDREW LITTLE, (born March 17, 1784—died Dec. 22, 1845), son of Andrew and ——— (Knight) Little, removed from Adams to Franklin county, and settled near St. Thomas. He married Mary Grier, (born Dec. 31, 1801—died Oct. 6, 1862), and had issue:

1. GEORGE GRIER, born March 22, 1824; died Dec. 17, 1880.

2. EDMUND H., born Jan. 9, 1827; died Nov. 24, 1864. He served in the 6th Pa. Reserves.

3. THADDUES STEVENS, born April 1, 1829; died in Miss. Nov. 23, 1895.

4. JESSE, born April 9, 1832, (West Point, Miss.), married Rebecca Charlton.

5. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, born July 24, 1834; died in Ill. Feb. 20, 1856.

6. LOUISA, born April 30, 1837, married J. Warren Seibert.

7. JEMIMA HAUSE, born April 30, 1837; died July 29, 1873. married Lodiska Hall.

CII. ELIZABETH PORTER, (born Aug. 25, 1792—died Dec. 1, 1847). daughter of Stephen and Margaret (McFarland) Porter, married Feb. 25, 1813, Robert Stinson, a farmer in Norriton township, Montgomery Co., Pa.; they had issue:

1. STEPHEN PORTER, (born Dec. 5, 1813—died Nov. 25, 1880), was a member of the firm of McKay & Stinson, of Norristown, Pa. He married March 14, 1844, Agnes McCleary Jamison, (died June 9, 1845), and they had one daughter, Agnes Jamison, who lives at Norristown.

2. JOHN ELIJAH, born Jan. 21, 1816; died unm., March 3, 1871.

3. GEORGE WASHINGTON, born Dec. 12, 1817; died unm., July 17, 1847.

4. MARY HENDERSON, born Nov. 14, 1819; died unm., Feb. 11, 1889

5. MARGARET P., (born Oct. 2, 1821—died Sept. 24, 1846), married March 20, 1845, Edward Evans, Jr.: they had issue: Laura, died in infancy.

6. ELIZABETH, born Aug. 25, 1823; drowned in the Johnstown flood, May 30, 1889.

7. CHARLES H., (cclxxxviii).

8. FRANCIS GRANGER, (born Oct. 20, 1828—died Dec. 29, 1904), lived at Norristown, Pa. He married May 22, 1862, Mary Anne Sands; they had three sons who died young. His widow survives.

9. ROBERT BURNS, (born Dec. 6, 1830—died Oct. 11, 1903), removed to Anna, Union Co., Ill. He served with distinction through the civil war. He entered the service of the United States as a lieutenant in the 9th Ill. Inf., and was promoted to be captain within nine months. He served on General Morgan's staff in the Army of the Tennessee, and participated in Sherman's March to the Sea. After the civil war he was a lieutenant-colonel in the Ill. Nat. Guard, and served as Inspector of Brigade. He was a member of the Illinois Legislature, in which he served as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. He married Dec. 20, 1870, Martha King; they had no children.

10. JANE, married Cyrus Johnston Shick, (cclxxxix)

CIII. WILLIAMINA PORTER, daughter of Stephen and Margaret (McFarland) Porter, married in 1804 or 1813, William Hamill, (born in Ireland in 1786—died at Norristown, Pa., in 1859), son of John and Elizabeth (Reynolds) Hamill. He was a nephew of Robert Hamill,

who married Isabella Todd. William and Williamina Hamill had issue.

1. CLARISSA D., lives at Norristown.
2. MARGARETTA P., married Rev. Owen E. Shannon, (ccxc).
3. JOHN R., died unm., aged 20.
4. STEPHEN PORTER, (ccxc).

CIV. ELIZABETH McFARLAND, (born Sept. 16, 1796—died March 6, 1828), daughter of John and Rebecca (Shannon) McFarland, married Andrew Crawford, (born March 11, 1790—died Aug. 25, 1834), and had issue:

1. ALEXANDER LONG, (ccxcii).
2. REBECCA CAROLINE, born in 1817; died Sept 26, 1824.
3. JOHN McFARLAND, (ccxciii).
4. GEORGE W., (ccxciv).
5. JAMES ANDREW, (ccxcv).
6. EUGENE PERRY, died June 19, 1826, aged six months.
7. ISABELLA LONG, born in 1828; died aged one day.

CV. MYRA McFARLAND, daughter of John and Rebecca (Shannon) McFarland, married Hugh Crawford, a brother of Andrew; they had issue:

1. (Daughter), died in infancy.
2. ISABEL, married Charles Ernest, of Plymouth township, Montgomery Co., Pa.; they had issue: William m. ——— Lewis; Mary m. Edward Major; Myra and John.

CVI. JAMES McFARLAND, (died April 19, 1850) son of John and Rebecca (Shannon) McFarland, removed to Mercer, Pa., where he was living at the time of his death. After his decease his family removed to Galesburg, Ill. He married Dec. 30, 1828, Mary McCloskey; they had issue:

1. ELIZABETH ANN, died in 1854.
2. CARRIE R., married John C. Stewart, of Galesburg, Ill.; they had issue: Mary, Maud and Alice C.
3. MARGARET J., married William S. Handley, of Hinsdale, Mich.
4. JOHN, removed to Galesburg, Ill. He married Mary Leavenworth; they had issue: Chauncey L. and James.

5. MARY, married John W. Merriman, of Chicago, Ill.; they had issue: Carrie S.

6. SARAH, dec'd.

7. DAVID M., lives at West Chester, Pa. He married Mary M. Rothrock; they had issue: Charles Tatum James Rothrock, dec'd., Elizabeth, Mary, dec'd., Hettie, dec'd., and George.

CVII. ARTHUR McFARLAND, son of John and Rebecca (Shannon) McFarland, married Lydia Getty; they had issue:

1. ANN E., born Feb. 3, 1833; died young

2. HARRIET, married in 1856. George P. Shaw, of Brazil, Ind.; they had one daughter, Ida, (born in 1857). m. George Jones, and have Hattie, b. 1876.

CVIII. REBECCA JOANNA McFARLAND, daughter of John and Rebecca (Shannon) McFarland, married in 1835, Z. Mattheys; they had issue:

1. JOHN, died unm., aged 21.

2. EMMA, married Walter Brown, of Philadelphia; they had issue: Clara, Horace, Edward, Alberta, Bessie, and Walter, dec'd.

3. CAROLINE, married Sylvester Crosslev, of Philadelphia; they had issue: Clifford, Mabel and Nora.

4. MARIAN, married Joseph St. Clair Evans; they had issue: Frank, Arthur and Nettie.

5. BESSIE, died unm., aged 26.

6. MARGARET J., died young.

CIX. MARY McFARLAND, (born Nov. 26, 1813—died Dec. 1, 1854), daughter of John and Rebecca (Shannon) McFarland, married Sept. 16, 1841, John S. King, (born in Charlestown twp., Chester Co., Pa., April 26, 1813—died at Sharon, Pa., Dec. 4, 1864), son of Philip and Susanna King. She was his second wife. Mr. King was engaged in mercantile business in Chester county, until 1864, when he removed to Mercer county with his brother-in-law, James McFarland. He engaged in the manufacture of iron at Big Bend, was superintendent of a turnace near New Wilmington, and finally went to Sharon and engaged in mining and shipping coal. John S. and Mary (McFarland) King had issue:

1. KATE YOUNG, married William O. Leslie, of Sharon; they had issue: Frank R., John S. and Grace.

2. MYRA S., married H. W. Abell McMartin, of Raton, N. M.

3. ARTHUR McFARLAND, lives in Arkansas. He

married Amelia Clepper; they had issue: Mary Clepper and Sadie Clepper.

4. MARY W., married Dec., 1873, George D. Devitt, (born in 1844), son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Dean) Devitt, of Canada, who is engaged in iron manufacture at Sharpsville, Mercer Co., Pa.; they had issue: Carrie E., Kate L., dec'd., and John K.

CX. JAMES B. McFARLAND, (dec'd), son of James and Mary (Neily) McFarland, lived in Philadelphia, and was a member of the firm of Potts, Reynolds & Co., and later of McFarland, Tatman & Co. He married and had issue:

1. MARY, married Harry R. Gumoney; they had issue: Henry, James McFarland and Mary.

2. ANNIE, married Charles Lukens, of Conshohocken, Pa.; they had issue: Margaret M., William W., George F., and Mary S.

3. JAMES PORTER, married Margaret Roberts; they had issue: James B.

CXI. GEORGE McFARLAND, (born March 20, 1811—died June 7, 1879), son of Dr. James and Mary (Neily) McFarland, as a young man lived with his uncle, Stephen Porter. He was a manufacturer of woolen goods at Gulph Mills, Montgomery Co., Pa. He married Nov. 25, 1849, Mary Cornog; they had issue:

1. GEORGE CLINTON, died in infancy.

2. ELBRIDGE, (born May 4, 1853), was graduated a civil engineer in the Polytechnic College, Phila., in 1872. He served in his father's mill, in which he became a partner. He married Oct. 9, 1900, Martha Conrad, (born Sept. 29, 1868), daughter of Edwin and Annie (Yerkes) Conrad.

3. JAMES ARTHUR, (born March 10, 1857), was educated at Mt. Pleasant Academy, Boyertown, and is engaged in the agricultural implement business at Norris-town, Pa. He married April 22, 1880, Annie Walker, (born Jan. 11, 1861), daughter of Matthias and Eliza (Rambo) Walker; they had issue: Mary C., b. May 23, 1881; Eliza W., b. Oct. 21, 1882; Emma Merritt, b. Dec. 13, 1884; and George Matthias, b. Oct. 18, 1889, d. Dec. 20, 1889.

4. JOHN, (born Feb. 14, 1859), was educated at Mt. Pleasant Academy, Boyertown; he served in his father's mill, and is treasurer of the George McFarland Company.

CXII ANN (NANCY) TODD, daughter of John and Jane (Snodgrass) Todd, married Jan. 5, 1809. John Jenkins, (born Aug. 5, 1784—died at North Wales, Oct. 5, 1880), son of John and Elizabeth Jenkins; they had issue.

1. NAOMI, married Abel Lukens, (ccxcvi).
2. CHARLES TODD, (ccxcvii).
3. JANE, married Samuel Rhoads. (ccxcviii).
4. ANN TODD, married Jacob B. Rhoads. (ccxcix)
5. SILAS T., (born March 11, 1821), married Eliza Morgan.
6. JOHN T., (ccc).
7. MILTON, (ccci).

This Jenkin, now Jenkins, family was descended from Jenkin Jenkin, (born in Wales, in 1659—died Sept. 15, 1745), a member of the Society of Friends, who emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1729, with his wife Mary, (born in 1690—died Nov. 27, 1764), and settled near Lansdale, Montgomery Co.; they had issue:

1. JOHN, (ii).
2. MARY, died unm.
3. JENKIN, married ——— Thomas, and had issue: David, Elizabeth, m. John Banes; Hannah, Dina, and Eleanor, m. ——— McPherson.
4. ELIZABETH, married John Hawksworth, son of Peter and Mary Hawksworth; they had seven children.

II. JOHN JENKIN, (born in Wales, Feb. 15, 1719—died in 1803 or 1804), son of Jenkin and Mary Jenkin, married Sarah Hawksworth, (born in 1720—died June 16, 1794), and they had issue:

1. JOHN, (iii).
2. LEVI, married Susan Shieve; they had issue: John S., a Baptist minister; and Levi, married Sarah Smith, and had Joseph S.
3. ANN, married Hugh Kousty.
4. EDWARD, (born July 12, 1758—died in 1829), married Sarah Foulk, daughter of Theophilus Foulk; they had issue: Charles F., m. Mary Lancaster; Ann, d. unm.; Jesse, m. Mary R. Ambler; Margaret, m. Peter C. Evans; Rachel, m. Meredith Conrad; and Caleb, d. y.
5. JESSE, born in 1760; died unm., in 1794.
6. ELIZABETH, married Owen Hughes; they had eight children.

7. MARY, married Peter Wentz; they had seven children.
8. SARAH, married Isaac Lewis; they had three children.

III. JOHN JENKINS, (born in 1742—died June 13, 1805), son of John and Sarah (Hawksworth) Jenkin, married Elizabeth Lukens (born May 24, 1772), widow of Abraham Lukens: they had issue:

1. OWEN, married Mary Tennis.
2. SARAH, married Peter Hawksworth.
3. JESSE, married Mary Aaron.
4. JOHN, (cxii).

5. EDWARD, (born April 9, 1776), married in 1812, Margaret Servor; they had issue: Lydia, d. y.; Philip S., (b. Aug. 23, 1816), m. Nov. 4, 1845, Hanah Zeiber and had Edward, Lancaster, m. Aug. 1874 Lizzie Freas, Sylvester, Mary Ann, Sarah, Deborah, and Arthur M.; Mary Ann, (b. April 13, 1818), m. Charles D. Matthews; and Charles D., (b. April 14, 1822), m. Tacy Styer.

6. ELIZABETH, married Issacher Rhoads.

CXIII. NAOMI TODD, daughter of John and Jane (Snodgrass) Todd, married William Harrar; they had issue:

1. JOHN, married Elizabeth Bender; they had four daughters.

2. SUSAN, married John Griffith; they had issue: Austin, Abel and Judson.

3. WILHELMINA.

4. ISABELLA, married Benjamin Rich, and had a daughter, Annie, who married her cousin, ——— Rich.

5. ANNIE, married John Wilson; they had no children.

6. WILLIAM, married ——— Rogers; they had issue; four daughters: Annie, m. William Achenbach, Ella, m. Charles Young; ——— m. ——— Diamond; and ——— m. Dr. ——— Lyon.

7. JANE, married Abraham Markley; they had issue John, m. Emma Stemple; Wilhelmina, unm.; Jennie, m. ——— Kratz. of Lansdale, Pa.; and Kincade, dec'd.

CXIV. ELLINOR TODD, daughter of John and Jane (Snodgrass) Todd, married (1), ——— Matthias; they had issue:

1. (Son).

She married (2), Joshua Woodward; they had no children.

CXV. ISABELLA TODD, daughter of John and Jane (Snodgrass) Todd, married John Evans; they had issue:

1. DAVID.

2. HENRY.

CXVI. WILLIAM LYTLE TODD, son of Robert and Jane (Lytle) Todd, married his cousin, Nelly Parker daughter of John and Isabella (Todd) Parker; they had issue:

1. ISABELLA, born in 1813; died in 1818.

2. ROBERT, (cccii).

3. JANE LYTLE, born in 1818; died in 1851.

4. ELIZABETH, married William P. Davis. (cciii).

5. MARGARET BRYAN, married James Brown, (ccxiv).

6. JOHN PARKER, born in 1822; died in infancy.

7. ISABELLA, married Edwin H. Johnson, (ccv).

CXVII. ROBERT TODD, son of Robert and Jane (Lytle, Todd, married Barbara Cosby; they had issue:

1. MARY JANE, married John Evans, (ccvi).

2. ROBERT, killed in Texas.

3. WILLIAM, died in Washington, D. C.

4. ELIZA, (died in 1879), married Dr. McVeigh, of Florence, Ala.

5. MATILDA, married William Logan.

CXVIII. ELIZABETH TODD, daughter of David and Mary (McFarland) Todd, married Dec. 26, 1816, Thomas Jones, son of Enoch and Sarah (Davis) Jones, who was a farmer near the Warren tavern in the Great Valley, Chester Co., Pa. He conducted the Cedar Hollow lime kilns, and two lumber yards—one at Lumberville and the other at West Chester. He was a Justice of the Peace for nineteen years, and an Associate Judge of Chester and Delaware counties that escorted Lafayette in 1825. Judge Thomas and Elizabeth Jones had issue:

1. MARY TODD, married John Mustin, (ccvii).

2. SARAH, married John M. Phillips, (ccviii).

3. CAROLINE, died unm.

4. ELIZABETH, died unm.

5. DAVID TODD, (ccix).

6. MARTHA D., married Isaac Acker, (cccx).

7. CHARLOTTE PORTER, died unm.

8. EUGENE K., died unm.

Judge Jones was descended from Griffith John, a native of Wales, who came to Pennsylvania about 1712, and settled in Tredyfrin township, Chester Co., where he died in 1753, and was buried in the graveyard of the Great Valley Baptist Church. He married and had issue:

1. SAMUEL, (ii).

2. WILLIAM.

3. THOMAS.

4. MARGARET, married June 8, 1739, Evan James.

II. SAMUEL JONES, son of Griffith John, was living on his father's farm during the Revolution. He married Nov. 10, 1764, Sylvia Spicer; they had issue:

1. ENOCH, (iii)

2. WILLIAM, married and had a daughter, who m. ——— Henderson.

3. NATHANIEL, married his brother William's widow.

III. ENOCH JONES, son of Samuel Jones, married Sarah Davis, of Easttown; they had issue:

1. SPICER, went West; he married and had a large family.
2. NATHANIEL, lived near the Great Valley Baptist Church; he married Mary Lawrence.
3. THOMAS, (cxviii).
4. SAMUEL, married Mary Johnson, and had a son and a daughter.

5. JOHN, was a "fierce" Abolitionist. He married (1), Mary Ann McLean; (2), Elizabeth Pennypacker. His son, Horatio Jones, removed to Missouri; he was appointed a Territorial Judge for Nevada by President Lincoln, and was afterward a Judge in St. Louis.

6. ENOCH, was a farmer near Chester Springs, Chester Co., Pa.

7. ELIZABETH, married Joseph Bartholomew.

8. MARTHA, married Capt. Samuel Davis; a daughter m. Dr. Nathan W. Pennypacker.

CXIX. JOHN TODD, (born in 1809—died in 1895), son of David and Margaret (Barber) Todd, was a farmer in the Great Valley, Chester Co., Pa., but late in life he removed to West Chester, where he died. He married in 1834, Martha Heston, (born in 1810), daughter of Isaiah Heston, who was the son of Isaiah Heston, a Revolutionary soldier; they had issue:

1. DAVID, died at Yale College, aged 22 years.
2. ISAAH HESTON, (cccx).
3. GILBERT H., (cccxii).
4. MARGARET, living in Chester Co.
5. MARY LOUISE, married Joseph Meukin, or Munks, of Chester Valley.
6. CHARLOTTE, born in 1850; died March 3, 1870.

CXX. JAMES GETTYS, (died in 1877), son of James and Mary (Todd) Gettys, removed from Gettysburg, Pa., to Athens, East Tennessee. Mr. Gettys married (1), May 15, 1821, Hannah Dickson, (died in Montgomery Co., Pa., in midsummer, 1832), daughter of John Dickson, of Adams Co., Pa.; they had issue:

1. ROBERT.
2. JOHN.
3. JAMES.
4. REBECCA, married Adam Snyder.
5. DAVID.
6. HANNAH, married William T. Todd, (xlii).

Mr. Gettys was married three times.

CXXI. MARY ANN PARKER, daughter of Robert P. and Elizabeth (Porter) Parker, married John C. Richardson; they had issue:

1. JANE, married Minor O'Bannon; they had two daughters.

2. JOHN C., was a Judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri. He married Bettie Lionburger; they had one daughter.

3. SARAH, married John Fey; they had one daughter.

4. ELIZABETH, married June, 1844. Dr. John B. Alexander, (born near Alexandria, Va., Dec. 30, 1820), who was graduated at Transylvania University in 1841. He practiced medicine at Shelbyville, Ky., but removed to Lafayette Co., Mo., in 1846, and settled at Lexington, Mo. Dr. John B. and Elizabeth Alexander had no children.

5. ROBERT PARKER, married ——— Leonard; they had no issue.

CXXII. JAMES PORTER PARKER, son of Robert P. and Elizabeth (Porter) Parker, removed to Port Gibson, Miss., where he died. He married Mary Milligan; they had issue:

1. MARTHA, married ——— Duncan; they had one son.

2. ROBERT.

3. WILLIAM.

4. JOHN.

5. MARY.

6. JAMES.

CXXIII. ANDREW WILLIAM PARKER, son of Robert P. and Elizabeth (Porter) Parker, married Camille Brasher; they had issue: *Corilla* *Camille*

1. CAMILLE, married William D. Irvine; they had issue: William, Lillie, dec'd., Camille, Glover, Robert, Alexander, Charles, Mary, ~~Lella~~, *Lela*, *Harry*, Clara, and Andrew Todd.

CXXIV. JOHN TODD PARKER, son of Robert P. and Elizabeth (Porter) Parker, was a physician. He practiced his profession first at Shelbyville and afterward at Newport, Ky. Dr. Parker married, (1), Jane Logan Allen, daughter of Col. John and Jane (Logan) Allen, and grand-daughter of Gen. Benjamin Logan; they had issue:

1. ELIZABETH JANE, married Samuel Boyd; they had issue: Jane Allen, Kate and Bettie.

Brasher
shier
John
William
Robert
Camille
Corilla
Lela
Harry
Clara
Andrew

2. ANNA MARIA, married William M. Dickson, (cccxiii).

3. ROBERT HENRY, married Sallie Clarke; they had thirteen children.

4. MARY ELIZA, married John J. Dickson, (cccxiv).

5. JOHN ALLEN.

6. JAMES PORTER.

CXXV. MARGARET PARKER, daughter of John and Isabella (Todd) Parker, married David Bryan; they had issue:

1. WILLIAM, (cccxv)

2. NANCY.

3. ELIZABETH.

4. MARGARET.

5. ISABELLA.

6. MARY, married Edward Allen, of Mexico, Mo.

CXXVI. MARY PARKER, daughter of John and Isabella (Todd) Parker, married Joseph Craig; they had issue:

1. MARY, married George Mildrow; they had issue Isabella, John, Charles and Mary.

2. PARKER, (cccxvi).

3. LUCY, married in 1827, her cousin, Newton Craig, son of Reuben Craig, of Georgetown, Ky.; they had nine children, of whom the following survive: Dillard, Florida and Charles W.

4. JOSEPH, moved to Missouri. He married (1), his cousin, ——— Craig, daughter of Samuel Craig: (2). ——— Searce.

5. ELIZA, married (1), Neville Blakemore, and had a son: Joseph Craig. She married (2), Samuel Herndon, of Lexington, Ky.; they had issue: John.

CXXVII. NANCY PARKER, (died in 1851), daughter of John and Isabella (Todd) Parker, married March 19, 1811, William Bowman; they had issue:

1. ROBERT T., (cccxvii).

2. ISABELLA, (b. in 1815—died in 1834), married Thomas Pague; they had no issue.

3. JOHN PARKER, (cccxviii).

4. WILLIAM, (died in 1847), was a volunteer in the war with Mexico, and died from disease contracted in the army.

5. SALLIE, (born in 1829—died in 1859), married in 1846, Henry C. Bowman, of near Lexington, Ky.; they had issue: Anne Belle, Lucy, Sallie and Henry C.

CXXVIII. PARKER E. TODHUNTER, (died in 1867), son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Parker) Todhunter, married Catharine Ryland, (died in 1866), of Virginia: they had issue:

1. JACOB F., (born in 1820), a mute.
2. JOHN, (born in 1822—died in 1852), married Mary C. Hart; they had issue: John Parker, Joseph R. Robert S., Edward M., (dec'd.), and Catharine.
3. JOSEPH RYLAND, born in 1824; died in 1842.
4. ROBERT P., (born in 1827), married Lydia Clarke; they had issue: Susan W., Catharine, (dec'd), Lydia Clarke, James Clarke, and Jenny Ford.
5. EDWIN M., (died unm., in 1871), served in the Confederate army.
6. RYLAND, served in the Confederate army. He married ——— Neal, of Lafayette, Mo.; they had issue: a son and daughter.

CXXIX. JAMES BODLEY, (born March 29, 1770—died Sept. 27, 1826), son of William and Isabella (Parker) Bodley, married Sarah Pritchard, (born in 1773—died Oct. 17, 1821), and they had issue:

1. ANTHONY PRITCHARD, born Feb. 21, 1795.
2. ISABELLA, born Aug. 21, 1796.
3. HANNAH, born Feb. 15, 1798; died in infancy.
4. HANNAH, born Jan. 10, 1800.
5. MARY ANN, born Dec. 12, 1801.
6. WILLIAM, born Feb. 4, 1804; died Jan. 11, 1834.
7. KENNETH, born July 2, 1805.
8. JAMES PARKER, born April 14, 1808.
9. RICHARD PINKERTON, born June 20, 1810.
10. THOMAS JONES, born June 24, 1812.

CXXX. THOMAS BODLEY, son of William and Isabella (Parker) Bodley, removed to Kentucky, and was one of the secretaries of the Lexington Democratic Society in 1793. He was appointed a trustee of Transylvania University in 1818. General Bodley married Catharine Harris Schiell; they had issue:

1. HARRY INNIS, (cccix).
2. WILLIAM S., (cccxx).
3. ANN ISABELLA, married William Hurst, (cccxxi).
4. MARIA INNIS, married Edward B. Church, (cccxxii).
5. HUGH SCHIELL, unm.

6. JAMES BRECKENBRIDGE, died unm.
7. GEORGE W. J., unm.
8. THOMAS, (cccxiii).
9. ELLEN PINDELL, married George H. Gill; they had issue: Harry B., Mary Weston and Anne Isabella
10. CHARLES SCOTT, married Frances Curd; they had one daughter.
11. JOHN FOWLER, married S. H. Reading.
12. CATHARINE, married E. B. Owsley, (cccxiv).

CXXXI. STEWART McGOWAN, (born about 1786—died at Lexington, Ky., in 1859), son of Robert and Mary (Parker) McGowan, married ——— Mastison; they had issue:

1. WILLIAM, dec'd.
2. ROBERT, dec'd.
3. THOMAS, dec'd.
4. MARY, married ——— Weigert: they live in Iowa or Wisconsin.

CXXXII. DAVID McGOWAN, son of Robert and Mary (Parker) McGowan, married in 1808, Nancy Foster, of Lexington; they had issue:

1. MARY PARKER, married William Curd; they had issue: John, and Nannie m. ——— Shelton.
2. JANE W., married James Penny; they had one daughter, Dora, m. Henry Hartman, of New York City.
3. GEORGE, living in Louisville, Ky.
4. CARRIE, living in Louisville, Ky.
5. NANNIE, (dec'd), married ——— Shane.
6. KATE T., (dec'd), married ——— Burt.
7. JOHN, dec'd.
8. DAVID, living in California.
9. JAMES, dec'd.
10. ROBERT, dec'd.
11. WILLIAM, dec'd.

CXXXIII. THOMAS B. McGOWAN. (born in 1794. died at Lexington, Ky., in 1870). married Nancy Pugh: they had issue:

1. JAMES, married and had a son Charles. who went to San Francisco.
2. JOSEPH, married and had three children.
3. THOMAS JEFFERSON.
4. ELLEN, (dec'd), married ——— Vandolson; they had three children.

CXXXIV. HANNAH TODD, daughter of John and

Rachel (Campbell) Todd, married Caleb Harrison; they had issue:

1. JOHN.
2. RACHEL, dec'd.

CXXXV. MARY TODD, daughter of John and Rachel (Campbell) Todd, married Samuel Schenck, who lived at Wilmington, Del.; they had issue:

1. VALERIA.
2. WASHINGTON.
3. ROBERT, dec'd.
4. JANE.
5. KATE.
6. EMMA.
7. ANDREW, dec'd.
8. JOHN.

CXXXVI. ELIZA TODD, daughter of John and Rachel (Campbell) Todd, married Seth Roberts; they had issue:

1. JOHN.
2. MARSHALL.
3. MARY.
4. MATILDA, dec'd.
5. JOANNA.
6. HENRY CLAY, dec'd.
7. JOSEPH, dec'd.
8. LEWIS.
9. JENNIE.

CXXXVII. JOHN TODD, (born April 5, 1830), son of John and Christiana (Boughman-Frank) Todd, was graduated M. D. at the Pennsylvania Medical College in 1857, and practiced his profession at Boyertown, Pa., until 1868, when he removed to Pottstown. He is a member of the Lutheran Church. In politics he is a Democrat, and he was a Democratic candidate for Congress in 1874. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention of 1896. Dr. Todd married (1), March 1, 1857, Ida Amanda Smith, daughter of Jacob K. Smith of Philadelphia; they had issue:

1. AMANDA, married George Kramer, of Philadelphia; they had issue: Jacob, Stanley and Mabel.

Dr. Todd married (2), Nov. 23, 1862, Sarah M. Heller, daughter of Daniel and Mary Heller, of Boyertown; they had issue:

1. BLANCHE, married Irwin G. Kulp, Pottstown, and had issue: Robert and Helen.

2. BERTHA C., married Lyman Byers, of Atlantic City; they had issue: Blanche, John and Clarence.

3. SARAH HELLER, married Maurice E. Gilbert, Mansion House, Pottstown.

4. MARY, married H. I. Schotter, of Allegheny Co., Pa.

5. CLARA, died, aged three years.

6. JOHN, is a telegraph operator and electrician. He married Effie Davis; they have issue: John, Geraldine and Ruth.

7. FLORENCE, died, aged three years.

CXXXVIII. WILLIAM TODD, son of John and Christiana (Boughman-Frank) Todd, married Mary Saylor; they had issue:

1. ELIZABETH STELLA.

2. CHARLES WALLACE BROOKE, married Mary A. ———, (died Aug. 7, 1882), but had no issue.

3. HORACE, lives at The Trappe, Montgomery Co., Pa.

4. WILLIAM.

5. CATHARINE, married ——— Pennypacker; they had issue: Stella and Mary.

CXXXIX. CHRISTIANA TODD, daughter of John and Christiana (Boughman-Frank) Todd, married (1), ——— Townsend; they had issue:

1. OLIVE BRANCH.

Mrs. Townsend married (2), Horace Roger, dec'd.; they had issue:

1. FRANK.

2. GERTRUDE.

3. HORACE, dec'd.

4. MARY.

CXL. SAMUEL TODD, son of John and Christiana (Boughman-Frank) Todd, became a physician. He married Kate Hallman; they had issue:

1. LURUQUA.

2. ALICE.

3. JOHN.

CXLI. CHARLES BROOKE TODD, son of John and Christiana (Boughman-Frank) Todd, married Ada Schwenk; they had issue:

1. EMMA.

2. CHARLES BROOKE.

CXLII. ANDREW TODD, (died in 1875), son of Wil-

liam T. and Hannah (Gettys) Todd, married ——— Harper, of Philadelphia; they had issue:

1. ANDREW M., died in infancy.
2. MARY JANE.
3. DAVID, died young.
4. MARY.
5. MARGARET, married and had two children.

CXLIII. ANDREW TODD McCLINTOCK, (born Feb. 2, 1810), son of Samuel and Hannah (Todd) McClintock, was graduated at Princeton College, and became a member of the Luzerne Co. Bar, practicing his profession at Wilkes-Barre. He was noted as a public spirited citizen. He was an original member of the Wyoming Athenaeum, organized in 1839, and the Wilkes-Barre Law and Literary Association, organized in 1850. He was superintendent of the Sunday School connected with the Wilkes-Barre Presbyterian Church; was one of the first managers of the Hollenback Cemetery, 1850; a member of the first board of trustees of the Wilkes-Barre Female Institute, 1854, and was president of the board; and was one of the founders of the Wilkes-Barre City Hospital, 1870, and a member of the first board of directors, 1873. Mr. McClintock married May, 1841, Augusta Bordley Cist; they had issue:

1. JACOB CIST.
2. HELEN GRINNAN.
3. ALICE MARY, married John Vaughan Darling, a lawyer.
4. ANDREW HAMILTON, a lawyer, married Dec. 1, 1880, Eleanor Wells.
5. JEAN HAMILTON.

CXLIV. LETITIA HAMILL, (born April 2, 1803—died March 5, 1883), daughter of Robert and Isabella (Todd) Hamill, married Sept. 6, 1826, James C. How, a Presbyterian minister, who was licensed by the Presbytery of Philadelphia, Oct. 19, 1825. In 1826 he was ordained pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Springfield, Otsego Co., N. Y. He subsequently lived at Norristown, Pa., and finally settled at St. George's, Newcastle Co., Del. Rev. Dr. James C. and Letitia How had issue:

1. ROBERT HAMILL, (cccxxv).
2. JOHN BLANCHARD, born in 1828; died Jan... 1881.
3. HENRY M., born in 1831; died in 1891.
4. MARY ISABELLA, (born in (1833), married in

1855, James B. Garman, of St. George's, Del.; they had no issue.

5. ANNE ELIZABETH ABBOT, married Thomas Sweeney (cccxxvi).

6. LETITIA HAMILL, born in 1836; died in 1872.

7. JANE M., married S. Hutchison, (cccxxvii).

8. ESTHER C., married Thomas Craven, (cccxxviii).

CXLV. HANNAH HAMILL, (born Jan 27, 1807—died at Trenton, N. J., in 1878), daughter of Robert and Isabella (Todd) Hamill, married April 11, 1826, Charles William Nassau, (born in Philadelphia, April 12, 1804—died Aug. 6, 1878), who was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1821, and entered the Princeton Theological Seminary in 1822, but after a year failing health compelled him to leave that institution, and he finished his studies for the ministry under his pastor, the Rev. Dr. Ezra Styles Ely. He was licensed by the Presbytery of Philadelphia, April 23, 1824, and ordained, Nov. 16, 1825. He was pastor of the Norristown, Norriton and Providence churches, 1825-28; principal of a school for boys at Montgomery Square, 1829-33; supply for his former charge, 1832-33; professor of Latin and Greek in Marion College, Mo., 1836-38; professor of Latin and Greek in Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., 1841-49; president of Lafayette College, 1849-50; and principal of the Female Seminary at Lawrenceville, N. J., 1850-74. He received the degree of D. D. from Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pa., in 1850. He was living at Trenton, N. J., at the time of his death. Rev. Dr. Charles W. and Hannah Nassau had issue:

1. JOSEPH E., (cccxxix).

2. ISABELLA A., (born Jan. 20, 1829), was for many years a missionary at the Gaboon missions of the west coast of Africa.

3. MARY ELIZABETH, born April 9, 1830; died April, 1887.

4. WILLIAM W., (cccxxx).

5. HANNAH, married Edward Wells, (cccxxxi).

6. ROBERT HAMILL, (cccxxxii).

7. LETITIA HAMILL, married Rev. Abraham Gosman, (cccxxxiii).

8. MATILDA, married Jonathan Roberts Lowrie, (cccxxxiv).

9. CHARLES W., (born April 15, 1842), a lawyer at Brooklyn, N. Y. He married in 1879, Charlotte Craft.

10. JAMES, born and died Sept. 15, 1845.

II. EMMA C., (born Feb. 8, 1874), married Dec. 23, 1868, Rev. William Swan, (born at Fair Haven, Conn.), who was graduated at Williams College, in 1863, and at Princeton Theological Seminary in 1868. He was ordained by the Presbytery of Raritan in 1868, and served congregations at Stockton, N. J., 1868-78; Batavia, N. Y., 1878-87; Lambertville, N. J., 1887-94; and at Snow Hill, Md., 1894——. Rev. William and Emma C. (Nassua) Swan had no issue.

CXLVI. HUGH HAMILL, (born at Norristown, Pa., Feb. 27, 1808—died at Newark, Del., Aug. 1, 1881), son of Robert and Isabella (Todd) Hamill, was graduated at Rutgers College, N. J., in 1827, and studied at the Princeton Seminary, 1827-30, and at the New Haven Theological Seminary, 1831-32. He was licensed by the Presbytery of Philadelphia, April 30, 1830, and ordained an evangelist by the Presbytery of Buffalo, Oct. 31, 1832. He was stated supply at Black Rock, now Breckenbridge Street Church, Buffalo, N. Y., 1830-33, and pastor at Elkton, Md., and Pencader, Del., 1834-37. For thirty-three years, 1837-70, he was associated with his brother, the Rev. Dr. Samuel M. Hamill, as principal of the classical school at Lawrenceville, N. J. Dr. Hamill married June 5, 1872, Mary Louise Russell, daughter of Rev. Andrew K. and Ann (Whitely) Russell, of Newark, Del.

CXLVII. ELIZABETH NICHOLSON HAMILL. (born Nov. 10, 1809—died May 25, 1885), daughter of Robert and Isabella (Todd) Hamill, married June 9, 1831, Benjamin Davis, son of John and Ann (Morton) Davis, and a grandson of John Morton, Signer of the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Davis was educated in mathematics and the classics by the Rev. Dr. William Latta, a Presbyterian, pastor of the church attended by his father's family. Soon after his marriage he settled on a farm near Coatesville, Pa., but after a few years he disposed of his farm and went to New Brighton, Beaver Co., Pa., where he engaged extensively in the lumber business, but lost everything he invested. He then returned to Norristown, Pa., and for many years engaged in teaching, having for some time charge of the Norristown Academy of which his father-in-law, Robert Hamill, was the founder. Soon after the removal of the Academy building to make way for municipal improvements he removed to St. George's, Delaware, and engaged in farming and the lumber business until a few years before his decease at eighty-four

years of age. He was identified with the Presbyterian Church from his youth, having been for sixty years before his death an elder in that church wherever he resided. Benjamin and Elizabeth N. Davis had issue:

1. ROBERT HAMILL, (cccxxv).
2. MARY E., married Daniel B. Stewart, (cccxxxvi).
3. JOHN NEWTON, born Feb. 12, 1837; died in 1901.
4. CHARLES L., (cccxxxvii).
5. HUGH HAMILL, (born Oct. 10, 1841—died May 9, 1904), was an acting assistant surgeon in the U. S. Army upon the Pacific coast for many years. He settled at Sanoma, Cal. He married Nov. 17, 1887, Natalie Hope, and left issue, Elizabeth Adalie.
6. JAMES WINNARD, (born June 20, 1845), is a lawyer at Tulare, Cal., and was a Judge of the Probate Court and a member of the Territorial Council of Arizona before locating in California.
7. ISABELLA MATILDA, (born Feb. 21, 1852), married Nov. 10, 1886, James F. Brittingham.

The Davis family is descended from Llewellyn David, a native of Wales, who purchased a farm of 300 acres in Tredyffrin township, Chester Co., Pa., Oct. 16, 1708. He married Nov. 14, 1709, Bridget Jones; they had issue:

1. ELIZABETH.
2. ISAAC, (ii).
3. SARAH.
4. LLEWELLYN, (iii).

Mrs. David married (2), April 7, 1722, James David or Davies, of Tredyffrin.

II. ISAAC DAVIS, (died in 1778), son of Llewellyn and Bridget (Jones) David, was a Justice of the Peace for Chester county, 1749-76. He married May 30, 1738, Elizabeth Bartholomew, (died July, 1779), daughter of John and Mary Bartholomew; they had issue:

1. BENJAMIN.
2. MARY, married John Morgan.
3. THOMAS.
4. JOHN, (iv).
5. SARAH, married Daniel Wilson.
6. JOSEPH, a physician.

III. LLEWELLYN DAVIS, (died in 1794), son of Llewellyn and Bridget (Jones) David, was a farmer in Charlestown township, Chester Co., Pa. He married Magdalena ———, (died in 1808), surname not ascertained; they had issue:

1. HANNAH, married William Todd, (xvii).
2. NAOMI, married ——— North.

3. ELIZABETH, married Ezekiel Howell, and had a son, Owen.
4. LLEWELLYN, married and had a daughter, Nancy.
5. JOSHUA.
6. ISAAC.
7. JESSE, married and had a son, Llewellyn Howell.

IV. JOHN DAVIS, (born in 1753—died July 10, 1827), son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Bartholomew) Davis, was appointed 1st lieutenant of Capt. Lewis Farmer's company of the 1st Battalion of Col. Samuel Miles' Pa. Reg't., April 6, 1776, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Long Island, Aug. 27, 1776. He became a captain in the 9th Reg't., Pa. Line, Nov. 15, 1776, and was transferred to the 1st Pennsylvania, Jan. 17, 1781, serving until Jan. 1, 1783. He became a brigadier-general in the Pa. Militia in 1800, and an Associate Judge of Chester county in 1803. General Davis married Ann Merton, daughter of John Morton, a Signer of the Declaration of Independence; they had issue:

1. ISAAC, (born July 27, 1787—died unm., July 12, 1814), was graduated M. D. at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1810, and was surgeon of the 6th Reg't., U. S. Inf., in the War of 1812.

2. JOHN MORTON, (born in 1788—died in 1848), married (1), in 1818, Elizabeth Knight, of Philadelphia; they had issue: Mary and Albert K. He married (2), in 1830, Anna Maria Walley; they had issue: William W., Herietta, John M., Elizabeth, Isaac Henry and Anna Maria.

3. MARY.

4. CHARLES JUSTIS.

5. ANN.

6. BENJAMIN, (cxlvii).

7. ALBERT.

CXLVIII. SAMUEL McCLINTOCK HAMILL, (born July 6, 1812—died Sept. 20, 1889), son of Robert and Isabella (Todd) Hamill, was a Presbyterian minister, and for many years, with his brother, Dr. Hugh Hamill, was principal of the Lawrenceville Classical School. Dr. Hamill married April 18, 1838, Matilda Green, of Trenton, N. J.; they had issue:

1. MARY HENDERSON GREEN, married Rev. E. Payson Wood, (cccxviii).

2. ISABELLA TODD, born Feb. 28, 1841; died Oct 12, 1846.

3. ROBERT M., born Nov. 11, 1843; died July 17, 1861.

4. SAMUEL McCLINTOCK, born Feb. 6, 1845; died March 25, 1848.

- 5 CHARLES DICKINSON, born May 5, 1848; died May 16, 1856.

6. RICHARD GREEN, born March 25, 1850; died May 24, 1854.

7. HUGH HENDERSON, (cccxxxix).

8. MAUDE AUGUSTA, born June 19, 1854.

9. SAMUEL McCLINTOCK, (cccxl).

CXLIX. ROBERT HAMILL, (born April 21, 1816—died Feb. 15, 1900), son of Robert and Isabella (Todd) Hamill, was graduated at Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pa., in 1839, and was a teacher at Lawrenceville, N. J., 1839-42. He then entered the Princeton Theological Seminary and was graduated in 1845. He was stated supply for the First Church, Norfolk, Va., in the winter of 1845-46, and in 1846 he was ordained by the Presbytery of Huntingdon pastor of the Sinking Creek and Spring Creek, Pa., congregations, which he served until 1875. He subsequently served the Spring Creek church, 1875-91. For forty years he was the stated clerk of the Presbytery of Huntingdon; he was moderator of the Synod of Philadelphia and Harrisburg, and was seven times commissioner to the General Assembly. He received the degree of D. D. from Princeton in 1867. Dr. Hamill married (1), Oct. 15, 1851, Mary Elizabeth Lyon, (born in Penn's Valley, Centre Co., Pa., March 24, 1829—died Oct. 12, 1867), daughter of John and Margaret E. (Stewart) Lyon, of Pennsylvania Furnace; they had issue:

1. JOHN LYON, (cccqli).

2. ROBERT H., (cccqlii).

3. MARY LYON, (born March 6, 1858), married June 7, 1893, Henry W. Armstrong.

4. JAMES LYON, born Jan. 11, 1861.

5. JAMES McCLINTOCK, (cccqliii).

6. MARGARET ISABELLA, (born Sept. 28, 1867), married Nov. 2, 1898, Charles Jeffreys Girvin.

Dr. Hamill married (2), April 29, 1875, Anna K. Bellville, but they had no children.

(To be continued)

FROM BRADDOCK TO BOUQUET.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE ONSLAUGHT.

VII.

When Braddock was beaten and Dunbar had fled to the sea-coast the whole Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia frontier lay open to the French and Indians. The Cumberland Valley and the few settlements west of it were especially exposed to attack, but when the storm broke the savages carried the torch and the tomahawk all along the border from the Potomac to the Delaware. The Pennsylvania frontiersmen came of good fighting stock, but they were almost entirely without the means of defense. The province was without a military system, and with an inert Assembly there was no method of organization except by voluntary association. The people did what they could to form themselves into companies to defend their homes, their wives, and their children, but because they did not do more they were described by Commissary Young as "lulled into fatal security" and nursing "a strange infatuation."

Only a fortnight had passed after the news of Braddock's defeat was received in the Cumberland Valley, when the first company of the First Defenders against the impending French and Indian attacks was organized. This was the company of Captain Alexander Culbertson, the date of signing the articles of association being the 1st of August. The company was made up mostly of the young men among the membership of Rocky Spring and Middle Spring Churches. As Captain Culbertson was the first officer to form a company for the defense of the settlements so he was the first to fall in the conflict that ensued. What is known of his history and of the history of the men who shared with him the disastrous results of that conflict is best told when the story of their defeat is written.

The second of the companies of voluntary associators, of which we have positive knowledge, was the company of Captain Joseph Armstrong. It was organized on the 7th of August, only six days after the organization of Captain Culbertson's company. The membership of Captain Armstrong's company was made up of his neighbors

in the present townships of Letterkenny, Hamilton and St. Thomas, in Franklin county. The list, as it has come down to us, shows that in many cases all the able-bodied members of leading families were included. The roll of sixty-eight privates comprised only thirty-four family names. Eighteen names were common to fifty-two soldiers. There were five each of the names of Barnet and Shields; four each of the names of Scott and Mitchell; three each of the names of Eaton, Irwin, McCammant, McCamish, Stuart and Swan; and two each of the names of Armstrong, Brown, Caldwell, Dinney, Dixon, McCord, Norrice, and Patterson. These were all representatives of early settlers and some of them became noted Indian fighters. Their captain was a member of the Assembly for Cumberland county, and almost equal in importance and authority in the Conococheague settlement with Colonel Benjamin Chambers.

Captain Armstrong's company was composed of nearly all the men capable of bearing arms in his neighborhood. Often father and son stood side by side in the ranks. The two Armstrongs, John and Thomas, whose names head the roll of the company as it is generally printed, were sons of the captain. Both of them removed to North Carolina during or soon after the French and Indian war. They were accompanied or followed by two of their younger brothers, James and William, only one of the captain's sons, his namesake Joseph, remaining behind on the old Armstrong homestead. It was to be expected that young men so alert to defend their homes and the homes of their neighbors would become zealous supporters of the Revolution, and such was the case. Captain Armstrong died in 1760, but his five sons lived to fill important positions in the war for Independence. Four of them served in the North Carolina Line. James was colonel, John was major and lieutenant-colonel, and Thomas and William were captains. Joseph, who was too young to join the First Defenders against the expected onslaught of the savages was colonel of a Pennsylvania battalion of the "Flying Camp," in 1776. What was true of the Armstrongs was true of other families that filled the company's ranks. The five Barnets were Thomas, Sr., a farmer of Hamilton township; his sons, Thomas and John; and James and Joseph, sons of Paul. The five Shields soldiers were Matthew, Sr., and Jr., Robert, Sr., and Jr., and David. It is not known that any of the Barnet family of Indian fighters were in the Revolution, but

David Shields was lieutenant of Capt. George Matthews' company of the "Flying Camp", in 1776, and Matthew, Jr., served with Capt. Samuel Patton's marching company, in 1777. The three Eatons were James, John and Joseph; the three Irwins were Abraham, Christopher and John; the three McCamants were James, Sr., and Jr., and Charles; the three McCamishs were James, John and William; the three Mitchells were James, Joseph and William; the three Scotts were Francis, Patrick and William; and the three Swans were John, Joseph and William. John Eaton was a private in Captain Matthews' company of the "Flying Camp," in 1776, and was 1st lieutenant of Capt. Samuel Patton's company, Cumberland County Associators, serving with the marching company in 1778; Joseph Eaton enlisted in Capt. James Chambers' company of riflemen, in 1775, and was at the Leaguer of Boston. James McCammant, Sr., died in 1780, at the age of 96, but his son James was not only a noted Indian fighter but distinguished himself in the Revolution. He was major of the 5th Regiment, "Flying Camp," Col. Joseph Armstrong, in 1776, and took part in the Jersey campaign. He was afterward Major of Col. Samuel Culbertson's battalion, Cumberland County Associators, and saw much active service. His subsequent political history was very interesting. James McCamish served with Capt. Patrick Jack's marching company, in 1777, and John was in Capt. John Culbertson's company of the "Flying Camp," in 1776. James and William Mitchell were in Captain Jack's marching company, and Joseph in Capt. John McConnell's. William Swan also served in Captain Jack's company. Francis Scott was killed in the action at Sideling Hill, April 5, 1756. John Barnet was wounded in the same action.

Among the double family representatives in Armstrong's company were the two Caldwells, Alexander and Robert; the two Dinneys, James and William; the two Dixons, Robert and William; the two Norrices, James and John; the two Pattersons, James and Joshua; and the Stuarts, Charles and Daniel. With the exception of Gen. William D. Dixon, who served with distinction with the Pennsylvania Reserves in the civil war, and the Rev. John Dickson, D. D., a former bishop of the United Brethren in Christ, who spring from William Dixon, none of these names, so far as it is known, now belongs to men living in the Conococheague valley. William Dinney, or Denny, was one of those who pursued the Indians that commit-

ted the massacre at McCord's fort in April, 1756; he was killed in the action at Sideling Hill.

The Culbertson and Armstrong companies were in some measure a protection for the valley from Shippensburg to McDowell's Mill. South and west of the mill another company was speedily formed under the captaincy of the Rev. John Steel, the pastor of the West Conococheague Church. Sheriff John Potter was the master spirit of another company in the present township of Antrim, and the famous William Trent is credited with still another company at the mouth of Conococheague. Trent was south of the Maryland boundary, but he was a Pennsylvanian in sympathy and interest. Captain George Croghan formed a company at Aughwick and Captain James Patterson in the Juniata Valley. These were, perhaps, all of the original companies west of the Susquehanna, except one that was destined to become famous in Indian warfare—that of Captain Hans Hamilton, on the eastern side of the South Mountain Mountain, in what is now Adams county. In regard to the companies Governor Morris said he had formed at Carlisle history is silent. Croghan, being a man of affairs, did not retain the military command at Aughwick, and was succeeded by Captain Hugh Mercer, who was then practicing physic in the Conococheague country.

The necessity of providing defensive works as a shelter for the women and children and a rallying place for the men demanded early concerted efforts for their erection. A meeting of eighteen of the leading citizens* of the Cumberland Valley, called by Sheriff Potter, was held at Shippensburg on the 30th of October, at which it was agreed to build five large forts. The places chosen were Carlisle, Shippensburg, Chambers' Mill, Mr. Steel's meeting house, and William Allison's, now Greencastle. All these were speedily built, except that at Allison's, which was outside of the surprise danger line. Fort Steel was probably only a stockade around the meeting-house on Church Hill, three miles from Mercersburg. This little fort was not so favorably situated as an outpost as McDowell's Mill. Fort Chambers was on the east bank of

*They were William Allison, John Irwin, Adam Hoopes, James Burd, William Smith, James McCormick, Benjamin Chambers, Robert Chambers, Hugh Alexander, John Findlay, John Potter, Rev. Andrew Bay, John Mushett, Samuel Reynolds, Rev. John Blair, John Smith, Alexander Culbertson, and John Armstrong.

*Pennsylvania Archives, 2d Series, Vol II., p. 598.

the Conococheague creek, at the mouth of the Falling Spring. It was a stockade surrounding Colonel Chambers's dwelling-house and mills. James Young described it, in 1776, as "a good private fort, and on an exceeding good situation to be made very defensible." Fort McDowell was built of logs; it was rectangular in shape, and had loopholes in it. This fort stood until 1840. That both Fort Chambers and Fort McDowell were built in 1755 there is no reason to doubt. It is proved by the fact that James Burd, Adam Hoopes, John Potter and Joseph Armstrong receipted,* November 25, 1755, for four swivel guns, besides powder and lead for Chambers's and McDowell's Mills. The fort at Chambers's received five quarter casks of powder and five hundred weight of lead, and that at McDowell's two quarter casks of powder and two hundred weight of lead, besides sharing the swivels, while nearly a month later the Rev. John Steel was given two quarter casks of powder and two hundred weight of lead, without swivels.

These five forts, even if they could have been completed, equipped and manned before the Indian irruptions began, were not sufficient for the protection of the valley. With the exception of Steel's and McDowell's, they were too far apart for mutual assistance, or even for places of retreat for the inhabitants of the intervening country. This was clearly shown when the first attack came, and John Armstrong recommended a chain of block-houses along the Kittocthinny mountains from the Susquehanna to the Maryland boundary. How many of these were actually built it is impossible to say, for history is silent in regard to them and tradition has become legendary and uncertain. Many of the traditionary forts, so-called, as Fort Le Tort at Carlisle, Fort Croghan at Croghan's Gap, and the supposed fort at Shippensburg dating back to 1740, were mere trading posts of the Indian traders. Other traditionary forts, some of them claiming an earlier origin than the Indian wars, were Fort McCormick at Hogestown, Fort Laughlin in West Pennsborough township, Cumberland county, Fort Carnahan at the confluence of Green Spring with the Conodoguinet, and McComb's fort at Doubling Gap. The only forts belonging to this period that are historical are McCord's Fort at Bossert's in Hamilton township, Franklin county, and George Croghan's Fort at Aughwick, afterward Fort Shirley.

McCord's Fort only escaped becoming traditionary, if

not entirely forgotten, because it was the scene of a dreadful massacre early in the relentless warfare of the savages. It was a wooden structure but not a stockade. Its real character was probably that of a large and hastily constructed block-house. It was a private fort and was erected in the winter of 1755-6.

Croghan's Fort at Aughwick was a stockade and was finished in October, 1755. On the 9th of October Croghan wrote to Commissary Swain at Shippensburg saying his stockade would be finished the following week, and asking the loan of six guns, powder and twenty pounds of lead for fifteen days. He was then expecting supplies from the mouth of Conococheague. On the 17th of December he was furnished by the province with two hundred guns, three hundred weight of powder, five hundred weight of lead and two thousand flints, besides blankets and twenty-six kettles. These supplies indicate that he was preparing to arm the friendly Indians.

Governor Morris was at Carlisle when he heard of Braddock's defeat. He at once directed the erection of a fort there, and one at Shippensburg, and in a letter to Thomas Penn he said he had formed four companies of militia. These forts, presumably, were Fort Lowther and Fort Morris, but the identity of the four companies of militia that he claimed the credit of forming is past finding out.

In that remarkable medley of misinformation, "The Frontier Forts of Pennsylvania," it is said that Fort Lowther at Carlisle was built in 1753, and that Governor Morris stationed there June 5, 1755, in order to be nearer to Braddock's army. Morris did not leave Philadelphia for the frontier before the 6th of July, and on the 16th, when he heard of Braddock's overthrow, he immediately convoked the Assembly for the 23d and speedily returned. If there had been a fort there it would have been necessary for him at the request of the people, to have "laid the ground for a wooden fort at the town of Carlisle."

Fort Lowther was on the west side of the Public Square, and it extended toward Pitt street, and on both sides of High street. This was then as it is now the most populous part of the town. The fort was a stockade, and was not completed a year later; indeed, it is not likely that it was ever finished.

The fort at Shippensburg was called Fort Morris in honor of the Governor. It was situated on land belonging to Edward Shippen, in the northeastern part of the town.

and like Fort Lowther it was built of logs. It was built under the direction of Charles Swain, the commissary, and James Burd, Mr. Shippen's son-in-law. Its construction was rapid in comparison with that of Fort Lowther. "We have one hundred men working on Fort Morris with heart and hand every day," Burd wrote on the 2d of November. He then expected to finish it in fifteen days. Among its adjuncts was a well. This work was long known as "the fort," and the adjacent ground as "Fort Field." It was identical with the fort afterward called Fort Franklin, but it was confound with a mythical fort at the west end of the town to which the name of Fort Morris has been applied by some writers.

When Governor Morris met the Assembly on the 24th of July, he pointed out the defenseless condition of the province and asked for the means that would enable him to reinforce the king's troops with a provincial force. The House agreed to a grant of fifty thousand pounds to be based on a tax on all property in the province, but as this involved taxing the Proprietary estate as well as the property of private owners, the Governor refused to assent to it in the interest of the Penn family. He was fearful, however, of the odium that would be the result of a refusal on the part of the Proprietary to contribute to the defense of the province, especially in England, to avoid which he made offer of lands west of the Allegheny mountains to those who would engage in an expedition to remove the French from the Ohio. He had no expectation that the offer would be accepted and made it only to put the Assembly in the wrong "at home." The question of Proprietary taxation was argued at great length on both sides. While the controversy was in progress, Morris asked for a militia. The grant failed because neither side would recede, and on the 21st of August the Governor demanded a categorical answer from the Assembly to his request for a militia. On the 28th he informed the House that if they adjourned without passing a Militia bill he would immediately call them together again. The Assembly gave for answer that they intended to adjourn to the 15th of September, and that "the elections throughout the province are near a hand, and our Assemblies may hereafter consider whether it will be of any real advantage to establish a regular militia by law." When the House again met after the recess the disputes became more acrimonious than before. The Governor charged the Assembly with the responsibility for Braddock's defeat and the Assembly

again threshed over the old straw in relation to taxing the Proprietary estate. Without accomplishing any practical legislation the term for which the Legislature was chosen expired.

The Assembly having refused to provide for the organization of the militia, the Governor was authorized by the Council to form military companies and issue commissions to the officers. The fragmentary lists in the second series of the Pennsylvania "Archives" indicate that independent companies sprang into existence all along the frontier from the mouth of Conococheague to the Forks of Delaware. Unfortunately these lists were made up from chance letters and other uncertain sources and possess no official character. The names of James Burd, Benjamin Chambers, Conrad Weiser and Timothy Horsfield are printed as Lieutenant-Colonels and that of William Parsons as Major. It may be that commissions were issued to these men by Governor Morris, but none of them had actual command of a battalion at that time. They were magistrates rather than soldiers. Even Colonel Benjamin Franklin, when he was sent to the Lehigh in December, was a civil rather than a military official. The work of organization, such as it was, was the result of a few public spirited men on the border. None of these early captains has received the recognition to which all of them were entitled.

Other officers, who were concerned in the defense of the frontier west of the Susquehanna, nominally at least as captains, were the Rev. Thomas Barton, Adam Hoopes and James Wright. Barton was a missionary of the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, who made his home at Lancaster, but visited the church of England communities in York and Cumberland counties. He is credited in the Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series, with being a captain in 1755. Whether he actually commanded a company it is impossible to say. In a letter dated at 3 o'clock in the morning of the 2d of November, the place where it was written not being named, Barton, who had just come in from Carlisle, announced his purpose to return there with a party of men to guard the town. This is the only proof of his captaincy. Hoopes was active in the defense of the Conococheague, but he was more useful as a commissary than as an Indian fighter. Wright lived at Wright's Ferry. He was much interested in the defense of the western frontier, but his

services were rather as a member of the Assmby than as the captain of an independent company.

(*To be continued*)

A BUNDLE OF OLD LETTERS.

GOLDSBOROUGH-M'DOWELL CORRESPONDENCE.

I.

Philad. 19th Jan., 84.

My dearest sir:

I hope a few lines from your Friend Charles will not be disagreeable to you, tho' perhaps destitute of that property of Sentiment & good Sense, which I know you think essentially necessary to render any production, even a letter, tolerable. However, if they want this recommendation, they have another, which I flatter myself has some Weight; they come from a sincere Friend. Believe me, McDowell, the kindness and attention that you have shown me ever since I first had the Happiness to be under your tuition, and the regard which I have always supposed you had for me, have excited in me a mutual Attachment, which time itself shall not eradicate; a Friendship which must be firm and sincere, as it took its rise in Esteem and gratitude and has been continually nourished and kept warm by repeated Instances of kindness and affection. I suppose you have before this spoken in Court; did your modesty receive a severe Shock? Did your tongue falter in its first attempt? I shall be glad to know whether you intend to settle in Cambridge? I really feel myself concerned in your Welfare and wish you may prosper; & that you may succeed to the very utmost of your wishes.

As to myself, I now think, I should have done full as well of I had not come to the University, at all. I dislike it for several reasons; what these are I shall be able to tell you with more Ease and Satisfaction when I have the pleasure of seeing you, which I imagine will be about

in three months, or a little more; than in this short Epistle.

I have conceived a great partiality for your Friend, Mr. Gamble. He has really treated me very politely; I have been several times at his house; he has been so kind as to offer me any Assistance which he can give, in a private Way, exclusive of what comes in the Course of College Duty. I find in him great liberality of Sentiment; and, what I much admire in him, he does not think it necessary to the Dignity of his Station to keep you at a Distance; not degrading to look at or speak to one of the smallest boys in the Institution.

My uncle informed me you had written to me by Way of Baltimore; your letter has not yet come to hand. I have enquired for it both at the Stage & post Office. I hope to receive a very long one from you soon, with Cambridge at the Head of it. Please ——— I was going to request a favor of you, which I know you would not comply with; that is, to give my Compliments to some of my Dorset Acquaintances; I have often heard you say, you never remember Compliments of this kind, I will therefore omit it; & Subscribe myself

Yours,

C. Goldsborough, Jur.

The Commencement will be about the last of May. I purpose taking no share in the parade of the Day, I mean as to Speaking. I'll sit silent & receive my Degree, without troubling the Company with a Speech, which would perhaps afford them little entertainment & give me some disagreeable Feelings.

II.

Talbot County, 31st Jan., 1790.

Dear Sir.

You favors by Mr. Plater & Campbell I rec'd. fully and intended to have wrote to you by Mr. Campbell but He left our Neighborhood a Day sooner than I was inform'd He would by which means I was disappointed in seeing Him and writing to you, particularly of my Intention to send Howes over to you with Mr. Ridout, who was kinw enough (as He was going to Kent Island in Mr. Gibson's Phaeton) to offer to take Howes with Him in his Care; this was I thought too good an opportunity to let slip and a safer way than a passage by water at this season of the year. Immediately on the receipt

of your letter I put Howes to Reading the Books you recommended, tho, I am sorry to inform you, it was mine and Mr. McCloskey's Opinion that He is by no Means fit to read Horace. I think Him much improved since He left Chester, particularly in his Exercises and Grammar tho' he is still very deficient in them considering the Books He has read. I find Him altogether unacquainted with ancient History and even with the stories of Ovid, and if I may venture to give an Opinion I think He ought again to read some of the Latin Historians, perhaps even Salust; however, this I leave to your superior judgment and sincerely wish He may acquit Himself better than I fear He will. I need not mention to you that He is extremely idle and too fond of play and amusements as most Boys are. He is amasingly fond of a Gun, which I would not wish Him to be indulged in, and must beg of you to prevent his gunning if you should hear he attempts it. He knows He is to be under your Care and absolute Control in and out of school, as far as his schooling comes within your province. He promises very fairly to Conduct Himself well, and to pay the greatest attention to your Directions. Mr. McCloskey I am much pleased with and I think Him very capable of teaching latin and greek but he is too good tempered and easy a Man for Howes's Disposition. I therefore though it would be more to his advantage to be from Home. Every kind of Clothing He has in great plenty till the spring, Quills, paper, etc., and I have sent such Books with Him as I think He may want except a latin Grammar and a Lexicon; those and other Books He may want, I must beg the Favor of you to get Him or any thing else you may think He stands in need of. I have given Him two Dollars as pocket money, which at present I think a great Plenty. I have also given Him five Dollars to pay his passage and to give you the Balance to get what you may think He wants. I would have sent you more but as I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you over here to March Court I though it enough till then. I must entreat of you to have an Eye to Howes's Moral Character, (I fear He at times makes use of bad Words. I have said much to him on this Subject), and make Him avoid all low bad Company. I trust you to provide Him good boarding, and his youthful and tender years to your care. I am really sorry to hear you are still poorly, and feel the effects of your Cold; it is the Case with myself. I cannot get clear of my Cold. People are sickly here and

many die with the Measels. Our Friends are generally well here as they were in Dorset on oMnday last. I shall be happy to hear from You when ever you have Leisure and Opportunity. Give my compliments to our Friend Charles. Mrs. Goldsborough desires her Compliments to you. I fear I have tried you with this unentertaining Scrawl; adieu, believe me to be your sincerely affectionate & humble Servant,

Howes Goldsborough.

III.

Philad. February, 13th.

Dear sir.

If a private opportunity did not occur, I should not think of sending you this Letter; for the Contents will certainly not be worth an hundredth part of the Sum which the Postage would amount to. I am just in the act of changing my lodging, & am at the same time obliged to prepare several letters for Theodore Johnson, who goes off tomorrow Morning. But, hurried as I am, I could not bear to let so good an opportunity pass by without telling you that you are as usual still among the first in my mind. So much so indeed, that among other Inducements, I could almost wish to be by your side in our old Temple of Science. This you will perhaps hardly believe especially as Johnson will tell you, that I am the Man of pleasure here. It is true indeed that Phila. begins to grow more agreeable to me than at first. At first it had but very few Charms. But still my attachment to Maryland and aMrylanders is not at all abated. As to what Johnson shall say, (you see I seem afraid of his report), his information ought to be received with some grains of Allowance for Methodical rigour. It is true that too much of my time is somehow or other wasted. But as Johnson and Ridgely view every evening spent in the Company of the fashionable and the fair not only as a Dissipation of Time, but also as an open act of Impiety, an abominable violation of the Duties of Religion, this medium of prejudice thro' which they see things, like a convex lens, magnifies every little act of relaxation or Dissipation, (if it deserves to be called so). to double its real size. A wild enthusiastic Bigotry is almost as prejudicial to Society, as irreligion, and he must entertain very false notions on the Subject, who will assert that an exemplarily moral Man stands a worse Chance for Heav-

en, than the most abandoned & Notorious sinner. There was a splendid dance at a certain great man's house in this city, at which myself, among others, had the Honor to be present. After my return, says one these outrageously pious young Men to me, Suppose an Earthquake, or any other sudden Cause had cut you all off last Night in the Height of your festivity, where would you have been before Mornig? and intimated, or expressly said, that Hell would have been our Mansion. Such an one may possibly have religion, but certainly he has no Delicacy of feelings. I did not think, when I had began, to have written you ten lines. Farewell.

Yours Sincerely,

Charles Goldsborough, Jun.

N. B. I send you by Mr. Johnson a small roll of Virginia best. Mr. McCulloch gave me great pleasure in telling me that your name is on the Ticket proposed to be carried for the Convention in April, & that he believed you would not refuse to serve if Elected. I wish you much Success and Reputation; tho' I have not the least Doubt of your reaping Honours. I have made a troublesome request of you in my letter to Aunt.

IV.

Shoal Creek, March 11th, 1792.

Dear Sir—Once more, "*grata vice veris et favori*," a communication is opened between our respective shores, and an opportunity is again afforded for what is among the greatest pleasures my present situation allows, that of writing to and hearing from you. This latter satisfaction I had this afternoon by a letter brought over by Mr. Steele. I thank you for the Cash it contained; and still more for the motive that induced you to be so punctual. The Expenses of Philad. did indeed occasion a very rapid consumption of my Cash; but did not reduce my Store to such entire emptiness as to make so small a supply an object of any Consequence—or rather the Disease of my finances is so violent that it will not yield to small remedies; & therefore I must again solicit you to lay by for me as much Cash as you have to spare from the portions of your salary rec'd since I was in Annapolis or that will be rec'd by the time that I go there again. Don't imagine that your friend is ruining himself from this kind of proceeding. In this instance, you may trust to my discretion. I wish I equally deserved your confidence as to

all other things—Sed de hoc postea—I beg you to remember that my requests to borrow money of you are not to impose any degree of Constraint on you from a Wish to promote my convenience or advantage. If you can think of any more eligible made of applying your money, I would, as your friend, anxious for the improvement of your Estate, which in Fortune's distribution of things is not as ample as she ought to have made it, wish you to adopt it, or if anything should turn up in future, I will on a few weeks warning repay you the whole—To do it next Winter will be according to my present arrangement. Yet I would not return it to lie unproductive on your Hands.

Since my return from Philad. I have made a bad bargain with Col. Woolford for the whole of his 6 & 3 per cent. Stock; and have taken the liberty to have you empowered to make the transfer for me. I enclose you the two Certificates, the 6 per cent. on for 3477 75-100 dollars; the other for 2747 74-100 dollars;—also a power of attorney to assign them. I wish the transfer made immediately, because if it is not done fifteen days before the quarter's Int. will not be carried to my Credit, as well as I recollect the Rules of the Offices. Be pleased to enquire particularly when you make the transfer whether the current quarter's Int. will be carried to my Credit or not. I have got Mr. Bryan to witness the power of attorney, that, if Mr. Harwood insists on it, he may call at the office and prove it. But I don't imagine that will be necessary, as it is acknowledged before Col. Harrison, & there is a Cert. from the Clerk under Seal of his being a Justice of the County Court. The new certificates that will issue to me, be pleased to retain until I come over. I shall be glad to hear from you respecting this Business by the return of the packet.

I have seen the proclamation convening the Assembly on the 2nd of Apr., for the purpose of electing a Governor, & shall be very punctual in my attendance. Indeed I shall endeavor to be over a Day before Hand, that I may have time for a conversation with you on that business. Steele tells me that Col. Stone is making all the Interest he can; for which I think, he deserves to be stoned. The recent death of his Wife should have inspired different feelings and views.

I deserve a severer reproof than you have given me for Wasting so much time in Philad. and for my levities &

follies while there. This is a subject, however, that I shall not enter upon for these reasons; want of time, want of paper; & from regard to you. If the cause of it is ever to be called from the Shades of Oblivion, let it be reserved for some serious *tete tete*. I wish to banish the recollection of it forever; for certain it is, that it has not contributed to the Happiness of my life.

Mrs. E. is very well. She hopes that you will favor Shoal Creek with a visit at Easter—that will suit the time of my return from Annapolis.

Yours most sincerely,

Charles Goldsborough, Jun.

P. S. You may remember that I sent you over some Certificates last April to lodge in the office in Dick Tilghman's Name under Act Assembly past last session, 12 month, he is entitled to Cert. bearing an interest at 6 per Cent. for the whole of those, both principal and interest. I enclose you an order to receive those certificates which you can retain with the others. I wish Mr. Harwood could distinguish between the two Certificates that were lodged with him. One was to Rd. Tilghman, the other to Wm. Tighman, and the latter belongs to his Estate. If he could issue separate new certificates for each of these it would be a great Convenience to us. Be pleased to ask him, if upon an order from R. T. he would issue the Certificates to me in my own name; it would save the trouble of a transfer from R. T.

IV.

Philad. July 1st, 1792.

Dear Sir—As I am generally to you a punctual correspondent, you will have wondered at my long delay in answering your letter that enclosed me 200 Dollars in B. Notes. At the return of the packet by which that Letter came, I was from Home, & was so continually engaged afterwards with Mrs. E's Land in Carolina, or with Court, or somehow or other, that I did not find leisure for the purpose, when an opportunity presented itself. I was not engaged in the manner you insinuated, tho' I like, now and then, the Company of the ladies, & am fond of the pleasures of innocent gallantry, yet I utterly despise any kind of Deceptive Conduct, and am conscious of being as free from the imputation of being a flirt, as you term it, as any person in the World can be. By the term flirt, which you say you do not properly understand, I mean a

person, who by tender attentions, by professions of Esteem & affection endeavours to ensnare a young lady, to win her Heart with an intention, then to desert her. Conduct like this is mixed with so much baseness & dishonor, that I hope, you have never for a moment entertained an idea of my being capable of assuming that Character. It is possible that any person's Heart may have for a while deceived itself, and in that case it would right that a Discovery of such a change in his feelings should produce an alteration in his Conduct toward the person who was the object of them. You may rest assured that your pupil will never degrade you or himself by acting with dishonor in any Situation of Life, much less in a Case where the Duties of Honor have certainly acquired a degree of extraordinary delicacy & refinement from this Consideration that Nature and the general Systems of the World have placed that engaging & Lovely part of Creation in a state of entire Dependence on the generosity and goodness of the other Sex for the whole Happiness of their being. I have, indeed, given up in a great measure the expectation of deriving much of the Happiness of my Life from a Source on which I once pinned all my Hopes. Many obstacles lie in the way that not of the things said to us, and perhaps something is to be imputed to my folly. I find the Generosity of Friends is not entirely to be relied on. And I cannot brook the Idea of Dependence. Will you inform me when your vacation commences? If I return to Maryland before it takes place I will endeavour to take in Annapolis on the way. I have some Thought of putting in Execution this Summer my intention of visiting Boston. There are weighty reasons against it, professional & pecuniary, Inclination, restlessness, &c., urge it. I will not say yet which will preponderate. Should I go on, I shall set out on my tour Tomorrow week & shall not return in less than 4 weeks or 5. I know you'll frown at this. Mr. Cooke will reach Ann. on Wednesday, so that I may hope for the pleasure of hearing from you on Saturday Evening.

With much respect, I am,

Your affect. friend,

Charles Goldsborough, Jun.

V.

Shoal Creek, May 5th, 1793.

Dear Sir—Altho' I should be sorry to rank myself in

the nervous hypochondriac class of men, yet I must confess that I have not been altogether proof against the depressing influence of this sudden Northeasterly blast, which has been malicious enough to spoil one of the finest mornings we have had this spring. Sensible of its affects upon me, and willing to counteract them by the most effectual as well as agreeable means, I had just seated myself for the purpose of wasting a little ink and paper in your service, when I was surprised by the appearance of a letter from yourself. You were very accurate in computing the time of my return; had your letter come to hand in a reasonable space from its date, it would have entered the Door almost at the moment with myself, for I reached home on Wednesday last. You had not more fears on account of the unruly spirit of my horse, than I had in consequence of the turbulence of master Aolus the day you left Myrtle Grove. My apprehensions were, however, soon relieved. We heard the next day of your safe arrival. And yours were in a great measure groundless. for my wild horse turned out one of the best & most agreeable Sulky horses I ever drove.

You were never, in the many good lessons you have given me, a more powerful advocate for prudence than now, when you recommend it by the single argument of representing the present period as the crisis of my life. I assure you that I am fully sensible of its importance. I see reputation, independence and all those acquisitions that constitute happiness, now placed within the reach of virtuous exertions, & manly perseverance, and at the same time consider it as the last opportunity that my life will ever present of pursuing with success these invaluable objects. And if I flatter myself with expectations of Success, & hope that you will now see a counter-revolution in my dispositions, & conduct, yet I trust it is not the delusion of a sanguine temper, but a well grounded assurance arising from a careful examination of myself. Of this I am certain that selfish regards form a much less powerful stimulus than those which embraced also other subjects, & it is a fair conclusion to believe that effects will be correspondent to their Causes.

We never had a better prospect of strawberries than the garden now exhibits. You must unriver your chains and lay by the oars for a few days. I would recommend the return of this day's packet (that is) this day fortnight for the time of your visit. If the weather is fine we shall have both peas and strawberries in a week; in in a week more

they will be in fullest perfection. As an additional inducement, Mrs. Murray, &c., are to come at that time. Mrs. E. goes to Talbot, on a visit to her friends there the day after to-morrow, & will return on the following Monday. This is no small undertaking for her, but she is ably assisted.

I had almost forgot to mention that, altho' my Letter & the Fraughts it contained entirely miscarried, I was under no difficulty at all in getting my money. It was in the hands of a gentleman, and a friend, who paid it without hesitation. When I go to Talbot, I shall adjust some unliquidated accounts between Molly Tilghman & Myself, & the Major & myself, and shall then be able to write to you more particularly with regard to the Money. On that subject therefore I shall say nothing more at present, than that 300 or 350 Dollars will probably be convenient to me from Talbot in the Course of this Week.

I am, dear Sir—with much Sincerity—yr. respectful & affec. friend,

Cha. Goldsborough, Jur.

VI.

Myrtle Grove, Dec. 30th, 1796.

Dear Sir:—We, perhaps, never think more of absent friends, than when some permanent and insurmountable obstacle threatens to preclude for a considerable time all probability of personal intercourse with them. Hence, on this snowy day, when Winter has recommenced its rage, & has made me relinquish all thoughts of seeing Annapolis again this Season, I take up my pen as if to remove the barrier that is interposed between us, and because inclination impels me to prepare for some casual & unknown conveyances that tribute of friendship, which was omitted when daily opportunities presented themselves. I am not certain whether I ever acknowledged the receipt of the Money you inclosed me in a Letter by Mr. Kerr. It came safe to Hand, tho' from not having by Memorandum book with me, I can't recollect the exact Sum, but believe it was 320 Dollars.

Having this Year for the first time become in a small degree a farmer, & Having a crop of wheat of 100 Bus. of seed, and a little stock, to be affected by the favorableness or unfavorableness of the Season, I feel this bad weather in all its horrors, & look forward, with a good deal of anxiety, to an uncommon (cold) Winter. Cares of this

kind, from having no Slaves, you are happily freed from: It is the possession of this kind of property alone, and a consequent wish to relieve them from the sufferings & ill treatment & myself from the perplexities, attendant on their being hired out, that has driven me to pursue, in a small degree, a business for which I am neither qualified by inclination, situation, or experience. You will add, "nor patience." However, I must submit to my destiny, and for the present encounter disquietudes which I shall certainly fly from, as soon as my own situation alone requires my residence here.

I hope the Severity of this Weather does not affect your Health, tho, I have fears for you, knowing that local pains, whether rheumatic or of any other kind are apt to be increased by Severe cold. We have several of the young Gentlemen of your Town in this Neighborhood. On Monday wek they went to Dorset to spend a couple of days with me in duck-shooting, and were detained till Sunday by the frost. This may be a dangerous visit to the fair Damsels of Annapolis as Miss H. Nicols neevr looked more charming and a few young ladies can look as much so, as she did on Tuesday last at Easton, when I had the Pleasure of dining in Company with her & them. However, it is some cosolation that tho' she may captivate all, she can appropriate but one of them. Mrs. Ennalls, whom I left on Monday, was not very well. She took Cold from being much exposed the preceding week. The family here are all well. My Eliza is as much so as nursing (for which her constitution is not sufficiently robust) will let her be. Your little Goddaughter is as round as an apple, and as red as a cherry, and Mrs. Goldsborough thinks shows signs of uncommon Genius. She has already learnt most of her Letters. The Baby, (Anna Maria after by mother) is I assure you a fine Child, but unhappily they say, in temper too much like her papa. She will have her own way,, & already knows the efficiency of crying in accomplishing her wishes. God grant they may both live to deserve & to enjoy the highest Degree of happiess that can be found in this sublunary World. I hear your old friend Mrs. Mason is expected in Annapolis about this time to pay to her Country and her family her tribute of populatino, & I sincerely hope everything may be as her best friends wish. I have written till I have exhausted my paper and probably also your patience. I will therefore conclude this sad scrawl with desiring you to offer my best wishes to the Lady just mentioned, as also Mrs., Mr.,

&c., and with wishing you a Happy New Year, & many returns of happy New Years.

I am, Dear Sir—Yours sincerely,

Cha. Goldsborough, Jur.

VII.

Myrtle Grove, February 8th, 1797.

Dear Sir—Your letter of the 27th of December, I did not receive until the 1st of February on my return from Philadelphia, when I found my friends in such a situation, occasioned by the death of my Uncle Howes, that it was sometime before I could bestow that attention to it, which I well know it merited. There has no conveyance offered since, and indeed I am now writing, to be prepared for the first opportunity.

I am much obliged to you for the pleasure you express at my fortunate situation. I really consider it as such, and shall endeavour to possess myself of all advantages arising from it. Puffendorf's introduction to History I thought very unentertaining, but knowing the intention of it was to give me a general sketch of all History, I gave as much attention to it as I could. Hume's history of England affords me much more pleasure, his language is good, his style easy and History agreeable; it is not difficult to give your attention to him, you are wrapt up in the event, and pleased with the manner of relating them. What am I to read next, I do not exactly know, but suppose it will be some time before I can commence the study of the Law.

It has been a practice with me this Winter to read every week some one of those Authors of polite literature, that you mentioned to me, but since your advice on that subject I shall be more particular. The time is not very far distant when we are to hope and expect you will make your spring visit to the Eastern Shore, and relieve yourself a little from the labour you shall have experienced this Winter. I assure it will give us and all your friends here much pleasure to see you.

Your polite offer to assist me in any difficulties that may arise in the course of studies I am much obliged to you for, and should any arise, I shall certainly beg leave to claim your kind assistance.

My father and the family present their respects to you, and all join me in sincere wishes for your health and happiness.

I am, Dear Sir, Yrs. Respectfully and affectionately,

Robt. Henry Goldsborough.

VIII.

Shoal Creek, Sept. 22d, 1796.

My Dear Sir—I had thought of writing to you by the last packet, but supposing there might be some uncertainty with regard to your return, I determined to wait until I was informed of that event by yourself. Your affectionate letter of the 9th Inst. came to hand about a week ago by way of Talbot, and added one of the many testimonies I have received of your friendly anxiety for my welfare and happiness. What course may most conduce to the former of those objects, it seems difficult to determine. With respect to the latter, it is but little worth thinking of. In that point I am quite undone, not only as I have been deprived of the only Source from which my felicity flowed, but as my mind is now so shattered and broken as to be unfit for, and incapable of, anything but gloom and wretchedness. I feel the propriety of your affectionate exhortation to fortitude on this trying occasion. I am sensible that the exertion of that valuable Virtue is a duty I owe myself & more particularly my children, and that resignation under such afflictions is a duty to Heaven. As far as this is to be considered as the immediate dispensation of a special Providence, or in whatever way the Supreme ruler of things may have interposed to produce it, I bow, on this and all occasions, with humble reverence and submissive resignation to his omnipotence & wisdom. But as far as it is viewed as the result of accidental causes acting by general Laws, it is an event that I shall ever most deeply deplore. It's slow and painful progress, its premature occurrence, just at the time when her first wish, an establishment of her own, to the want of which, & the mortifications of dependence in another's house she had with perfect sweetness & goodness so long acquiesced, was about to be realized, & many other circumstances of aggravation too tedious to enumerate, prey on me in spite of myself, & torment me with continual Corrosion. And tho' I know the gradual power of time is lessening all our griefs, I have little hope of it doing much for me in this wretched, solitary Situation, where the only objects around me are those that seem continually to remind me of what was once mine, & is now gone forever. I hope it will be in your power, without much sacrifice of convenience or business, to come and spend some days with me. It would do me an essential service, as there's no person now in the world whose friendship I

more value or whose advice and opinions have more weight with me.

I admit the propriety of your advice to let some months pass away before I make a final determination with respect to the measure, of which I intimated to you my intention when we were last together. It is a subject on which I have thought much since my return here. An immediate removal I did not contemplate. Indispensible, previous arrangements will require some considerable time, and will occasion a delay that will afford ample room for cool deliberation and sober reflection. But it is a measure to which my feelings so forcibly impel me, and of which my reflections have so strongly impressed the propriety, that I doubt whether time will alter my views, which at present are these: immediately to sell the house & lot in town, and that part of my land near Cambridge except what it may be proper to join to this of Mrs. E's to make it lie in a commodious & handsome manner. This will bring into a State of activity between 4 and 5000 dollars worth of property that now yields me nothing, the installments of which as they are paid, with what I may save from my income, will provide an expeditious fund for the payment of those debts, which if an accident should happen to my Life, might greatly embarrass and injure my Estate. My next object will be to arrange and leave a plain statement of my affairs, and to place my estate in the best situation I can, and in the spring to move to Baltimore for the purpose of prosecuting my profession, or to go somewhere else, where I may be less miserable than I shall certainly be here. To attempting the practice of the Law I feel some hesitance. I am sensible of being greatly deficient in legal information, and my mind is so enfeebled and broken that I doubt its having energy enough left to engage in so laborious a profession. I am aware of the sacrifice with which my plan of removal may probably be attended if carried into effect. There will be persons enough ready to misrepresent my motives to Mrs. Ennalls and she, like most other old people, may be disposed to forget the many years of the best of my life which I have devoted to her, when she finds I cannot continue to the last the Sacrifice of my Contentment & peace of mind to her Convenience, and may transfer to new favorites those bounties she may heretofore have intended for me. To this objection my own feelings suggest a conclusive answer. My attentions to Mrs. Ennalls and the Services I may have rendered her in the management of her Estate

have not sprung from mercenary motives. I grew up in habits of filial affection for her, and my attachment has been increased by many favors & much tenderness from her to me. It was from affection & gratitude that my endeavours arose to assist & relieve as far as it was in my power the decline of her Life; and tho' I have been subjected to many vexations & disquietudes in her numerous & ungoverned family, yet while there existed a charm to sooth my cares, I was able to bear them. That charm is now gone, & I have neither temper nor resolution to remain here longer. If I attempt it, my unfortunate irritability will conquer all my firmness, every comfort will fly from me, and I shall sink into discontent & hypochondriac gloom, that may carry me to I know not what lengths. And besides if Interest were to be considered, is it not better to seek Advancement by one's exertions, than to live on expectations that can never be realized but by an event that may be delayed many years beyond the period of our own Lives, & which both our feelings & wishes concur to avert & which we can't contemplate but with dread and sorrow. How sincerely do I lament that I did not immediately upon forming the union that has lately been dissolved in so melancholy a manner, adopt an independent plan of Life that would certainly have increased our happiness for the time, and might have averted the sorrowful stroke that has happened. After the above arrangements are completed, I shall devote the residue of the Winter to reading Law, and to another employment of much greater importance than any sublunary object, and in which I shall hope for all your assistance. I have lived to the age of three and thirty, and unhappily have never yet seriously turned my attentions to the subject of religion. Impressed indeed always with a deep sense of the divine attributes in all their extent and perfection, and of human inferiority & absolute dependence: and entertaining a general belief, from education, more than self conviction of the truth of the Christian religion, I have yet passed thro' this much of my life, without attempting to examine & comprehend its doctrines, or knowing what I must believe or what I must do particularly, to justify a hope of future happiness, and tranquilize my mind in the awful Hour of Death. The business then of Salvation shall claim my serious attention, and I fervently pray that God may illumine my mind, and show me the real truth: that He will teach me what I must believe & do to be Saved, and assist me with his Grace to the accomplish-

ment of that invaluable object. Indeed, my friend, I am altogether very unhappy. I endeavour to assume an external Serenity, as I wish not to trouble the world with my sorrows, but to your friendship I am sure I may unburden my real feelings. This is the anniversary of my ill-fated marriage. Five years ago I thought the Happiness of my Life placed on a permanent & delightful footing. Alas! how changed.

I am very sorry to inform you that Mrs. Ennalls has been very much indisposed with the ague & fever but is now better; indeed pretty well again. My two poor little babes are in Talbot; they were well on Thursday last when I left Myrtle Grove, as were the rest of the family. I myself am better in point of Health than I could have expected to be, and am, with every sentiment of Esteem—

Yr. affec &c. Friend,

G. Goldsborough, Jur.

Pray, pardon this long letter. I fear from the paleness of the ink, & bad writing, it is scarcely legible.

(To be continued).

CHAMBERS FAMILY OF CHAMBERSBURG.

DESCENDANT OF COL. BENJAMIN CHAMBERS.

XXIII. CATHARINE JUDITH CHAMBERS. (born Feb. 6, 1815—died Feb. 22, 1905, daughter of Col. Benjamin and Sarah L. (Kemper) Chambers, married April 27, 1836, John C. Pulliam, a native of Tennessee, who settled in Missouri, where he died. Mrs. Pulliam was not only a real daughter of the Revolution, but in her last years she was an active member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Her remains were interred in Ridge Park Cemetery, Marshall, Mo. John C. and Catharine J. Pulliam had issue:

1. LUTHER, (xlvi).
2. JOHN, born July 26, 1839; died Sept. 11, 1841.
3. ANN, married William T. Duggins, (xlix).

4. SARAH BELLA, born July 17, 1843; died March 1, 1845.

5. DRURY, born Nov. 24, 1844; died Oct. 8, 1861.

6. JOSEPHINE CHAMBERS, born Feb. 24, 1847; lives at Marshall, Mo.

7. VIRGINIA PENN, married William T. Duggins, (xlix).

8. ELIZA CAROLINA, born Nov. 7, 1850; lives at Marshall, Mo.

9. MARY TOMSON, born Nov. 5, 1852; lives at Marshall, Mo.

10. THOMAS SHACKELFORD, born May 29, 1856; lives at Marshall, Mo.

11. LAWSON KEMPER, (li).

XXIV. JOHN HAMILTON CHAMBERS. (born Jan. 25, 1821—died July 2, 1877), son of Col. Benjamin and Sarah L. (Kemper) Chambers, removed from Missouri to California, where he died. He was named after his maternal great-grandfather, John Hamilton. Mr. Chambers married Dec. 19, 1844, Alice B. Beatty, (born June 15, 1822), and they had issue:

1. ALFRED, born Nov. 13, 1845; died March, 1846.

2. CARRIE, born Aug. 5, 1846; died June 5, 1852.

3. CHARLES HAMILTON, born June 6, 1850; died Aug. 19, 1902.

4. LUDLOW, (li).

XXV. JAMES DUNLOP, (born in Chambersburg, Pa., in 1795—died in Baltimore, Md., April 9, 1856), son of Andrew and Sarah Bella (Chambers) Dunlop, was graduated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, in 1812. He studied law with his father and was admitted to the Franklin County Bar in 1817. He began the practice of his profession in Chambersburg and soon became a leader of the Bar. In 1838 he removed to Pittsburgh, and soon won recognition and success in the wider field that was there afforded him. Mr. Dunlop was active in Franklin county politics. He was a member of the State Senate, 1824-27, and of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, 1831-32. In politics he affiliated with the Jackson wing of the Democratic party, until the removal of the deposits from the United States Bank by President Jackson, when he joined the opposition. A speech that he made against Jackson's course caused a great sensation at the time. He was an early and earnest opponent of slavery, often helping runaway slaves in their flight to Canada. While ac-

tively engaged at the Bar Mr. Dunlop united with his brother-in-law, George A. Madeira, in the purchase of the Lemnos Edge Tool Factory at Chambersburg, and for many years the firm of Dunlop & Madeira was successfully engaged in the manufacture of cutlery. Mr. Dunlop read an important paper on the boundary dispute between William Penn and Lord Baltimore before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania in 1825, published in the "Memoirs" of the Society; he also compiled a "Digest of the Laws of Pennsylvania", well known as "Dunlop's Digest", and a "Digest of the Laws of the United States." He was a man of brilliant wit and caustic humor, and some of his numerous articles had great vogue in their day. He took up his residence in Philadelphia in 1855. His death was caused by a stroke of paralysis. Mr. Dunlop married Maria Madeira, (born in 1800—died in 1875), and they had issue:

1. SARAH BELLA, married John A. Wilson, (lii).
2. HELEN, married John Motter, (liii).

XXVI. JANE CATHARINE DUNLOP, daughter of Andrew and Sarah Bella (Chambers) Dunlop, married Feb. 13, 1812, Casper Willis Wever, son of Adam and ——— (Willis) Wever, who was one of the first civil engineers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and settled about three miles below Harper's Ferry, at the place now called Weverton; they had issue nine children, of whom only the name of one daughter has been ascertained:

1. CATHARINE H., married William J. Collins.

Casper von Weber, (born at Nuremberg, Bavaria, in the seventeenth century—died at Harrisburg, Pa.), was graduated at the University of Heidelberg, and afterward served in the body guard of King Leopold I. He emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1720 and after settled on the Lowther Manor near the Susquehanna, opposite Harrisburg. After his settlement in Pennsylvania the family name was changed to Wever. His widow and family settled near Leetown, Berkeley county, Va., in 1780. He had, probably among others, three sons:

1. ADAM, (ii).
2. JACOB. (iii).
3. CASPER.

II. ADAM WEVER, son of Casper von Weber, married ——— Willis, of Philadelphia; they had issue:

1. CASPER WILLIS, (xxvi).
2. CATHARINE, married Maj. ——— Irwin, of Harrisburg.
3. ELIZABETH EMMELINE, married Judge L. W. Balch.

III. JACOB WEVER, son of Casper von Weber, settled near Martinsburg, West Va. He married in 1787, ——— Stake, daugh-

ter of Gen. Jacob Stake, of York Co., Pa.; they had issue four sons and two daughters. One of the sons was:

1. CASPER, (iv).

IV. CASPER WEVER, (born in Berkeley Co., Va., in 1791—died in 1879), son of Jacob and ——— (Stake) Wever, married Hannah Cromwell Orrick, (born in 1738—died in 1843), who through her mother was a descendant of Oliver Cromwell; they had issue:

1. THEODORE, born 1826; died in 1836.

2. CHARLES, (born in 1837—died in 1878), married in 1870, Frances B. Snodgrass, daughter of Col. R. De Vere Snodgrass, of Va.; they had issue: Casper, Charles Jacob, George Lowry, Leonore R., and Hannah Orrick.

3. GEORGE LOWRY, (born in 1839—died in 1862), served in the Confederate army under Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, and was mortally wounded near Richmond.

4. CATHARINE DAVENPORT, married Dr. Edward G. Buckles.

XXVII. CHARLOTTE A. R. DUNLOP, daughter of Andrew and Sarah Bella (Chambers) Dunlop, married Nov. 2, 1815, Charles S. Clarkson, of Kentucky; they had issue, among others:

1. JAMES D., (liv).

XXVIII. JAMES CHAMBERS LUDLOW, (born at Ludlow Station, now part of Cincinnati in 1798), son of Col. Israel and Charlotte (Chambers) Ludlow, although reared amidst the wildness and dangers of pioneer life, received a superior education, and became the beneficent genius of his neighborhood. He inherited a large estate, and devoted much time and money to philanthropic work. He was especially active with pen and purse in promoting the anti-slavery cause. He helped to found the first anti-slavery paper edited by James G. Birney and later by Gamaliel Bailey. He was a very tall man—six feet three inches in height—was of a manly form, a robust constitution, and a winning address. Mr. Ludlow married his cousin, Josephine Dunlop, daughter of Andrew and Sarah Bella (Chambers) Dunlop; they had issue:

1. JAMES DUNLOP.

2. BENJAMIN CHAMBERS, (lv).

3. ISRAEL, (lvi).

4. SARAH BELLA CHAMBERS, married Salmon F. Chase, (lvii).

5. RUHAMAH, married Randell Hunt, (lviii).

6. CHARLOTTE CHAMBERS, married Charles Ap Jones, (lix).

7. CATHARINE, married Lewis Whiteman, (lx).

XXIX. ISRAEL LUDLOW, (born at Ludlow Station,

now part of Cincinnati), son of Col. Israel and Charlotte (Chambers) Ludlow, married Adelia Stacarn, of Alexandria, Va.: they had issue:

1. WILLIAM.
2. ALBERT.
3. LOUISA.

XXX. MARTHA CATHARINE LUDLOW, daughter of Col. Israel and Charlotte (Chambers) Ludlow, married Ambrose Dudley, son of Rev Ambrose and N. (Parker) Dudley: they had issue:

1. ETHELBERT LUDLOW, (lxi).
2. LOUISA, married J. A. D. Burrows, (lxii).
3. ———, married (1), John Breckinridge; (2), Rev. John W. Cracraft, (lxiii).

Ambrose Dudley, (born in Spottsylvania Co., Va., in 1750—died Jan. 27, 1825), was a captain in the Virginia militia during the Revolution. He became a Baptist minister and was one of the pioneers of his denomination in Kentucky. He ministered to the congregations at Bryant's and David's Fork from 1786 until his death. He married in Virginia, N. Parker; they had issue, eleven sons and three daughters, among whom were:

1. BENJAMIN WINSLOW, (born in Virginia, April 12, 1785—died at Lexington, Ky., Jan. 25, 1870), was graduated M. D. at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1806. He practiced his profession at Lexington, Ky., and was the most successful surgeon west of the Alleghenies.

2. AMBROSE, (xxx).

3. THOMAS PARKER, (born in Fayette Co., Ky., May 31, 1792—died almost a centenarian) was ordained to the ministry of the Baptist Church and succeeded his father at Bryant's Station, and also served congregations at Elizabeth, Bourbon Co., Mt. Carmel, Clark Co., and Georgetown, Scott Co. He served in the War of 1812 and was wounded and taken prisoner at the River Raisin. Later he was a quartermaster under General Jackson and participated in the Battle of New Orleans.

XXXI. SARAH BELLA CHAMBERS LUDLOW, daughter of Col. Israel and Charlotte (Chambers) Ludlow, married (1), Jephtha D. Garrard, son of Gov. James Garrard, of Kentucky; they had issue:

1. ISABELLA, married Catharine Wood.
2. GEORGE WOOD.
3. KENNER, (lxiv).
4. LEWIS H., (lxv).
5. JEPHTHA, married Anna Knup.

Mrs. Garrard married (2), in 1843, John McLean, (born in Morris Co., N. J., March 11, 1785—died at Cincinnati, Ohio, April 4, 1861), who was taken to Kentucky as a child and removed with his parents to the North-West

Territory in 1797. He studied law under Arthur St. Clair, Esq., son of Gen. Arthur St. Clair, and was admitted to the Bar in 1807. He practiced his profession at Lebanon, Ohio. He was a Representative in Congress, 1813-16; Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, 1816-22; Commissioner of the General Land Office, 1822-23; Post-Master General under President Monroe, 1823-25; and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, 1829-61. He married (1), in 1807, Rebecca Edwards, who died in 1840. -

James Garrard, (born in Stafford Co., Va., Jan. 14, 1749—died Jan. 19, 1822), was an officer in the Virginia forces in the Revolution and at the same time was chosen a member of the Virginia Legislature. In 1783 he went to Kentucky, settling on Stoner river, near Paris, Bourbon county. He entered the ministry of the Baptist Church soon after removing to Kentucky, but took active interest in public affairs and represented Kentucky in the Virginia Legislature. He was a member of the Kentucky conventions and was Governor of the State, 1796-1804. Late in life he became a Unitarian. He married and had issue.

XXXII. RUHAMAH RISKE, daughter of the Rev. David and Charlotte (Chambers-Ludlow) Riske, married Butlet Kenner, of Louisiana; they had issue:

1. CHARLOTTE, married George Harding, (lxvi).
2. MARY, married Horace Binney, (lxvii).

XXXIII. CHARLOTTE RISKE, daughter of the Rev. David and Charlotte (Chambers-Ludlow) Riske, married George W. Jones, of Iowa.

XXXIV. WILLIAM LUDLOW SCOTT, (born May 24, 1798), son of William Berwick and Ruhamah (Chambers) Scott, settled in Missouri, where he died. He married (1), Elizabeth Rankin, of Missouri; they had issue:

1. SMITH, (born Sept. 9, 1839), married.
2. JAMES CHAMBERS, (born May 1, 1841), is a lawyer at Fort Worth, Texas; he married.
3. ELVIRA, married James D. Clarkson, (liv).
4. NANCY, (born Dec. 29, 1843), married R. H. Withers.
5. MARY, (born July 11, 1845), married John Callias.
6. CYNTHIA, (born Oct. 22, 1846), married R. R. Rogers.
7. SARAH, (born Dec. 22, 1848), married F. T. Spahr.
8. WILLIAM L., (born April 23, 1851), married.
9. ELIZABETH, (born March 13, 1854), married.

Mr. Scott married (2), Dec. 30, 1857, Adelia Fisher; they had issue:

1. ARTHUR.
2. WALTER.

XXXV. NANCY CAMPBELL, (died in 1871), daughter of Parker and Elizabeth (Colhoun) Campbell, married Samuel Lyon, (born Jan. 19, 1791), son of Samuel and Eleanor Blaine Lyon, who removed to Western Pennsylvania and lived principally in Washington county; they had issue:

1. PARKER CAMPBELL, a business man at Richmond, Va.; he married and had children.
2. ELLEN, married the Rev. Mr. Nichols, of Mobile, Ala.

John Lyon, the father of Samuel Lyon, (III), and the grandfather of Samuel Lyon, (XXXV), was the ancestor of the noteworthy Lyon family of the Cumberland Valley. He was a native of Enniskillen Co., Fermanagh, Ireland, and emigrated to Pennsylvania, in 1763, settling near Mifflinburg. His wife, Margaret Armstrong, was a sister of Gen. John Armstrong, the celebrated Indian fighter and Revolutionary officer. John and Margaret Lyon had issue:

1. WILLIAM, (ii).
2. JAMES, married ——— Martin.
3. SAMUEL, (iii).
4. JOHN, married Mary Harris.
5. MARY, married Benjamin Lyon.
6. FRANCES, married William Graham.
7. MARGARET ALICE, married Thomas Anderson, in Ireland.
8. AGNES, died unm.

II. WILLIAM LYON, (born in Ireland, March 17, 1792—died Feb. 7, 1809), son of John and Margaret (Armstrong) Lyon, preceded his parents to Pennsylvania. He assisted Col. John Armstrong in making early surveys in the Cumberland Valley. In the French and Indian War he had the rank of first lieutenant, and participated in Forbes' expeditions, in 1758. He was prothonotary, clerk of the courts and register and recorder of Cumberland county, 1776-1809. Mr. Lyon married (1), in 1756, his cousin, Alice Armstrong, daughter of Gen. John Armstrong; they had issue:

1. JAMES, (born Oct., 1757—died Nov. 21, 1811), was a physician in Northampton Co., Va. He married Sallie Eyre; they had issue: William, d. unm.; and Margaret, m. William Taylor, a lawyer, of Norfolk, and had Sallie, William, Robert and Archibald.

Mr. Lyon married (2), in 1768, Ann Flemming; they had issue:

1. MARGARET, (born May 9, 1770—died Feb. 17, 1838), married July 25, 1793, Rev. David Denny, (born in 1767—died Dec. 16, 1845), son of Capt. Walter Denny, a Revolutionary soldier. He was for many years pastor of the Falling Spring Presbyterian Church, Chambersburg. They had issue: John F., William, Walter, James, Ann, Alice and Margaret.

2. JOHN, (born Oct. 13, 1771), a lawyer at Uniontown, Pa.
3. WILLIAM, born June 17, 1773; died in Louisiana.
4. SAMUEL, (born Jan. 20, 1775), married in 1800, Hetty Broome, of Wilmington, Del.; they had issue: William, George Armstrong, Jacob, John, and Rachel, m. Dr. Hugh Campbell, of Uniontown.
5. MARY, born Aug. 20, 1776; died unm., in 1832.
6. ALEXANDER PARKER, (born Aug. 4, 1778—died in 1808), a lawyer at Carlisle.
7. NANCY, born Aug. 16, 1780; died unm., in 1800.
8. ALICE ARMSTRONG, married George Chambers, (xv).
9. GEORGE ARMSTRONG, (born April 11, 1784—died Jan. 6, 1855), lawyer at Carlisle, married June 14, 1815, Anna G. Savage, (born Feb. 10, 1797—died Aug. 25, 1876), daughter of Thomas Lyttle-Savage, of Northampton Co., Va.; they had issue: Virginia T., William, John, Susan Ellen, Mary Elizabeth, Anna Margaret, Alexander Parker, Thomas Lyttleton and Alice Chambers.

III. SAMUEL LYON, son of John and Margaret (Armstrong) Lyon, settled on land adjoining his father's farm in Milford township,, Juniata Co., Pa. He became an assistant surveyor to his uncle, Col. John Armstrong. He was appointed a Justice of the Peace for Milford township, then in Cumberland county, in 1770, and reappointed by the Supreme Executive Council in 1777. He served as colonel of the 4th battalion, Cumberland Co. Associators, 1777-80, and was appointed assistant commissioner of purchases for the Revolutionary army in 1780. In 1789 he removed to Carlisle, and became deputy surveyor for Cumberland county. Mr. Lyon married Eleanor Blaine, (born in 1750—died April 9, 1795), daughter of James and Elizabeth Blaine; they had issue:

1. MARGARET, married James Blaine, (iv).
2. ISABELLA, (born Feb. 14, 1774), married (1), April 12, 1798, William Hoge, of Washington, Pa.; (2), Alexander Reed.
3. JOHN, (born Feb. 1, 1776—died unm., in 1814), a lawyer at Bedford, Pa.
4. NANCY, born April 27, 1778—died unm., June 22, 1867.
5. REBECCA, (born Nov. 2, 1785), married Feb. 6, 1812, James McPherson Russell, (born Nov. 10, 1786—died Dec. 14, 1870), son of Alexander and Mary (McPherson) Russell, who was a lawyer at Bedford, Pa.; they had issue: Alexander L., Samuel L., William L., James S., Ann L., Ellen L., and Mary L..
6. SAMUEL, (xxxv).

IV. MARGARET LYON, (born March 26, 1772), daughter of Samuel and Eleanor (Blaine) Lyon, married Jan. 16, 1795, her cousin, James Blaine, (died in 1832), son of Col. Ephraim and Rebecca (Galbraith) Blaine, who settled in Fayette and later in Washington Co., Pa. She was his second wife; they had issue:

1. EPHRAIM LYON, (v).
2. MARGARET.
3. ELLEN, married John Ewing, of Washington, Pa.
4. WILLIAM.
5. SAMUEL.

6. ANNA LYON, married Rev. D. Mason.

7. JAMES.

8. JANE, married William Semple.

9. MARY.

V. EPHRAIM LYON BLAINE, (born Feb. 28, 1796—died June 28, 1850), son of James and Margaret (Lyon) Blaine, was bred in affluence but through extravagance and business misfortunes was reduced to comparative poverty. He married Marie Gillespie, (born May 22, 1801—died May 5, 1871), daughter of Neal Gillespie, Jr.; they had issue:

1. JAMES GILLESPIE, (born Jan. 31, 1830—died Jan. 27, 1893), the eminent statesman. He married Harriet Stanwood; they had issue: Walker, Emmons, James G., Alice, Margaret Isabella and Harriett Stanwood.

2. ROBERT.

3. JOHN.

XXXVI. ELIZABETH CAMPBELL, (died in 1828), daughter of Parker and Elizabeth (Colhoun) Campbell, married (1), William Chambers, (died Sept. 11, 1823), son of Capt. Benjamin and Sarah (Brown) Chambers; (2), John S. Brady.

XXXVII. PARKER CAMPBELL, (born in 1815—died at Richmond, Va., in 1880), son of Parker and Elizabeth (Colhoun) Campbell, was a civil engineer and later a banker. He married Isabella Sprigg, (born in 1825—died in 1876), daughter of Samuel and Amelia Sprigg; they had issue:

1. SAMUEL SPRIGG, (born in 1846), a broker at Richmond.

2. ELIZABETH COLHOUN, (born in 1848), married Maj. Channing S. Bolton, C. S. A., a civil engineer.

3. IDA MALLOM, (born in 1854), married April 10, 1878, John Lawrence Schoolcraft, a broker, of Richmond, Va.

4. PARKER, born in 1860; died in 1864.

XXXVIII. ELIZABETH CRAWFORD, daughter of Edward and Rebecca (Colhoun) Crawford, married Nov. 5, 1818, Reade Macon Washington, a native of Virginia, of the same family that Gen. George Washington rendered so illustrious. He came to Chambersburg, Pa., as a young man, and was admitted to the Franklin County Bar, Aug. 10, 1824. He began the practice of his profession in Chambersburg, but subsequently removed to Pittsburgh, where he died. Reade M. and Elizabeth Washington had eleven children, of whom we have only the following:

1. EDWARD CRAWFORD, (lxviii).

XXXIX. BENJAMIN CHAMBERS, (born at Chambersburg, July, 1820—died April 4, 1895), son of George and Alice A. (Lyon) Chambers, was educated at the Chambersburg Academy. He studied law with his father and was admitted to the Franklin County Bar in 1843. He practiced his profession in Chambersburg for a brief period, and it is said that an argument made by him before Judge Black was pronounced by that eminent jurist the best he had ever heard. After his retirement from the Bar he gave his time to the care of his estate and to study. He sometimes contributed articles of local historical interest to the newspapers. He was a man of extensive reading and amiable personal traits. Mr. Chambers married Eleanor Lucretia Thomas, (born Feb. 14, 1825—died Dec. 11, 1902), of Maryland; they had issue:

1. GEORGE, (lxix).
2. ALICE, born in 1847; died July 1, 1867.
3. MARY, married Chester Allis, of Birmingham, Ala., and they had issue: Ella, who died in August, 1898; and Chester D.
4. BENJAMIN, born Jan. 26, 1851; died unmarried, Oct. 30, 1881.
5. ANNIE, married George Stump, of Perryville Md.; they have one daughter, Eleanor Thomas.
6. EMMA, born Aug. 6, 1855; died Dec. 29, 1884.
7. OLIVER, born Aug. 1, 1857; died unm. Jan. 29, 1890.
8. CHARLES, died in infancy, July 14, 1863.
9. BERTHA, living at Perryville, Md.

XL. WILLIAM LYON CHAMBERS, (born Jan. 13, 1823—died April 26, 1889), son of George and Alice A. (Lyon) Chambers, was educated at the Chambersburg Academy. He studied at Marshall College, Mercersburg, 1838-40, and was afterward graduated at Yale, in 1843. After leaving college he returned to his old home, and upon his marriage settled on a farm half-way between Scotland and Greenvillage, called the Clifton Farm. He left the farm in 1855, when he returned to Chambersburg, where he lived in the fine old stone mansion in which his great-grandfather, Col. Benjamin Chambers, died. For a brief period he was engaged in the forwarding and commission business in partnership with Dr. Edmund Culbertson and Col. D. O. Gehr. He was for many years President of the National Bank of Chambersburg, and was a director of the Baltimore & Cumberland Valley Railroad. For many years he was engaged in looking after

his numerous farms in Franklin county. In politics he was a Whig and Republican. He was active in promoting the educational interests of the town and county, and was a trustee of Wilson College for Women, and of the Chambersburg Academy. He was a member of the Falling Spring Presbyterian Church. Mr. Chambers married Oct. 7, 1847, Emmeline Kennedy, (born in Warren Co., N. J., June 11, 1829—died May 22, 1905), daughter of James J. and Margaret (Cowell) Kennedy; they had issue:

1. ALICE LYON, married Theodore McGowan, (lxx).

2. MARGARET K., born May 19, 1850; died Oct. 30, 1899.

3. ELLEN CULBERTSON, married Frank Mehafey, (lxxi).

4. CAROLINE, born May 27, 1860; died Dec. 19, 1884.

XLI. MARY CHAMBERS, daughter of Thomas and Catharine (Duncan) Chambers, married Timothy M. Bryan, (born in 1832—died at Vincentown, N. J., April 8, 1881), who was graduated at the Military Academy at West Point, in 1855. He was appointed 2nd lieutenant, 10th Inf., U. S. A., Aug. 22, 1855, and served at Fort Crawford, 1855-56, and at Fort Snelling, 1856. He resigned Jan. 1, 1857. After leaving the army Lieutenant Bryan was a merchant in New York, 1857-60, and in Boston, 1860-61. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 12th Reg't., Mass. Vols., Jan 26, 1861, serving in the Shenandoah Valley. He participated in the battles of Cedar Mountain, Aug. 9, 1862: Throughfare Gap, Aug. 27, 1862; Manassas, Aug. 29 and 30, 1862; and Chantilly, Sept. 1, 1862. He resigned from the 12th Mass., Oct. 7, 1862, and became colonel of the 18th Pa. Cav., Dec. 24, 1862, with which he remained until Dec. 29, 1864. After the civil war Colonel Bryan was a geologist and scientist at Vincentown, N. J.

XLII. BENJAMIN CHAMBERS ROSS, (born in Guilford township, Aug. 27, 1826—died July 4, 1897), son of William and Maria (Crawford) Ross, was educated in the public schools, and while a young man engaged in business on his own account. He was for many years a purchasing agent for the Holliwell Paper Mill. In his latter years he lived in retirement in Chambersburg, having inherited a large estate. In politics he was an ardent

Democrat, and reared in the Presbyterian faith, he was a life-long member of the Falling Spring Church. Mr. Ross married in 1872, Anna Vink, daughter of Peter and Rebecca (Barbour) Vink, of an old family in Cumberland county, who came from Baltimore to Pennsylvania. Benjamin C. and Anna (Vink) Ross had issue:

1. WINIFRED M.
2. JENNIE R.
3. ALICE CHAMBERS.

XLIII. BENJAMIN R. GEORGE, (born on Roscommon Farm, Guilford twp., Franklin Co., Pa., in 1836), son of Henry and Jane (Ross) George, was educated at a select school at Fayetteville and at an academy in Baltimore. After leaving school he returned home and began farming on the old Ross homestead in which he is still engaged. He is one of the leading farmers of the county. Mr. George married Dec. 17, 1872, Lucy Chambers, (born June 6, 1838), daughter of Joseph and Sarah Aston (Madeira) Chambers; they had issue:

1. SALLIE MADEIRA, married Ellis E. Foust, (lxxii).

XLIV. LLEWELLYN BROWN, son of Dr. William M. and Mary J. (Bowles) Brown, married and had issue:

1. _____.
2. _____.
3. _____.

XLV. HADASSAH CHAMBERS BROWN, (born in 1827—died Sept. 5, 1887), daughter of Dr. William and Mary J. (Bowles) Brown, married at Hancock, Md., June 6, 1848, Chauncey Forward Shultz, (born in Somerset Co., Pa., May 29, 1824), son of Adam Shultz, who bought a farm in 1836, on the National Road in Allegheny Co., Md., and laid out the town of Grantsville. In 1857 the younger Shultz removed to Hampshire Co., Va., from which he went to St. Louis, in 1859. In St. Louis he was engaged in business until 1874, when he retired and was elected Presiding Judge of the County Court as a Democrat. He was one of the commissioners of Forest Park, St. Louis, and delivered the opening address when the park was dedicated, June 6, 1876. He was appointed assignee of the Western Savings Bank by the Circuit Court in 1876, and in 1887 he was appointed Assistant Treasurer of the United States at St. Louis by President Cleveland, holding the office for the term of four years. Chauncey F. and Hadassah C. Shultz had issue:

1. MAXWELL WILLIAM, married in 1866, Catharine Taylor.
2. ADDIE, married James Allison, (Ixi).
3. MARY, living in St. Louis.

XLVI. BENJAMIN BROWN, son of Dr. William M. and Mary J. (Bowles) Brown settled in California. He married and had issue:

1. BENJAMIN.
 2. ANNIE.
 3. EDWARD.
 4. HOWELL.
 5. SIBLEY.
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SOME STUDIES OF EARLY SURVEYS.

ALONG THE FALLING SPRING.

II.

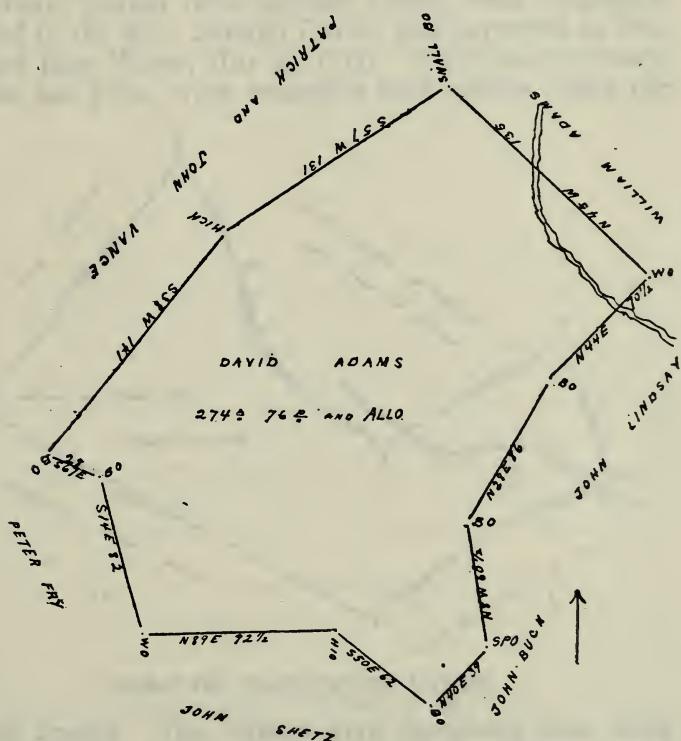
The finest of the fine stone dwelling houses on the Falling Spring, built early in the nineteenth century, is the mansion of John S. Lehman, near Willow Grove Mill, long occupied by John Stouffer, the miller. According to a tradition that exists among the people living in the neighborhood, the mansion was built by John Brotherton, Esq., and was the cause of his financial ruin. It is not improbable, however, that the builder was John Moreland, whose title Brotherton bought at Sheriff's sale. Nov. 12, 1806. The patent was obtained Dec. 1, 1774. by John Lindsay, by whom it was sold to Moreland. John Brotherton and Martha, his wife, sold the farm to Jacob Stouffer, April 21, 1831. From Jacob Stouffer the property went to his son, John Stouffer, who operated the Willow Grove mill for many years, and by whom it was greatly improved by the introduction of modern machinery. Adjoining the Brotherton land on the north was the original Adams plantation. William Adams, already mentioned as an early settler on Spring Run, as the Falling Spring is called in many deeds, probably came from the parish of Cumber, in Co. Londonderry, Ireland. He obtained an order of survey for 163 acres of land on the Falling Spring, between the Lindsay and Nugent

lands, Oct. 12, 1749; the survey was made Dec. 6, 1750. Even at this early period Adams complained that Godhart Cressel had presumed to settle on this land. Adams died intestate and without issue, and John Adams, his eldest brother and heir at law, inherited his property, which under later warrants had become an extensive tract. John conveyed the eastern portion of this land, containing 216 3-4 acres, 29 perches, to David Adams, March 10, 1785. David was probably a brother of William and John Adams.

David Adams bought the Nugent tract, adjoining the William Adams land on the east of the Falling Spring at Sheriff's sale, his deed being dated, July 26, 1766. His purchase included the bend in the stream above Willow Grove Mills, described above as Nugent's bend, because William Nugent was the first settler on this land. Nugent died in 1757. His brothers-in-law, Robert and Benjamin Chambers, and his wife, Esther, as his executors, assigned the tract to his sons, William and Benjamin Nugent. It was sold by John Holmes, Sheriff of Cumberland County, in 1766; to Adams, for whom it was surveyed, May 26, 1767, under a warrant dated Sept. 9, 1766, but it does not appear that the Nugent brothers, who were the noted outlaws of the Falling Spring, quietly yielded possession to Adams. Finally Colonel Chambers, as the surviving executor, made a deed, dated Sept. 13, 1785, to quiet title. Mr. Adams, the daring purchaser of the Nugent farm, removed to Western Pennsylvania. While living in Washington county he gave a power of attorney to sell this land to Dr. David Adams, by whom it was conveyed to Thomas G. McCulloh, Esq., and Dr. Samuel D. Culbertson, May 26, 1814. This tract which touched the Falling Spring below the Willow Grove Mill, and extended eastward to the Great Road, now the Chambersburg and Gettysburg turnpike, became a part of the great Stouffer estate, the history of which is an important part of the history of the Falling Spring. On the north it was bounded by the lands of John Vance and Thomas Lindsay, and on the south by the farms of John Brotherton and John Dickey.

David Adams' land on the west side of the Falling Spring, now the Abraham S. Lehman farm, extended back to and included the Bovey farm. It contained 308 acres and remained in the Adams name until April 17, 1839, when John, Alexander and David Adams sold it to John Stouffer, son of Abraham. The William and David

Adams lands extended northward to the road that intersects the Falling Spring road at Locust Grove. Traces of the early Adams home may still be seen on the hill in the rear of Mr. Lehman's residence. At the beginning of the latter half of the nineteenth century Christian Stouffer had a saw-mill and a clover mill on the Falling Spring below the Willow Grove Mill, rated at \$2,000. Later a paper mill at the same place, of which only rem-



DAVID ADAM'S PLANTATION.

nants of the foundation walls remain, was built by Christian Stouffer, John Stouffer and Jacob Strickler. Its final abandonment was due to the expense of shipping the product of the mill.

That William Adams was a Covenanter is indicated by a deed dated March 1, 1878, to John Andrew, Joseph Cook and Andrew Reed, trustees of the Associate Reformed Congregation of Guilford township, for one acre of land on the "Great Road," now the Chambersburg and Gettysburg Turnpike. It is unlikely that a meeting house was ever built on this acre, as no memory of it remains.

Joseph Vans, of Wigton, county of Cumberland, England. This William and Elizabeth Vance were the parents of Patrick and John Vance, of Falling Spring.

Patrick and John Vance held their large tracts jointly until 1786, when they divided their holdings and executed deeds and releases to each other. Patrick Vance obtained the eastern part of their great landed possessions, including the Caven lands, comprising 435 acres and John Vance the land west of the Falling Spring. The entire estate previous to its division contained nearly eight hundred acres. It comprised three district parts, one of which called "Clonmell," adjoining the lands of William and David Adams, contained 320 acres. Adjoining "Clonmell" was another tract called "Belfast," containing 272 acres that went to John Vance. It was patented by the brothers, April 13, 1774. The Caven tract was in the triangle of the "Clonmell" L. Patrick Vance, and Elizabeth, his wife, sold 176 acres of the Caven land to Abraham Stouffer, May 9, 1792. Patrick Vance died without issue; John, his brother, died intestate before 1792. His homestead went to his eldest son, John, in proceedings in partition. John Vance, the younger, (born in 1770—died April 17, 1834), was the father of George Vance, (born in 1799—died April 25, 1851), the last of the name in the county. Former County Commissioner George Vance Johnston is a grandson of George Vance.

Near the old Vance homestead, John Vance, the younger, built a grist mill and distillery, the ruined foundations of which are still visible. These ruins make a very pretty picture, and suggest a scene in Donegal from which the Vances came. The mill was never assessed at a high figure, the highest valuation on the tax-lists being \$3,000 in 1810, and the lowest, \$1,300 in 1825. The distillery was generally valued at \$100 for purposes of taxation. The splendid plantation of 300 acres that surrounded the Vance mill was valued as high as \$11,400 in 1810 and as low as \$3,000 in 1803. In 1825, with the mill valued only at \$1,300, the farm was assessed at \$6,900. Abraham Stouffer, the purchaser of "Belfast" and the Caven land, came from Lancaster to Franklin county in the year of his purchase. The Stouffers became even more extensive land owners along the Falling Spring than were the Vances before them. At one time almost every plantation on both sides of the Falling Spring from near the Andrew, Eberly or Duncan mill to the outskirts

of Chambersburg was in the Stouffer name. John Vance, the younger, owned the old John Vance homestead, a comparatively small part of the one-time Vance holdings, until his death. It was sold by George Vance and Thomas G. McCulloh, to Jacob and George W. Immell, April 1, 1839. The tract bought by the Immells contained 226 acres. The old John Vance mansion, better known, perhaps, as the Immell house, is still standing. On the east side of the stream, where Andrew Henry now lives, is what was presumably the mansion house of Patrick Vance. Both buildings are of stone in the colonial style. This became one of the Stouffer farms. The last of the family to own one of these farms was Jacob Stouffer, the once well known miller, of Stoufferstown. It was bought by Edward W. Curriden in 1877, by whom it was sold to Mr. Henry in 1883.

After leaving the Caven, afterward the Vance land, the Falling Spring flowed through a corner of the plantation known for fully a century as the Metz farm. At the close of the eighteenth and in the beginning of the nineteenth century the course of the stream was northward crossing the turnpike east of the intersection of the present Falling Spring road. The tradition is that it reached its confluence with the Hawthorne Spring through an underground passage about a quarter of a mile above the present Stoufferstown mill. It is probable that the first Abraham Stouffer mill was a short distance below the junction of the two streams. There are marks of a mill race there to this day. The two streams joined on the land of Benjamin Gass which comprised a long narrow strip with other lands or claims to lands that are difficult of description because Benjamin Gass, the elder, the original warrantee, died in the autumn or winter of 1751, leaving a widow, Elinor, and a family of two sons and two daughters. The younger son, Benjamin, being still a lad, his father directed that he should be bound to some good Christian master to learn the trade of a fuller. William Gass, the elder son, obtained an order of survey, Nov. 24, 1766, for a tract containing 149 acres that was surveyed to him May 4, 1767. This tract adjoined the Vance lands on the south and the original Benjamin Gass tract on the north-west. The early Gass grant contained 321 acres, 54 perches, of which two thirds, or 214 acres, 36 perches, went to William Gass, the elder son, and one third, or 107 acres, 18 perches, to Benjamin, the younger. Other land belonging to the Gass brothers touched the

Baird tract near the present limits of the borough of Chambersburg. William Gass, and Mary, his wife, sold the eastern tract of 149 acres to their son-in-law, James McWilliams, a blacksmith, May 29, 1775, and James and Mary McWilliams, sold 48 acres to John Brown, the first postmaster of Chambersburg, Feb. 18, 1793, and the remaining 101 acres to Jacob Snider, innkeeper, Feb. 23, 1798. Snider sold 91 acres to Abraham Nissley, of Lancaster Co., May 6, 1800. The other 10 acres were bought by John McWilliams, Jan. 8, 1796. Of the original Benjamin Gass grant the greater part of William Gass' two thirds, now the Poor House farm, was sold to Dr. Robert Johnston, the distinguished Revolutionary surgeon, Jan. 16, 1789. William Gass, who was a fuller, lived on this farm until the sale to Dr. Johnston. Dr. Johnston sold the farm to Thomas Lindsay, Oct. 17, 1796, and Thomas and Anne Lindsay conveyed it to the Directors of the Poor, Oct. 18, 1808. It is probable that the stone farm house that stood near the site of the present county home previous to the purchase of the land by the Directors of the Poor was built by William Gass. Benjamin Gass, Jr., sold his one-third part of his father's land to Robert Jack, who kept the first tavern in Chambersburg. The deed to Jack was dated, Feb. 1, 1773. Jack devised it to his three sons, John, James and Robert. Robert Jack, the younger, died young, without issue, and John and James sold it to Abraham Stouffer, April 19, 1792.

THE EDITOR'S TABLE.

NOTES AND COMMENT.

It was asserted by one of Edgar Allan Poe's biographers that the poet's great-grandmother, Jane McBride, was a sister of John McBride, "who fought under Nelson at Copenhagen and rose to be an Admiral of the Blue." This chronology is faulty, McBride coming too early to serve under Nelson at Copenhagen, but it enables us to identify Poe's Irish ancestry on the maternal side. The McBride line was as follows:

JOHN McBRIDE, a native of Scotland, was educated at the University of Glasgow, which he entered in 1666. Sometime during the decade, 1670-80, he was ordained at Clare, Co. Aamagh, Ireland, by the Meeting of Tyrone, where he remained until 1694, when he succeeded the Rev. Patrick Adair as minister of the Presbyterian congregation at Belfast. He remained at Belfast until his death, July 21, 1718. He was one of the earliest controversialist writers among the Presbyterians of Ireland. His first pamphlet was printed in 1697. This was followed by a vindication of the right of Presbyterian ministers in Ireland to perform the marriage ceremony, in 1702, and by a pamphlet, "A Sample of Jet-Black Prelatic Calumny", in 1713. Upon the accession of Queen Anne, in 1703, he was one of the Presbyterian ministers in Ireland who refused to take the Abjuration Oath, in consequence of which he was compelled to take refuge in Scotland for a brief period. Mr. McBride married and had issue:

1. ROBERT, (ii).

2. MARGARET, who left a noteworthy cookery book in manuscript, its contents consisting of receipts supplied by Mrs. Young, of Glasgow, copied in 1711. *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, Vol. IV, p. 114.

II. ROBERT McBRIDE, (born at Clare, Co. Armagh, in 1687—died Sept. 2, 1759), son of the Rev. John McBride, was ordained Sept. 26, 1716, minister of a Presbyterian congregation at Ballymoney, where he remained until his death. He married and had issue:

1. DAVID, (born in 1727—died Dec. 1, 1788), was a surgeon in the Royal Navy, and later practiced medicine in Dublin. He discovered an improved method of making gunpowder and that the juice of the West India lime was a remedy for scurvy.

2. JOHN, (iii).

3. JANE, married John Poe, (iv).

III. JOHN McBRIDE, son of the Rev. Robert McBride, of Ballymoney, entered the Royal Navy as a youth and rose rapidly to the rank of Post-Captain. For the gallant act of cutting out the *Artoise*, a French man-of-war, lying under the guns of the fort in the harbor of Brest, he was gazetted as Admiral of the Blue. In 1760,

he had the distinction of bringing to England in his ship, the Princess Charlotte, of Mecklenberg-Schwerin, for her marriage with the young king, George III. He died full of years and honors. Admiral McBride married Ursula Folkes, daughter of William Folkes, of Hillington Hall, county of Norfolk, Eng.; she had one son:

1. JOHN DAVID, (v).

IV. JANE McBRIDE, daughter of the Rev. Robert McBride, of Ballymoney, married in 1741, John Poe, with whom she emigrated to Pennsylvania soon after her marriage and later settled at Baltimore; they had issue:

1. GEORGE, ancestor of the Poes of Maryland.

2. DAVID, grandfather of Edgar Allan Poe.

3. WILLIAM, ancestor of the Poes of Georgia.

V. JOHN DAVID McBride, (born in 1778—died at Oxford, Eng., Jan. 21, 1868), son of Admiral John and Ursula (Folkes) McBride, entered the University of Oxford in 1795, receiving the degree of B. A., in 1799, of M. A., in 1802, and of D. C. L., in 1812. In 1812, he succeeded the famous Justice Blackstone as Assessor of the Chancellor's Court, and in 1813, he was appointed Principal of Magdalen Hall and Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic. He belonged to the evangelical school in religion and was a moderate conservative in politics. He was very witty, with a keen sense of whatever was odd or ludicrous. Principal McBride married and had a daughter:

1. FRANCES, born in 1806; died unm., July 3, 1878.

MIDDLESRING SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ARREARAGES—1776

Thomas McClelland's District

Thomas McClelland	1-12-5	(none)
John Johnston	-9	3-12-0
Col. Isaac Miller	-15	1-1-3
Abraham Smith	1-1-5	1-1-5
James McKinney	1-12-8	19-8
David McKinney	-18-7	18-3
Benjamin Dysert	1-1-5	-18-5
Mary Dysert	-10	2-15-9
Samuel Hanna	-17-8	2-15-9
James McClelland (gone)	-16	-16
Samuel Wherry	-11-3	1-3-0
John McKee	-18-9	(none)
John Snoddy	10-2	1-8-10
Andrew Thompson	-12-3	1-4-8
David Wills		
James Bass	1-0-0	1-0-0

James McKee's District.

James McKee	1-5-0	1-10-0
William Strain	1-1-5	3-12-10
James Henderson	1-1-5	4-16-4
Gavin Morrow	1-7-0	1-7-8
Samuel Witherow	-16-11	2-18-9

Hugh Brady	-13-6	-13-6
James Hemphill.		
Widow Brady	-13-6	1-8-6
Robert Peoples	1-12-7	-12-7
William Trimble	1-1-5	-1419
John Wills	-17-8	1-5-0
William Montgomery	-16-9	2-7-3
Adam McCormick	-15-9	-15-9
Samuel Bell	-17-0	
*Francis Nesbit	11-12-7	
Richard Rodgers	1-16-7	
Hugh Smith	-17-8	0-18-2
*Adam McCormick pays part for Nesbit.		
Sterritt and Simeral's District.		
William Sterritt (James)	1-11-6	5-6-1
John Quigley	-4-6	1-4-5
Robert McQuown	-16-1	-16-1
Thomas Kerr	-4-6	-15
Robert Clark	1-12-3	(none)
John Simeral	1-0-5	8-3-4
William Duncan (heirs)	1-19-2	2-3-2 ½
John Cunningham	1-1-5	12-2-0
John McCune	2-2-4	
John Robertson	-15-9	-18-0
John Duncan	-15-9	(none)
John Woods	1-4-2	4-19-10
James Sharp	-12-8	-12-6
Robert Quigley	1-1-5	-11-10
Archibald Mustard ?	-12-11	2-0-8
William Thompson	-10-2	
John Reamy	-10-2	(gone)
Robert McIntire	1-8-2	2-1-4
William Anderson	-12-7	
James Duncan	1-19-9	
George Clark, (given up seat)		
Robert Donavin's District.		
Robert Donavin	1-2-6	2-12-11
John McComb	1-0-0	
William McCall	-13-3	
Robert Shannon	-18-9	3-13-6
William Turner	1-0-0	-3-10
Andrew McFerran	1-8-0	6-0-0
Hugh Wiley	1-18-13	6-0-8
James McKibbin, John and Hugh	1-2-6	0-0-6
Thomas Wilson	2-2-2	5-1-2
John Barry	1-1-5	6-3-0
Andrew Murphy, Pd.		
William Cowan	1-10-5	(none)
John Maclay's District.		
John Maclay	1-19-5	2-18-4

Abram Weir	1-1-4	1-2-3
James Patterson	1-8-3	110-9-3
Charles Maclay	-18-9	1-17-6
Archibald Cambridge	-15-9	0-15-9
Thomas Snodgrass	1-8-0	0-19-2
John Thompson	-16-9	(none)
Samuel Montgomery	-16-1	6-11-10
John Knox	-10-2	1-10-6
Erskine Hanna		
Charles Maclay, Jr.	-19-8	
John Herron's District		
John Herron	1-3-8	
William Irwin	0-10-9	
William Young	-18-0	2-0-0
John Young	-18-0	2-0-0
James Herron	1-0-8	3-11-7
Daniel Nevin	1-9-10	5-10-0
Archibald Mahon	1-0-8	6-12-7
Robt. Widow Sterritt	1-9-10	4-10-0
David Herron	0-8-0	2-11-0
John Erwin	0-12-9	0-18-9
John Maclay	1-3-3	
William McCall	0-11-3	
Francis Grimes	0-11-3	0-3-3
John White	1-9-9	
John Sahin	0-18-0	(none)
Robt. and John Watson	1-0-0	0-17-3
William Lynn	1-3-9	0-2-9
Charles Leerer	1-11-0	1-11-0
Thomas Pommery	1-8-3	7-14-10
James Dunlop's District.		
James Dunlop	2-6-0	
Benjamin Blythe	1-12-8	
John Campbell	0-12-8	
John and David Reynolds	1-0-0	11-1-18
John McClain	0-13-6	1-1-1
William Barr	1-0-10	
Samuel Blythe	1-12-8	12-1-4
James Lowrey	0-4-6	
William Bell	0-7-6	
William McConnell	0-7-6	
William Cowan	0-7-6	
Samuel Duncan	0-15-9	0-4-9
Benjamin Johnston	1-2-6	2-5-0
John McKnight	0-9-0	3-12-0
Samuel Johnston	0-12-6	
Elizabeth Hamel	1-0-8	
Alexander Peoples	1-1-5	

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